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HISTORICAL ATLAS OF ENGLAND;

PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, ASTRONOMICAL, CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL,
BIOGRAPHICAL, NAVAL, PARLIAMENTARY, AND GEOGRAPHICAL;
ANCIENT AND MODERN;
FROM THE DELUGE TO THE PRESENT TIME.

IN WHICH ARE DESCRIBED ITS

MINERALS, CURIOSITIES, INLAND FISHERIES AND NAVIGATION, COMMERCE,
PEERAGES, NOBLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN'S SEATS, &c.

INTERSPERSED WITH

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES and DATES for the Curious, and EXPLANATIONS to each MAP,
in order to enable Persons of every Rank to read, with Advantage, the
NATURAL HISTORY, ANTIQUITIES, POETRY, BELLES LETTRES, AND GEOGRAPHY OF THIS COUNTRY.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

A PHYSICAL MAP of the TERRESTRIAL GLOBE,

To shew the CONNECTION of the great CHAINS of MOUNTAINS, SEAS and RIVERS, with those of BRITAIN;

AND

A POLITICAL CHART of EUROPE,

To shew the NAVAL and COMMERCIAL INTERCOURSE between this COUNTRY and the CONTINENT.

Delineated in a Series of Interesting Maps, the Result of a Variety of Critical Researches.

BY JOHN ANDREWS,

GEOGRAPHER, LAND-SURVEYOR, MAP-SELLER, AND ENGRAVER.

LONDON;

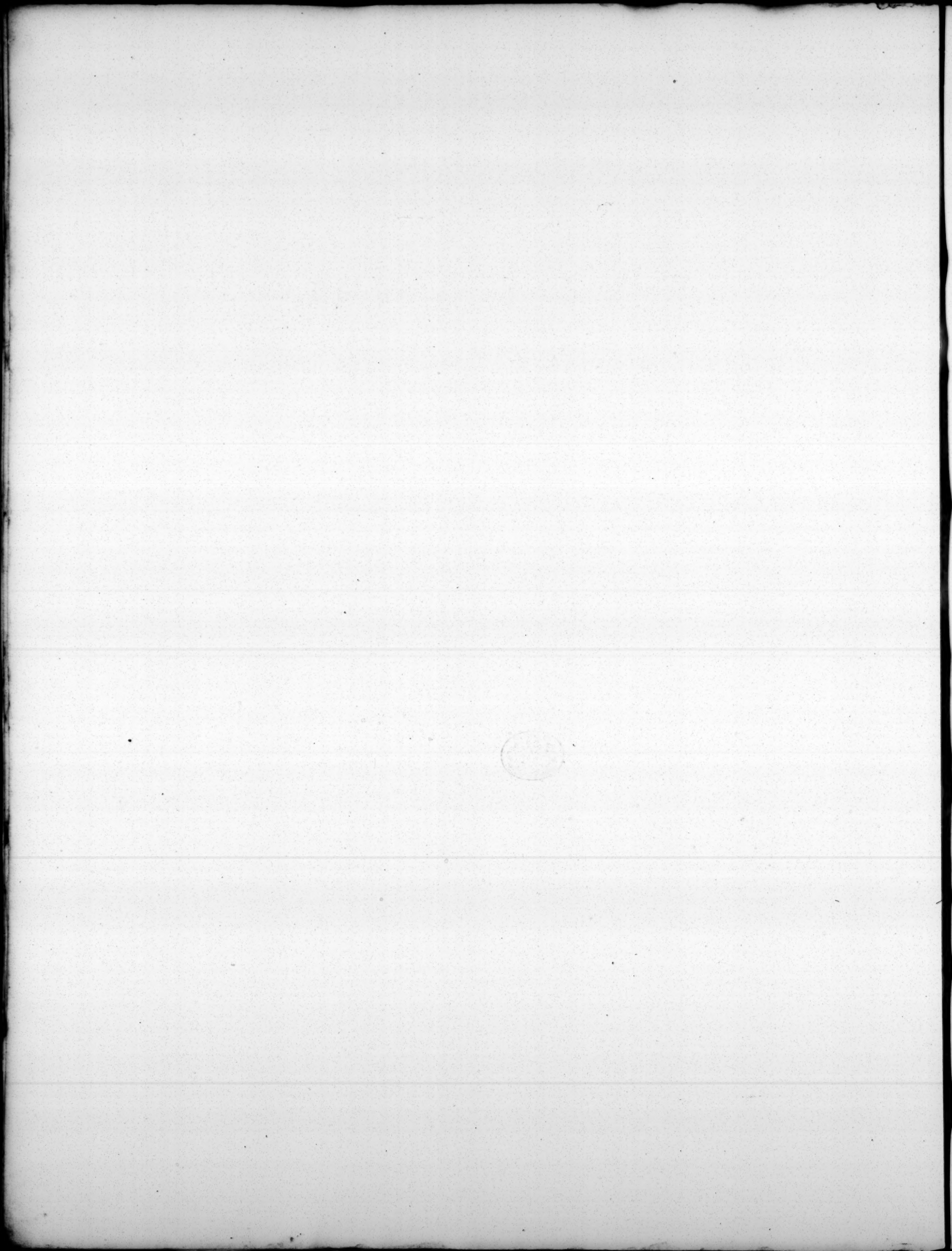
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INTRODUCTION.

ON THE UTILITY OF GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a science which has been cultivated in every polished nation since the first dawning of literature, and which has always been considered as an essential part in a liberal education. Theophrastus, a disciple of Aristotle, caused maps to be delineated for the use of the public schools at Athens; and in the time of the Romans there were at Autun (*Augustodunum*), one of the principal towns of Gaul, maps engraved on marble in the porticoes of some of the public seminaries of learning. In the colleges of Germany, in the greater part of those in France, and in many of the schools of England, Geography has been taught with as much care as other sciences; and the attention which has been paid to it, in various ages, by men of the most distinguished abilities*, affords a convincing proof of its utility and importance.

Geography, indeed, affords a source of rational amusement, while it tends also to exalt and to enlarge the mind; and its connection with other sciences is so intimate, that it is impossible to receive much benefit from them without a competent knowledge of its different branches. To history, that universal school of mankind, it is not only useful but absolutely necessary. "Geography and Chronology," says Cicero, "are the two eyes of History;" and the truth of this observation is fully proved by universal experience. On the recital of an event which strikes us, we are naturally led to enquire when and where it happened; and if we are not able to obtain satisfaction on these points, how imperfect must our ideas be of what is related!

Those unacquainted with Geography can never form a proper judgment of the facts recorded in history, as they must strike the mind in a confused manner, without order and without connection. When the position of the principal scenes of action are unknown,

* Among the Greeks may be mentioned Dionysius, Ptolemy, Stephanus; among the Romans Pomponius Mela, Pliny, and Solinus; among the Arabs Jacoutus, Ibn Maraf, Abulfeda, and Hamateus; among

the Greeks of the middle ages Psellus, Epiphanius, Phocas, Nicetas; and among the moderns Fournier, Cluverius, De Lisle, D'Anville, and many others.

narratives of the greatest exploits must be perused without any solid advantage; and accounts of the principal revolutions of the universe will be read as one reads a novel or a romance. The conquests of a Cæsar, an Alexander, a Gengiskan, or a Tamerlane will make little impression without a clear idea of the countries which have been the theatre of their victories; and without a distinct notion of the situation of kingdoms, at various periods, it is impossible to mark the progress of discoveries and colonization, and to trace out the downfall of empires by the incursions of barbarians. Such a task to contemplative minds must afford a high gratification; but this gratification can be completely enjoyed by those only who have acquired an accurate knowledge of this useful science.

Though the study of Geography, therefore, should not be necessary, the pleasure it affords ought to be a sufficient inducement to engage persons of every rank to apply to it. Difficult and expensive journeys are daily undertaken, from motives of curiosity, to contemplate the beauties of distant countries, and to become acquainted with the manners of their inhabitants; but aided by geography we may, without quitting our studies, or exposing ourselves to the fatigues and dangers of travelling, behold men, such as they are, with their defects and their virtues. We can survey their countries at our ease, and obtain, amidst the enjoyments of our home, a knowledge of their productions, their riches, and their resources.

Another advantage of geography is the facility with which it may be acquired. Most of the other sciences require a spirit of reasoning; a habit of examining facts and testimonies, and are often disgusting on account of the dry and sterile principles by which the foundation of them must be laid. In this respect Geography is different from Poetry or Oratory. These depend upon elements, which cannot be acquired and understood without considerable labour. Geography, on the other hand, presents almost nothing but flowers; it requires only eyes and memory; whatever it exhibits is real and perceptible; it needs little reflection or reasoning; and every person of common capacity may obtain a knowledge of it sufficient to enable them to read with satisfaction and advantage, and to take a share in conversation when such subjects as relate to it are the topics of discussion.

Most people in company wish to avoid incurring the imputation of ignorance; but this is altogether impossible without a competent knowledge of geography. In a commercial and free country, above all, where politics, the interest of princes, the revolutions of empires, and the advantages of trade, form the principal topics, one must, without the assistance of this necessary science, be exposed to the danger of falling into the grossest mistakes; and hence it happens, that those who have not prudence to conceal the deficiency of their education,

education, make themselves so often ridiculous, by confounding one state with another; giving the name of a city to a province, or that of a province to a river, and bewildering themselves in a labyrinth of appellations of which they have only an obscure idea. In a word, the science of geography is indispensably necessary to people of every rank; but more particularly so to those destined to fill the higher departments of life; and is of so much importance, that without it we should lose the most essential part of the fruit of our studies.

The politician and statesman ought to study geography, in order that he may become acquainted with the situation and extent of states; their revenues and resources; the principles of their government; their trade and commerce; their public establishments; and their military weakness or strength.

To those destined for the profession of arms, an accurate knowledge of those countries which are most likely to be the theatre of war is highly requisite; and it is only from topographical surveys and maps that they can acquire a distinct view of the relative situation of their towns, fortresses, rivers, woods, mountains, morasses and defiles; objects with which a military man must be well acquainted, before he can undertake the command of an expedition himself, or give an intelligible and satisfactory account of those undertaken by others.

The legislator and magistrate may also derive great benefit from the study of geography, particularly that part called historical; as by knowing the constitutions, laws, and privileges of other countries, he will be better able to assist in amending and improving those of his own.

A knowledge of both ancient and modern geography must be highly useful to the divine; for without it, in vain would he attempt to explain the historical part of the sacred writings; to illustrate the origin and diffusion of paganism; to trace out the progress of christianity; and to convey a clear idea of the different religious establishments that have been formed at various periods throughout the world, and which make so considerable a figure in ecclesiastical history.

To the commercial man geography is a science altogether indispensable. It should indeed form the principal part of his studies. As commerce opens to him a communication with the whole world, he ought to have a perfect knowledge of all commercial places. He should be well acquainted with their productions and manufactures; their manner of trading; the commodities for which they are most celebrated; what articles are in greatest request among the inhabitants; their different modes of conveyance either by land or water carriage; and, in a word, with their arts, agriculture and economy. He should know also how com-

mercial intercourses may be extended, and what new sources of wealth might be opened to benefit himself and his country.

Though geography has been much cultivated for a century and a half, it is far from that perfection to which it might have been carried. Maps on that interesting subject have been much neglected, and are still wanted to enable one to study the geography of this country. Those which have appeared are not sufficiently comprehensive to satisfy the curious, and none of them answer the purpose long wished for by men of eminent abilities. The surveys of the counties of England are not adapted for the reading of history on account of their magnitude. They are useful only to the military men, nobility, gentry and clergy of their respective counties. To the first, to point out how the operations of an army might be conducted; to the second, to shew the situation of domains and manors; to the third, the division of the counties, hundreds, tythings, wapentakes and lathes; and to the fourth, the jurisdiction of the church; the division of provinces, dioceses and parishes, with the situation of rectories, vicarages and chapels.

General maps on a large scale are equally unfit for reading history, though they are of great utility for travelling, and to shew the situation and distances of places. The smallest of these, which the readers of history are obliged to use for want of better, are indeed more convenient, but they do not answer the end for which they are designed, as they misplace the latitude and longitude of towns, and are crowded with places of little importance, while those of the utmost consequence relating to the history of England in particular, are omitted. Maps, therefore, capable of satisfying readers in this point, which has been so long neglected by ancient and modern geographers, are in reality still wanting to point out and give a clear view of all those places which are most distinguished in the history of this country.

The author of this work, who has made Geography the principal object of his pursuit for many years, thought it would be doing a service to literature to remove these obstacles, as far as concerns England; and he has, at a considerable expence, delineated and engraved, in an elegant manner, a set of correct maps, upon a plan entirely new, calculated to illustrate both the physical and political, as well as the historical geography of England. To say any thing here in their favour would be anticipating the judgment of the public. Before that tribunal a specimen of them is now laid; and the author hopes, from the well known liberality of the British nation, and the distinguished protection afforded by it to the arts, that his labours will meet with that encouragement which he flatters himself he has reason to expect.

PHYSICAL MAP

OF THE

TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE.

A PHYSICAL OR NATURAL DESCRIPTION OF THE GRAND DIVISION OF
THE TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE BY ITS CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS,
SEAS, BASONS AND RIVERS.

ANCIENT geographers having considered the earth as a level surface, and the mountains as points of inconsiderable note in regard to the rest of the globe, the learned complained of this want of discernment, and wished for some maps that might precisely point out the situation, extent, direction and height of these large bodies, which the ancient geographers endeavoured to make appear as atoms. Though modern geographers have more clearly investigated these immense masses, they have not, however, been yet able to satisfy the curious on this subject, because they considered them singly, without thinking that they had any communication with each other.

The author of this work finds, from the discoveries of various geographers and his own observations, that these mountains are all connected so as to form long chains round the terrestrial globe, which are to the earth what the nerves are to the body. They do not even stop at the sea shore, but continue under the waters, islands and gulphs. The islands are nothing but higher summits, which appear above the waters, and may serve to point out to us the different tracts and various turnings of these mountains.

THE GLOBE is traversed by nine great chains of mountains, five of which run from north to south, and four from east to west, two of the latter run on the north of the equator and two on the south; and it is easily perceived, that they form its natural divisions, because the general declivity of the earth proceeds from their summits towards the ocean. Those of the first class, which run from east to west on the north side of the equator, may be considered as the highest ranges of mountains, because they give birth to all the great rivers except those of the Po, Tyber, Nile, Amazon, Thames, Severn, &c. and they divide the terraqueous globe into four extensive physical basons. The other five chains, which run from north to south, subdivide it into smaller ones, direct the courses of the great rivers towards the sea, and give birth to the Thames, Po, Tyber, Amazon and most of the small rivers. All these chains of mountains are of the greatest utility for separating the waters, and the earth, and dividing them into several smaller basons of various kinds which surround them on all sides. All the seas, lands and rivers, therefore, which are between these chains are, if I may be allowed to say, in the dependencies of the first chains of mountains.

M. Buffon, who has treated particularly on this subject, observes, first, that the direction of the highest mountains is always from north to south, and that those which proceed in another direction are to be considered as collateral branches of the former; secondly, that the motion of the waters from east to west has agitated the surface of the earth the same way; and that the declivities of all the continents in the world are more rapid towards the west than on the east side. This, adds he, may be evidently seen in the continent of America, where the declivities are abrupt

on the west side, while on the east side all the lands have an agreeable descent, and end almost all in vast plains towards the sea shore. In Europe, the grand chain of Great Britain, which extends north and south, is nearer the sea on the western side than on the eastern side; consequently the seas which lie between England and Ireland are deeper than those which separate England from Holland. Mountains, therefore, in Europe from their general summits are higher on the western than the eastern side.

THE TERRAQUEOUS GLOBE is divided into five large physical Basons, viz.

The BASON of the ATLANTIC or WESTERN OCEAN;	The GREAT SOUTH SEA or PACIFIC OCEAN;
The INDIAN OCEAN;	The ANTARCTIC or SOUTHERN ICY OCEAN; and
The ARCTIC or NORTHERN ICY OCEAN.	

All these basons are separated from each other by marine chains, which run under the water, and by the great ranges of mountains that traverse the earth; viz.

I. The BASON of the ATLANTIC OCEAN, which is separated from the Southern Icy Ocean by a marine chain that extends from the Cape of Good Hope to Cape Horn. On the east it is bounded by the eastern chain of mountains of Europe, Africa, and part of Asia, which extends from North Cape to the Cape of Good Hope, and which divides the ancient world from east to west. On the west by the western chain of mountains of South and North America, which extends from Cape Horn to Bering's Strait, and which divides the new world from east to west; and on the north by the Arctic Ocean, extending from Norway to Greenland.

II. The BASON of the GREAT SOUTH SEA, which is bounded on the south by a marine chain and a range of islands extending from the Cape of Good Hope to South Cape on Van Diemen's Lands, which separate it from the Antarctic Ocean; on the west by the eastern chain of mountains of Asia, extending from the Straits of Singapore to Bering's Strait; and on the north by the Arctic Ocean from East Cape to Prince of Wales' Cape.

III. The BASON of the INDIAN OCEAN, which is separated on the south from the Antarctic Ocean by a marine chain that runs from Van Diemen's Lands to the Cape of Good Hope. On the west by the eastern chain of mountains of Africa, and part of Asia, from the Cape of Good Hope to Mount Taurus. On the north by the ancient chain of Mount SCONIUS, which extends from Mount Taurus to Turk Hend, and which divides the ancient world from north to south; and on the east by a chain of high land, which runs from Turk Hend into the Isthmus of Malacca, across the Straits of Singapore, and then proceeding east through the islands of Sumatra, Java, Timor and New Guinea traverses Torres Strait to York Cape in New Holland.

IV. The BASON of the ARCTIC OCEAN, which is situated under the north pole. It is separated on the south from the Western Ocean by a marine chain extending from Norway, Iceland, and to Greenland, and from the Pacific Ocean by Bering's Strait. It is bounded on the south by the northern great chain of mountains which traverse the northern part of the terrestrial globe from east to west.

V. The BASON of the ANTARCTIC OCEAN, situated under the south pole. It is divided on the south by a marine chain, which separates it from the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

THE EARTH is surrounded by four principal seas, viz.

THE ATLANTIC, PACIFIC, ARCTIC, and INDIAN OCEANS.

THE ATLANTIC OCEAN situated between Europe, Africa, and America: it communicates on the east with the Indian Ocean; on the south with the Southern Icy Ocean; on the north with the Northern Icy Ocean; on the west, near Cape Horn, with the Pacific Ocean. The seas which form it have different names according to the countries which they wash; viz. THE NORTH SEA, BRITISH CHANNEL, SEVERN SEA, IRISH SEA, NORTH CHANNEL, BAY OF BISCAY, GULPH OF MEXICO, CARIBBEAN SEA, GULPH OF ST. LAWRENCE, BAYS OF HUDSON, BAFFINS, DAVIS'S STRAIT, and GULPH of GUINEA.

I. THE NORTH SEA, or German Ocean, situated between Britain, Flanders, Holland, Denmark, and part of Norway; it receives, from Germany and Switzerland,

THE

* THE RIVER ELBE, which runs north-west, has its source in Bohemia; and its branches, the Havel, Spree, Mulda, Seale, and Unstrut, which water the North of Germany and the west of Poland; as well as the river Weser, which runs almost north, and its branches, the Aller and Leine; and the river Elms, which runs almost north.

THE RHINE, which runs north from Mount St. Gothard in Switzerland, through Lake Constance, which divides that country from Germany and France; and its branches, on the north side the Dippe, Roer, Sieg, Mayn, Necker, *Aar* which runs through the lakes Thun and Brienz, and its branches, the Limmat, which runs through the lakes Zurich and Wallestat; the Rufs from the same Mount which runs through lakes Lucerne and Zug; the Emme and the Broye, which runs through lakes Morat, Neufchatel and Bienne; the former rivers water the west of Germany; and the four latter the north of Switzerland; and on the west side it receives the *Moselle*, and its branches, the Meurte, Sarne, and Sure; the *Meuse* and its branches the Somoy, Lepe, Samber, Ourt, Roer, Neers, Waal, Domel, and Marck, all of which water the east part of France, the Netherlands, and the south of Holland.

THE SCHELD, or ESCAUT, which runs north-east, then west from the Northern boundary of Piccardy; and its branch, the *Rupel*, and its branch; the *Dyle*, and its branches, the Neethe; Aa, Senne, *Demer*, and its branch; the Geete; the Senne, Dender, Durme, Lieve, *Lys* or *Lis*, and the Scarpe, or Cence.

On the west from Britain it receives the Stower, THAMES, Medway, Crouch, Blackwater, Coln, Stour, Orwell, Deben, Alde, Waveny, Yare, Ouse, Nen, Welland, Witham, Telney, HUMBER, Esk, Tees, Wear, Tine, Blyth, Wenfbeck, Coquet, Aln, Tweed†, Dunlafs, Tornton, Dray Buron, Spott Water, Biell Water, and Tyme, which run north-east; it waters the FIRTH of FORTH, and receives into it the river *Forth*, which runs south-east, and its branches; the Peffen, Esk, Leith, Almond, Avon, and Leven. The Eden, TAY, which runs south-east from Loch Tay, and its branches; the Erne, Almond, Bran, Inder, Tilt, Blackwater, Avon, Gaur Moggerny; south and north Esk, DEE, which runs east from Sciorfoch Mountain; and its branches; the Burn of Could; the Dun, which runs east, then south-east from the same mountains. The Druwater, Diveron, which run north-east. The *Spey*, which runs north-east from Loch Spey; and the Loffie.

It washes the FIRTH of MURRAY, and receives into it the rivers Findhorn, Nairn, Beaully, through Beaully Firth, and its branches; the Oich river, through Lochs Oich Nefs, and its branches; the Morison, the Gruby, which run through Loch Cromartie. It washes the Firth of Dornoch or Tayne, and receives into it the river Ockell, which runs south-east from Loch na Leadmore.

II. The BRITISH CHANNEL, and Straits of Dover, are situated between the North of France, and the South of England. It receives on the North from South Britain, the rivers Rother, Cockmore, Ouse, Adur, Arun, Southampton water, Newport, Brading, Bolder, Avon, Froome, Piddle, Bridy, Car, Ax, Otter, Ex, Tein, Dart, Aven, Erme, Plym, and Tamer; the two last run through Plymouth Sound; the Looe, Limara, Fowey, and Valle, all of which water the South of England.

On the south, from the North of France, it receives the rivers Canche, Authie, and Somme, which run north-west from St. Quentin, and its branch; the Avre. The Bresle, and the Yenes.

THE SEINE, which runs north-west from Burgundy, and its branches; the Rille, Eure, Epte, *Oise*, and its branch; the *Aisne*, and its branches; the Veste, Aire; and the Serre; the *Marne*, and its branches; the Saulx, and Ormain; the *Yonne*, and its branches; the Armencon, Voisen; and the Aube. The rivers Oudon, Orne, Vire Douve, and Sienne, wash the Bay of Cancale, which receives into it the rivers Sees, Selune, Couesnon, and Cadequin; the Rance and Aqueron. It washes also the Bay of St. Brieux; and receives the Trieux, Trequer and Guet, all of which water the north of France.

III. The SEVERN SEA, is situated between Wales and the western counties of England. It receives on the north, from Wales, Milford Haven, and its branches; the Dongleae and Cleth; the rivers Tave, Corven, Towy, Llwghor, Tawry, Neath, Tavy, Rumney, Avon, Ogmare, Usk, Way, and SEVERN, which water the south of Wales, and the western counties of England. On the south, the Avon, Yaw, Brue, Perot, Taw, Tarridge, Camet and Hale.

* The rivers are described like a tree. The main river resembles the trunk; and those rivers which run into it, its branches; the branch of its branches are those smaller rivers which run into the main branch.

† The branches of the rivers of South Britain are not all mentioned here, as they will be particularized in their proper place.

IV. The IRISH SEA and ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, are situated between Ireland, Scotland, England and Wales; receive on the east from the last-mentioned country the rivers Tivy, Ridol, Dovey, Defunny, Avonwower and Traeth. Wash Minai Strait, and receive the Conway, Cluod, Elwy, DEE, MERSEY, Kent, Dubaldon, Mile, Esk, Derwent; wash the coast of SOLWAY FIRTH; and receive into it the EDEN. On the north those of the south of Scotland, the Annan, Nith, Dee, Tartwater, which run into Wigton Bay; the Devia, Lucewater, and Pillanton; the three former run into Clenluce Bay, all of which water the south of North Britain.

On the west those from the east of Ireland; the Lagan which runs into Carrickfergus Bay, the Augnmuety which runs into Lough Strangford, the Newny which runs into Carlingford Bay; the Laggen, Boyne, Lifford, and Wicklow, Avenmore, Staney; the last runs into Wexford Haven; and the Baman. It washes the coasts of Ballyligh Bay and WATERFORD HARBOUR, and receives into the latter the river SUIRE, which runs south-east, and its branches the Nore and Barrow. The rivers Dungarvan, Blackwater which runs east, then south, into Youghall Bay, and its branches the Mutta and Bride. The Slaan and Lee run east, then north into CORK HARBOUR. The Bandon runs east, then south-east into Kinfale Harbour. It flows into Courtnaisherne Bay, and Crookhaven, all of which water the south of Ireland.

V. The NORTH CHANNEL between Scotland and Ireland.

VI. The Bay of Biscay, situated between France and Spain. It receives on the east from France the rivers Aulne, which run into Brest Road. The rivers Odit, Laita, and Blaqet, which run south-west, and the Morbéham.

The VILLAIN, which runs south-west, and its Branches the Lapht, Ourt, Don, and Ifac.

The LOIRE, which runs north-west, then west from Mount Cevennes, near Langogne in Languedoc; and its branches the Sever, Erdre, *Lair*; and its branches, the Mayenne, *Sartbe* and its branch, the Huise; the *Vienne*; and its branches, the *Cruse*, and its branch the Gardempe; the Indre, *Cber*, and its branches, the Soudre and Arnon; the *Allier*, and its branches, the Sioule, and Dore; the Arrous and Bebre. Wash the Bay of Bourgneuf, and Pentuis Breton, the latter receives into it the river Vendee, and its branches, the Sever-nortise and the Lay. THE CHARANTE which runs south, then north into Portius Antioche, as well as the river Soudre.

The GIRONDE, which runs north-west from the Pyrennees, where it takes its source near St. Gauders; and its branches, the *Dordogne* and its branches; the Isle, DRONNE and Vezere; the *Lot*, and its branch, the Trueyere; the Bayes, Rats, *Tarn*, and its branches; the *Averon*; and Viaux; the Ers Morte, Save, *Ariege*, and its branch; the Lers.

The Leger, ADOUR which runs north-west, then west and south-west from the Pyrennees Mountains, and its branches; the Nive, Grave, *Douze*, and its branches; the Midou and Loufour; the Gabes, the Lannenots and the Nivelle; all of which water the west of France.

On the south from the north of Spain, the Bidafoa, Rorio, Vrola, Deux, Nanfa, St. Vincent, Deva, Sella, Itsta, Roune, Ariles, Luarca, Navia, Nancea, Landro, and St. Carino; the Juria Ferol, Eume, Manden, Corona, Laje-y-Corme, Camaninas and Puente.

THE GULPH of MEXICO, is situated between North and South America, and the Island of Cuba. It receives on the north from North America, the rivers Miaco. It washes the Bay of Apalache, and receives into it the rivers Ashly and St. Juan; the Togabona, St. Marks, APOLACHICOLA, which runs south, and its branches; the Flent Chalahoospa, and Chalahoohee. It washes the Bay of St. Andrews, and receives into it the rivers St. Andrews, and Chata Hatcha. It washes St. Rosa and Penfacola Bays, and receives in the latter the rivers Chester and Schambe. It receives the Pendigo River through the Bay of the same name. It washes MOBILE BAY, and receives into it the ALABAMA river, which runs south-west from the Apalachian Mountains, and its branches; the Cabo, Ampola, *Abacoochee*, or Coofee, and the *Oakfuskee*, or Tallapoofee; the Tombighe and its branches; the White Bluff and Lipneys. The PASCAGOOLA runs south, and its branch; the Estapacha. The Bouk Houma, and its branch; the Yaboye. The Pearl, Beet, *Iberville* and its branches; the Amit and Nitabani: the two former run through lakes Maurepas, Pontchartrain, and Borogne.

THE MISSISSIPPI runs south-east from White Bear Lake, whence it takes its source, and its branches; on the east side the Yazoo, Chickfaw, *Ohio*, run north-west from Chataughque Lake, near Lake Erie, and its branches; the *Tennafsee*, and its branches; the Chinch Hotston, *Franch Broad*, and Nolachueky; the *Cumberland*; *Green*, and its branches; the Bernen, Nolins, and Bough Creeks; the Salt Bolling, Kenlueke, Licking, Big, Sandy, Little Ranana, and

Great

Great Kenawa, and its branches; the Green Briar, and New River, the *Wabash*, and its branches; the White, Fox, and Little Wabash; the Miami, Seoto, Muskingum, Big Beaver, Allegeny, Monangahela, Youghiogeni, Kishkemanetas, Nafe, Kakaskias Illinois, Roch, Ooifconion, Chipway, St. Croix, &c. From those on the west side of the river, the Wallaupapene, Soter, or St. Peter, Moin, *Missouri*, and its branches, the Kanres, Kershaws, and Padoucas; the St. Frances, Akanfas, Red, Black, Buffalo, and Ascension, which water the South of North America, as well as the former and latter. The rivers Mexican, Trinite, Matine and Colorado. On the west those of Guadelune, *Hondo*, and its branches the Solodo, Salinas, and Nences; the Nonaffes, Panuco, St. Pedro and Guxaca. On the south, those of the Mizanda, Tabusco, &c. which water the east and north of Spanish America.

VIII. THE CARIBBEAN SEA and BAY of HONDURAS, situated between the West Indies, South America, and the Isthmus of Panama. It receives from the north of South America, the rivers Hounda, Balleze, Sibun, Dulce, which run through the gulph of Dulce. It washes the gulph of Amatique, and receives the rivers Ullua, Roman, Black, Patook, Carthago, Cape, Towacas, Bluefields, St. Juan, which runs from Lakes Leon and Nicaragua. It washes the Gulph of Durien, and receives into it the river Strato. The Magdalene, and Cauca, which run through Bocca Grande. The Zule runs through the Lake of Maracaybo, and washes the Gulph of Vinezuela.

IX. THE GULPH of ST. LAWRENCE, situated between Nova Scotia, Canada, New Brunswick, Labrador and Newfoundland. It communicates on the north with the Atlantic Ocean, through the Straits of Belleisle, and on the south through the southern entrance.

It receives on the west the RIVER ST. LAWRENCE, which runs north-east through the Lakes Superior, Muhigan, Huron, Clie, Nipissing. Niagara falls 150 feet in height, in Lakes Ontario, St. Francis, and St. Louis; and its branches, which water Canada, and the Northern part of the United States. On the northern side, the rivers Auguftin, Natachuen, St. John, Moisie, Tchimanipeftik Black, Buftand, Betfiamites, Papchap, *Seguenai*, and its branches; the Kinogan Land, Great Discharge, Peribaca, Sable Piekoouagamis, Watsichoua, Iskaskagamagts, Koospaganick, and Fair; which empty themselves into St. John's Lake; the Jaque Cantier, St. Anne, St. Maurice, from Lake St. Thomas, Omachis, Masquinonge, from the lake of the same name; the Assomption, Utawas from Lakes Labyrinth and Timmiskaming, and its branches, the Salmon, Red, Little Nation, Rideau, and Oataway; the Trent, from Lake Rico, the Chippaway, Oufe or Grand, the Franch river from Nipissing lake; the Montreal, Michipicoton, Redstone, Black, Camanftigoyon and Grand Portage: from those on the south side, the Malbay, Magdelen, Pistole, Chaudiere, from Lake Mineguntick; the St. Francois from Memphremagog Lake; the Yamasca, Chamblay, and Richlieu, which run north from Lakes George and Champlain; and its branches, the Michiscoui, Lamoille, Onion, Otter Creek, Powlet and Chazy; the Saloga, Outardes, Ofwegatchy, Black ONEIDA from Lake Oneida, and its branch the Seneca, from Lakes Salt Shanealetes, Owascos, Cayuga, Seneca, Crooked, Cananderque; and its branch the Muddy Cr; the Genesee, from Lakes Haneoye, Hemlock, and Cornesuf; the Tonewato, Buffalo; Grand, Cayaboga, Gry's, Huron, Sandusky, Meame, Huron, Sagna, Grand Traverse, Margurite, Mastigon, Marami, St. Joseph, Kennamick, Calder, Mauvaife and Fox, through Lake Winebagoes and its branch, the Manetoe.

From New Brunswick it receives the rivers Grapee, and Grand; washes Chaleurs Bay, and receives into it the rivers Riftigouche, Tesheneket, Pobanow, and Nipeffiguit; washes Miramichi Bay; and receives into it the rivers Minagua, Rifligufhi, and Ohakadi. The Richibueto, Cocagne, Shediak and Gaspereau; washes the Gut of Canfo, which separates Cape Breton from Nova Scotia; Labrador, which runs through Port Dauphin, and Lake Miray through the Bay of Miné.

On the East from Newfoundland it receives the river Carton, which empties itself into St. John's Bay. It washes Hawkes' Harbour, Bonne Bay, and Island's Bay; and receives into it the river Humber. It washes St. George's Bay; and receives into it the river St. George, and washes Cape Bay.

X. HUDSON'S BAY is situated between New South Wales and Labrador; it communicates with Davis's Strait through the Straits of Hudson and Cumberland. It receives from the south and west the river Wager, which runs through the Welcom; the Magnure and Doodaunt, through Chesterfield Inlet; the Dear, Thliewdiaza, Seal and Hayes; the last runs from Lake Winnipeg, which receives the Red River; the Albany from Lake St. Ann; and its branch the South River. The Moofe and Abbilibbe. The Noodway, Ruperts, from Mistaffion's Lake. The Abilkow and Slude.

XI. **BAFFIN'S BAY**, and **St. Davis's Straits**, are situated between Greenland and Labrador; it washes on the north Alderman James, and St. Thomas's Sounds. Beside those rivers which empty themselves from the former seas into the Atlantic Ocean; it washes on the west from North America, on the east of Newfoundland, the Bays of Pistolet, Here Canada, White, Exploits, Notre Dame, Ghander, Bonavista, Glance Sound, Trinity, Conception, St. Mary's, Placentia, Fortune, Hermitage, Despair, and White Bear Bays; the Barriway, Connoine, Poile, and Moine.

From Nova Scotia it washes Milford Haven, and receives St. Mary's River: washes Shebektu Harbour, receives St. Margaret's River, washes Mohone Bay, receives the river Have, washes Port Rasoir, St. Mary's and Funda Bays, and Bafon of Minas, and its branches; which empty into the latter, the rivers Pefauquit, Chebenecadia, Stenuak, Nyeganische, Macun, Planche, Misquash, Tinlarmarne, Petchequa, Shepody.

ST. JOHN'S, which runs south-east from Lake Tinsiquala, which with the former and latter rivers water Nova Scotia, and its branches; the Kennebecus, Bell Island, Washedmoiac, Nashwacktish, Abemoliquatin, Tobed, St. Jacques, and Green. The Schoodiac runs into Pessamaguadi Bay; Tanton river runs into Franchman's Bay; the Penobscot and Pemissisauwakee run into Penobscot Bay; St. George's, Medumack river runs into Broad Bay; the Damarefcotty, Sheepent, **KENNEBECK**, which runs south from Great Pond, and its branches; the Amoniscogin, and Seabafticook. The Royal River runs into Casco Bay; the Saco runs south-east from White Hill. The Rennebunk river, and washes Piscatoua Harbour.

From the United States it receives those of Marimack from Lake Winnipiscogee; Charles River, through Boston, Harbour; washes Buzzard Bay; receives the rivers Taunton, Providence and Patuxet, through Narra Ganfet Bay. The rivers Thomas, **CONNECTICUT**, which runs south from the Albany Ridge on the border of Canada into the Sound, as well as the river Houfaboneck.

THE HUDSON'S RIVER has two entrances, one on the east through Hell Gate into the Sound, the other from the ocean by Staten Island; it runs south from the Albany Ridge, and its branches; the Wall, Kill, *Mohawk*, and its branches; the Schare, Canada Cr and Oriskany, the Hock, Fishkill, Baltenkill, Inook Creek, Rapids and west branch of Hudson's River. The rivers Hackinsac, Pequannock and its branch the Rockaway, the Rariton, through Rariton Bay; and its branch the South River; the Manasquan, Mutelgung, through the Sound. The Mullicus and Great Egg Harbour Rivers.

Wash the Delaware Bay, and receive into it the River Delaware, which runs mostly south from Katiskill Mountain in New York, between that state and those of Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Delaware; and its branches, the rivers Maurice, Schuylkill, Leigh, Muscoretgung, Mohockomack, Lexawaffin, Mongapough, Popachton, and Cookquago branches of the Delaware.

Wash the **CHESAPEAKE BAY**, and receive into it, on the east side the rivers Potomack, Wicontico, Nanticoke, Chaplank Chester, Bohe, Big and Elk; on the west side those of *James's* River, which runs south-east from the Allegeny and Jackson Mountains, in Virginia; and its branches, the Elizabeth, Nansemond, Chickahomany, Appattox, Moremans, Calf Pasture and Jackson's. The *York* river, which runs south-east from Green Mountains; and its branches the Mattaponi, North and South Ann; the Dragon Swamp, *Rappahanock*, which runs south-east from the Blue Ridge and its branches the North and South Ann. The *Polamack* runs south-east from the Allegeny Mountains between Maryland and Virginia; and its branches the Occoguan, Wicomico, Shennando, Monocacy and Conococheague. The Patuxen, Patapsco, Gun Powder; the *Susquebanna* runs south in several directions from Lake Otsego in New York, and its branches, the Conestago, Swatowra, Conewago, Conedogwell, Janiatta, Penns, *Susquebanna West Branch* and creeks; the Loyalsock; Lycoming, Pine, Bald Eagle, Mufhanon, Clefield, and Sinnemahoniug; the *Susquebanna East Branch*; and its branch, the Lahawanock, Wyalusing Cr, Tawandec Cr, *Tyago* river, and its branches, the Creeks, Conhctoo, Conesteo, and Cawennisque. The *North-east Branch* of *Susquebanna* from Lake Otsego, and its branches the Chenego and Tianaderha. Wash Currituck Sound, and receive into it the West and Blackwater rivers.

Wash **ALBEMARLE SOUND**, and receive into it the **ROAMOKE RIVER**, which runs south-east from the South Mountains, and its branches the Staunton, Dan and Hycoote; the North River, Pascolank, Little, Perquemens, Alligators, *Cowan*, and its branches; the Great Meherin, Nottoway, and Blackwater.

Wash

Wash PAMLICO SOUND, and receive into it the rivers *Pamlico*, which runs south-east, and its branches the Tan and Great Fishing Creek. The NUSE, which runs in the same direction into the former Sound, and its branches; the Trent and Coteckney. The New River,

N. W. CAPE FEAR RIVER which runs south-east from a branch of the South Mountains; and its branches, the N. E. Cape Fear; the N. W. *Cape Fair*; and its branches, the Black and Deen rivers.

THE GREAT PEDEE RIVER, runs south-west from the Allegeny Mountains; and its branches, the Little Pedee, Waggamow, Lynches, Black Cr, and Roiky river.

THE SANTEE RIVER runs south-west from Montague Hill, and White Oak Mount, on the Allegeny Mountains; and its branches the Calawby, Waleree, Saluda, Tyger, and Erimore.

The rivers Ashley and Coopers both run through Charlestown Bar. The Edisto; and its branches, the North and South Fork, and the Cambehee. Wash ST. HELEN'S SOUND, and Port Royal Entrance; and receive into it the river Cofeahatchee.

THE SAVANNAH RIVER which runs south-east from the Nunic Mountains, near the Allegeny Mountains; it divides Georgia from South Carolina; and its branches, the Bryer, Little Broad, Tugeloo, and Keowe. The Ogeechee, which runs south-east into Oflabaw Sound. The Midway river runs into St. Catharine's Sound; and washes Sapello Sound.

THE ALTAMAKA river which runs south-east from Occonee Mounts, near the Allegeny Mountains; and its branches, the Ohoopee, Oakmulge and Occonee. The rivers St. Ille, St. Mary's; the latter divides Georgia from East Florida. And the St. John river.

On the west, from the east of South America, it receives the OROONOKO, or PARAGUAY river; which runs west, then north and east from Lake Parma; and its branches, the Caroni, Aquiri, Coali, Portugusa, Apure, Cabiani, Meta, Vichada, Guovicare, Caira, Atacavi, and Moho.

The rivers Poumaron, ESSEQUEBO, which runs north; and its branches, the Cajana, Mazoni, and Rupunueyri. The rivers Demerari, Berbice, Courintin, Surmaca, Mana, Oyak, Aprougne, Oyapock, Caffipour, and Arawane.

THE RIVER of the AMAZONS, which runs north, then east from the Cordillier in Paru; and its branches; on the north side, the Macacupuni, Paru or Gonipape; the Yacupura, Jamunda, Urudu, *Negro*, and its branches; the Tocola and Blanco; the Maria, or Yrubechi, Ucleta, Cababuri, Pacimoni, Scaba, or Ydapa, and Paddavida; the Yupura, or Coqueta, Ica or Parana; and its branches, the Coca, and Colopxi; the Piguena, Pafiara, Morono and Santiago. On the south side, the Guapana, *Xingu*; and its branches, the Zingu, and Pacana; the Gurua *Topayos*, and its branches; the Arina, Juruena, and Juyna; the *Madeira*, and its branches; the Mataura, Anitori, *Yamari*, Caymanes, Beni, *Ytbnes*; and its branches, the Manore and Piray; the Ubai of Magdalena, Boures, Paraguay, and Guapore; the Azani, Coari, Tefe, Yatay, Yaveri, Caffiquin, *Ucayate*, from Lake Titicaca, and its branches; the Paucantambo, Valley of Yecay, Apunima, and el Maranon. The river TOCANTINS, which runs north from the Gordillieras Matogroso; and its branches, the Guana, Pimare, Cocas, Araguay, Cerixa, Parnatinga, and la Plata. The rivers Mearyn, Yatapiconia, Mony, and Topicuru; the four latter which run into St. Louis; the Paranyba, Acuracu, Upanema, Omora, Grando, Paraiba.

ST. FRANCESCO, which runs north, then east, and its branches, the Verte, Grande, Rans, and Vert. The rivers Real, Paraguaca, both run into Bahia Todo los Santos; the rivers Parauaou, Contas, Ilhos, Grando, Serinhaan, Spiritu Santo, Paraiba, RIO GRANDE, or St. Pedro, and its branches; the Triviquani and Igay, which run through the Lake of Patos. Washes the

RIO la PLATA, and receives into it the PARNA, which runs mostly south from the Cordillieras Malogroso, and its branches; *Saladillo*, and its branch the Quinto; the St. Lucie, *Uruguay*, and its branches; the Negro, and Gualaguay; the Teruro, Dulce, Guachipas, *Paraguay*; the latter of which runs south from the Cordillieras Malogroso; and its branches, the Vermejo, Salvador, Pilcomay, and Cuyaba. The rivers Tendil, Huyequé, Leuvu, which run south-east from the Cordillier de los Andes, as well as the following rivers: the Colorado, which runs south-east; the Sinfondo, which runs south, then east and south-east, into Port St. Mathias; the Comarones which runs east, as well as the Thahajos; the Galego which runs south along the Cordillier, then east. Washes the Strait of Magellan, which

runs from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean; which separates Patagonia from Terra del Fuego; the former rivers water the east of South America.

On the east; it washes the north and west of Scotland; the Bays of Thurso, Strathy, and Farn; and receives in the latter the river Naver; washes Lochs Tongue, Eribol and Diurnefs. On the west it washes the Lochs Lawford, Dow, Ennaud, Broom, Ewe; and receives into the latter the Loch Mari; washes the Lochs Gare, Torridon, Kisfarn, Carran, Duioh, Iligachan, Suifort, Tallant, Brackadale, Eynand, Brittal, Lappan, Eyford, Urn, Nevish, na Nuna, Moydart, and receives into it Loch Shiell; washes the Lochs na Gaul, Screedan, Buie, Spele, Der and the Sound of Mull, which separates the Isle of Malves Mull from the other part of Argyleshire; washes Linnhe Loch, which divides in two branches; called the Lochs Tewin and Eil; the latter receives into it the river Lochy, from the loch of the same name; and its branches Loch Arkek and Spegan river, from Loch Laggon; washes Lochs Lismore, Etive, and receives into the latter the rivers Etive, Ba, and Glenorchy; through the Loch of Awe. Washes the SOUND of JURA, which separates the Isle of Jura from Knapdale; washes Lochs Craignish, Culis Port, Tarbet, Daal, in the Isle of Islay; washes Lochs Tanbet, Newark, Fine, Ridan, Streven, Long, Gout and the FIRTH of CLYDE, and receives into it the river CLYDE; which runs north-west from the borders of Dumfries, and its branches, the Calder, Water, and Loch Lamond. The rivers Irvine, Ain and Doon, the last which runs from Loch Dune. The Girven and Slinchay, all of which water the west of Scotland; and wash the Loch of Ryan.

On the North and West of Ireland, it washes the Lough Foyle, and Arith Istium; it receives into the latter the river Bann, which runs north-west through Lough Neagh, and its branches; the Main, Blackwater, and Ballinderry. The Rowe, Faughan and Foyle rivers, which run mostly north into the former loch, and their branches the Fin, Derg, Onreagh and Mountertowney, all of which water the north of Ireland. Washes Lough Silvelly, and receives into it the river Silvelly; washes Sheep Haven; receives the rivers Glandagh, Guydore and Gibarra; washes Lough Hill, Killibeggs Harbour and Donegal Bay; receives into it the Erne river, through Lough Erne; and its branch the Farn. Receives Lough Melven; washes Sligo Bay, and receives into it the river Owen Beg; which runs north-west from Lough Arrow; receives the river Bonet, which runs through Lough Gill. The Moy, which runs mostly north from Lough Con, &c. washes Broad Haven, Black and Tanboy Harbours. Washes Clew, Boundstone and Galway Bays, and receives into it the rivers Lough, which run through the south part of Lough Corrib, and it also receives into it the river Carnamant.

The RIVER SHANNON which runs mostly south, then westerly from Loughs Clean and Gara, through Loughs Allen, Ree and Derg, and its branches; which water the west of Ireland; the Caphin, Fergus, Askeyton, Maig, Forgas, Suck, Birr and Brosna; the latter of which runs from Loughs Hail and Ennell; the Inna from Lough Shadin and Gara. It receives the Feane river; washes the bays of Ballyheigh or Tralee, Dengle, Ballynskeling; receives the Kenmare river, and washes Bantry and Dumanus Bays.

On the East, from the west of Spain and Portugal, it receives the rivers Lezor, Noya, Aroza, Pontevedra, Vigo,

MINHO which run south-west from Sierra Mondonedo, and its branches the Almoita; *Sil*, and its branches the Lua and Conejos. The Lima which runs south-west. The Neyva, Cavado, Dave, *Douro*, which run from Soria, on the north of Spain; and their branches the Tamega, Tavora, Coura, Coa, Agueda, Tua, Sabor, Tormes; *Erla* and its branches, the Orbigo, Tuer, Canejos and Tero. The rivers Adaja, Erefma, *Pisuerga* and its branches, the Esqueba, Carion, Arlanza and Burgos. The Vongo which runs into the Bay of Aveiro. The Arroya.

TAJO or TAGUS, which runs westerly from Sierra Albaracin in New Castile, and its branches; the Lounes, Canha, *Ervedal* and its branch the Soro; the Alenguer, Mayon, Alpiassa, Zérere, Luca, Puneuel, Elga, Alagon, Tietar, Sever, Sabor, Almonte, Alberche, Guadarrama, Torcan, *Manzana* and its branches the Tajuna, Hanares, Camarna and Jaram; the Huete and Molina.

THE CALDOA runs north, then east from Serras, Monchique and Caldeirao, and its branches; the Charrama, Soado, St. Romao and the Orina. On the north, from the south of Portugal and the west of Spain, the Silves, Qucanteira, Valformosa and Sequa.

The GUADIANA which runs westerly from the center of Spain; and its branches the Chanza, Limas, Careires, Corbes, Odiarica, Degebe, Montigo, Alcarache, Nalverda Caya, Severa, Albuere, Lobon, Juja, Zaya, Eftena, Bullaque, Jabalon, *Gingueta*

Ginguela and its branches, the Jaboton, Azuer, Zancara and Rianzanes. The rivers Piedra run south-west from Sierra Alcaza, the Odieb and Tinto.

The GUADALQUIVER which runs south-west from Sierra Segura, and its branches the Guadaira, Corbones, Genil, Huetba, Biar, Freradas, Guadizaz and Guadalmar. The rivers Guadalete and Baubete; all the former rivers water Portugal, and the east of Spain.

On the East, from the west of Africa, it receives the rivers Lucos, Soboo, Buragrag, Omorabih, Tensut, Sus, Nun, Mouth, Ouro or Gold; washes the bays of Cypriano and Anguin; receives the rivers St. John,

SENEGAL or Elephants; the GAMBIA, Cafamenfa, St. Domingo, Grande, Noones, Tristao, Dembia, Burio,

SIERRALEON, and its branch the Portlago; wash Sherbro R, receive the rivers Bagroo, Shebar, C. Mount, St. Paul, St. John, Sesters, St. Pedro, St. Andrews, Fresco, Jack-Lahou, Affinee, St. John, Saccorn, Volta; wash Lagos, and receive the Doo and Palmer; wash Bight of Benin, and receive the Regio, Forcados, Nun, Jamour, Camarones, Paon, Campo, Bento, St. John, Gaboon, St. Mexias Cumma and Sette.

The ZAKIN, which runs south-west, and its branches the Bancaro, Wambre, and Coango, through Lake Aquilunda, and its branch the Cuigda. The rivers Funta, Doze, Danda, Bengo; Coanza, which runs north-west, and its branch the Loanza; the Moreno, Cuevo, St. Francisco, Cuneni, wash Great Fish Bay, receive the river Angra Fria, wash Walwich Bay and Angra Pequena; receive the Orange Chaufie or Zand, Deornboom, Oliphant and Berg; wash St. Helens, Soldanba, Table and Simon's Bays.

THE GREAT SOUTH SEA, which is situated between Asia, America, and the Austral Continent or New Holland. It has several other seas dependent on it, such as the SEA of OKHOLSK, GULPH of COREA, CHINESE SEA; GULPHS of NANKING, TONQUIN, the SEA of KAMTCHATKA and ANADIR.

I. THE SEA of OKHOLSK, is situated between the Isthmus of Kamtchatka, Chinefe and Russian Tartary. It washes on the north the Gulphs of Pengina and Oghig; it receives on the north and east from Russian Tartary the rivers Aklanik, which run into the Gulph of Pengina; the rivers Okhota and Onda. On the west from Chinefe Tartary.

THE SAKHALIN OULA which runs easterly, then north-east from Mount Caucasus, on the borders of Russia, which waters Chinefe Tartary, as well as its branches; the Ouffouri, *Songari* and its branches the Hoppa; the *Nanni*, and its branches; the Toro and Tehol; the Niumen, Silimp, Tehikiri, and its branches; the Ninni, and Ounen; the Amour of the Russians, and its branches the Kenlon, Kalka, Shilka, Nerlcha and Onon.

II. THE GULPH of COREA, is situated between the Isthmus of Corea and Japan; it receives on the north the rivers Suiford and Toumon.

III. THE BAY of NANKING, is situated between the Isthmus of Corea, China and Lekeyo Islands; it washes on the north the Gulph of Leaolong; it receives from the south of Chinefe Tartary, the Oula Leao and Sira; on the west from China, the PAYHO and its branches the Heu-to-ho and Yunteang.

IV. THE CHINESE SEA, is situated between China, the isles of Borneo, Philippine and Formosa. It receives on the north the river Se-Kiang, which runs east, and its branches the Hung-Kiang and Pe-Kiang, which run into the harbour of Canton. On the east it receives the Japonese river, which runs south-east from Great Thibet.

V. THE GULPH of TONQUIN, is situated between China, Tonquin, Hainan, and the Indian Sea; it receives on the north and west the rivers Liffér-Kian, Tonkin, Hong-kiang and Koofay.

VI. THE GULPH of SIAM, is situated between Malacca, Siam, Cambodia and the Chinefe Sea; it receives on the north the river Siam, which runs south.

VII. THE SEA of KAMTCHATKA and ANADIR, is situated between North America, Russian Tartary, and Alkoutskie islands, washes the Gulph of Notelen, and receives from Russia in Asia the rivers Anadir and Oneren.

On the east of the Pacific Ocean from South America, it washes the Straits of Magellan and the Gulph of Chanos, and receives the small rivers Bueno, Tucapel, Callacalla, Biobio, Itata, Maute, Lora, Rapel, Mayho, Aconcagua, Limari, Salada, Loa, Runa, Ponto Roquembo and Chimiral; washes the Gulph of Guayaquil, and receives the rivers Chones, Guallabamba and Mira; washes the Bays of Buenaventura and Pamama; and from North America it washes the Bays of Anontyo, the Gulphs of Salinas, Papagayo, Tonfeca and Tecountepe; receives the rivers Yopes and St. Blas; washes the GULPH of

CALIFORNIA, and receives into it the rivers Cinaloa, Puente, Mayo, Hiaqui, *Caral* and its branches the Hila, Blue and Rio Colorado, and receives the Carmelo; washes St. Juan de Foneas' Inlet, the Sounds of Nootka, or King George, Queen Charlotte's, Fitzhugh and Nepean; Port Stephens, East Chatham Sound, Bucareli, Ports Banks, Norfolk and Salisbury Sounds, Portlock's Harbour, Crofs Sound, Port Mulgrave, Admiralty and Comptroller's Bays, Prince William-sound, Cook's-river, Bristol and Norton Sounds, and Bering's Strait.

THE INDIAN OCEAN is situated between Asia, Africa and the Austral continent. It is divided on the south by the Antarctic Ocean; on the east by the Pacific Ocean, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. It has six other seas dependent on it, viz.

THE BAY of BENGAL, the GULPH of MAMARA, the SEA of OMANS, the GULPH of PERSIA, the RED SEA and the STRAITS of MALACCA.

I. THE BAY of BENGAL is situated between Hindoostan and China. It receives on the east from Siam the river Tanafforim, which runs south into the Archipelago of Mergui; the Pegu has two mouths; the Ava, which runs south from Mount Caucasus, has seven mouths, beside several other branches, such as the Sin-Somtou, Kou Kian and Irabatty, from the Lake of Puca in Great Thibet. The Sunkar, Chittigon and its branches; the Currenfuller and Hawilder. On the north Great and Little Tenny.

THE MAGNA, which runs south-west, then east and north from Mount Kenlais near Mount Caucasus, and its branches, the Panghia, Dakilyah, Gomut, Dallaferry, Luckia, Soonmah, *Burrampooter* and its branches, the Torefha, Surradingha, Gadlada, Nitchu, Calfehoo, and Sangpoo.

THE GANGES, which runs south-east from Mount Caucasus, springs from the Lakes Conghe and Manfaroar; has nineteen mouths, called the Ganges, Rabnabad, Beefcally, Hooringottah and Ballifore, Bangarah, Murjattah, Burrapunga, Mollinchew, Roymungul, Guafuba, Bangadoony, Roymatla, Jumerah, Subtermooky and Hoogly; beside several other branches, which with the former rivers water the north-east of Hindoostan and Great Thibet, viz. such as the Teefta, Jellinghy, Gunduck, *Soane* and its branches, the Buruah and Kaihn; the *Dewab* and its branches; the Rapti, Soorjew, Goomty, Tounce, *Jumna* and its branches; the *Betwab* and its branches the Purbatty, Sipra and Bunnas; the Sinda, Para, Sumbul and Gambareeah.

THE HOGLY, as mentioned before, which runs south from the Ganges, and its branches; the Injettes, Tingorcall, *Roopuran* and its branches; Caffai, Teermonee, Selai and Dalkisor; the Dummooda, Old Dummooda, Curnee, Jellinghy, Coffimbuzar, the two last run from the Ganges, and its branch the Adji and More, and its branch the Dwarka. Washes the Road of Balafore, receives

THE MAHANADA, or Mahanudi, which runs south-east, it has six mouths, beside several other branches, such as the Gaintee, Bramnee and its branch the Soank; the Toile, Joohala, Seyer and Marsepour. Washes the Lake of Chilka; receives the Ganjam, Bavarie and Cicacole.

THE GODAVERY which runs south-east from the range of the Gault Mountains; it has four mouths besides other branches; such as the Bain-Gonga, Burda, Panar, Manzorah, and Terni. On the west it washes the coast of Coromandel, and receives into it,

The river KISTNAH, or KRICHNA, which runs east, then south; it has seven mouths beside other branches, such as the Ooer, Palleree, *Arri*, and its branch the Mofa or Mouffy; the Beemah or Pimera and its branches; the Kaknah, Jerla, Kurra and Malpurba, the Tungebadna and its branches; the Hindenny, Toom and Nigouden.

THE RIVER GONDEGAMA which runs north-east, then south-east. The YELGELAIR which runs in the same direction, and its branches the Palair and Mouffy. The rivers Manain, Chipelaire. And

THE PENNAR, which runs north, then easterly, and its branches the Pugnair, &c. The rivers Sillacolwa, Choor-numooky, Vanam, Ircum Lake, Cotelaur,

PALIAR, which runs easterly, and its branches; the See-aur and Poni, or Poma. The Markana, See-aurs, or Gingee.

THE PANNA, or Pan-aur and its branch the Toriny. The CUDELAM, Well-aur and its branches; the Tripaupaloor and Vashishtanadi.

THE

THE CAUVERY, which runs south-east, then east, from the Gauts Mountains, through Seringapatam, has seventy mouths, viz. the Coloron, which extends to Tritinopoly, the Covery, Vennara, Kadelady, Aneishal, Negore, Topeteny, Venn-aur; beside several other branches, such as the Ambraye, Noÿel, Vany, Wombattam, Cabini and Agunda.

THE GULPH OF MANARA and PALK'S BAY, is situated between the Isle of Ceylon, Marawars and Tinivelly. It receives on the west the rivers Vigee or Veyg, Cand, Veyfs, PERI and its branches; the Tunmerbury, Shit, Pamb and Catt; all the former rivers water the east of Hindoostan.

On the east from the Isle of Ceylon it receives the rivers Crondavey, Coula-vey and May-vey; and on the east side of that island the Mowil Gongga, which empties itself into the Bay of Trinkomaly; the Valſche, Kobokanoy, Yale, Serinde and Melipu.

IV. THE SEA OF OMAN or ARABIAN, is situated between Hindoostan, Persia, Arabia and Africa. It washes on the east the Coast of Malabar; and it receives from the west of Hindoostan, the rivers Tarali, Vally Neai, Calitooney, Arian, Attancal, Cochin, PANIANY, Palur, Chillam, Vailapatam, Ellitore, Cadoley, Bengaut, Cavaye, Congerecoro, Margalore, Barcelore, Onore, Aliga, Dabul, Pen, Abita, Ganges, Bicholin, Colloale, Bandem, Rari, Naddy-Varfal, Gundavi and Naucery; all the former rivers water the west of Hindoostan. Washes the GULPH OF CAMBAY, and receives into it the river Taptee, which runs west, and its branch the Oadah. The Kim, NERBUDDAH which run mostly west. The Bookie, Buglar, Daher and its branches; the Imbua, Mihy, Sabdue, Navanna, Rawnagur, Sacker, Sattanpore and Sawree. Washes the GULPH OF CUTCH, and receives the rivers Puddar and Sarfooty, both which run south-west from the range of the Gauts Mountains, and branches, the Dimmody and Caggar. On the north it receives from Persia,

THE SINDE or INDUS, which runs mostly south from Mount Caucasus, it separates Hindoostan from Persia. It has eleven mouths beside other branches, such as the Rauvee, Chunaub, Behut and its branch the Chunaub, the Cow, Bann and its branches the Kamch, Bijore and Sewal. The rivers Soneymaney, Churmut, Nehenk, Kurenk and its branch the Kurkes; the above rivers water the south of Persia.

V. THE GULPH OF PERSIA, situated between Persia and Arabia, is a gulph of the Arabian Sea; it receives the river EUPHRATES, which runs south-east from Mounts Taurus and Caucasus. It has six mouths besides other branches; such as the *Tigris* and *Koremos*, which water the east part of Turkey in Asia; as well as the rivers of Aftan and Falo, which water the north-east of Arabia.

VI. THE RED SEA is a Gulph of the sea of Oman, situated between Asia and Africa; it runs south-east; as it advances inland between the two latter continents, to the town of Snez, where it is divided from the Mediterranean Sea by the Isthmus of Snez. It receives the small rivers Obhoor, Hanozo, Hawash and Soal.

On the west and south from Africa, the small rivers Doara, Magabooia, Jaba, Patte, Fromofa, Zebe or Ouilimane, Druna, Coayo, Querimba, Xanga, Lindu, Pinda, Ternoia, Velose, Mocambo, Angoxa, Quizungo, Iconga, CUAM and its branches, the Zambeze, Magania and Manzona. The rivers Tendaculo, Mota, Sofala, Sabia, Zavara, Inhambane and Logoa. Washes the Bay of Delagoa, and receives into it the rivers Manica, Delagoa, Lorenzo and Machavana; washes Port Natal, and receives into it the Groot-Virch river; the Zandags, Comlours and its branches; the Kukoy, Loory, Tontain, Conka de Bemka, Buffets and Straat, and the Breede; all the above rivers water the east of Africa.

THE ARCTIC OCEAN is situated under the North Pole. It is bounded on the south by the north of Europe, Asia, America, Greenland and Iceland, except where it communicates on the south with the Pacific and Western Oceans. It washes on the east from the western part of the coast of Norway, the Fiords, Buckke, Hardanger, Selboen Kors, Vofs, Sogne, Sond, Nord, Bree, Stor, Christian Sound, and receives the Guid Ely, Beitſlad Ely, Nea Ely; washes Tolden Fiord, and receives the Namsen Ely; washes Alten Fiord, and receives into it the Wessen Ely, Ranne Ely and Fiord; washes the Fiords of Sion, Mel and Salten; and receives into the latter the Long Vand and Sallens Ely; washes Tolden and WEST FIORDS, and their branches the Fiords Tuifs, Carlſo, Ofoten, Tiel Sound and Roſt Strom; washes Torſken and Malanger Fiords, and receives into the latter the Mats Ely, which runs north; washes the Fiords of Bals, Uffs, Longen, Reifsen, Quænanger Alten; and receives into it the Alten Ely.

On the north it washes the Fiords Rous, Porſon, Loxa and Tana; and it receives into the latter the Tana Ely, which runs north-east from Mount Dophrines and its branches; the Jels Jok, Keres, Skieken Jok; washes Kongs Fiord, Sylte-vig,

WARANGER and Munk Fiords; it receives into the latter the Peise Ely, and into the former the Pafvig Ely, which runs north-east from the former mountains through Enara, Trask and Kiolme Jaune, and their branches the Inda Jacki, Arel Jook and Neiden Ely.

On the north from the Russian empire it washes the E, Buman's Fiord, and receives into it the Bomeny and Mefza rivers. Washes the bay of Kola; and receives into it the river TULOMA, which runs north-east, and its branches the Kola, Not Ozero, and Luto Joki.

I. THE WHITE SEA is a gulph of the Arctic Ocean, which runs south-east; as it advances inland, it forms two gulphs, called Kandalaskaya and Bay of Archangel; it receives the river Pinoi, Mezen which runs north-west, and its branch the Wokoza, both which empty themselves into the Gulph of Mezen;

The DWINA, which runs west, then north-west from Mount Riphæas, and its branches the Pinet, Ufia, Suchona, Luza, *Wyczegda* and its branches the Wim and Wizen. The Onega runs north from Lakewoze. The rivers Wig, Kemi and Olonra run from Lake Kunto. Washes the Gulph of Tchekskaya, receives the river Pictora, which runs west, then north from the Yugorian Mountains, and its branches the Elma, Ufa, and with the former rivers waters the north of Russia in Europe. Washes the Sea of Karkcoe and the Gulph of Obkaya, and its branch the Gulph of Tafowskaya; it receives into the latter the river Tas, and its branch the Kudaseja.

THE RIVER OBB, which runs north-west and north from Mounts Altay Alintopa, and its branches the Polui Sinja, Sofway, Kafem, *Tobel* and its branches; the Kanda, Sargat, *Towda* and its branches; the Polym, Lofwa and the Sofwa; the Tura, Ifet, and its branches the Mias and Teeza; the Ifzim from Lake Kargaldzin; the Tui, Tara, Omsk, *Emysb* or *Inljb*, which runs from the same mountains through the Lake of Zaefan and its branches; the Buchtormo, Unjungui, Chobeck, Bugun and Konbut; the Pim, Jugan, Torom, Wach, Ket, Czulyim, Kondoma, Katunya and Dzabekan. The rivers Gyda.

ENISSEY which runs mostly north from the same mountains, and its branches; the Dudina, Giliwa, Turuckanskoi, *Tunzufka*, and its branches the Czwerina, Shishkova, Tuyza, Koureika, *Erema* and its branches; the Elagoui, Anbak Bakhta, Podkamennaya and Tounougouka, from the sea of Baikal, and its branches; the *Turgoufka* and its branches; the Tachiuna, Kogina, Ylim, Oka Selenga and Orkhon. Receives the Pyafina from Lake Pyanshoe, and its branch the Bogaida; washes the Gulph of Taimura; receives the rivers Chalaniskoe, Anbana, Olenik and

LENA, which runs north-east, then north from the sea of Baika and Kosogo, and its branches; the *Aldan* and its branches; the Amga, Takhma, Khindiga, Yudom, Maya, Oulkan and Juden; the Wilui, Sinyaya, Olekma, Vitim, and its branches; the *Kuilook*, and its branches; the Orkhon, Selenga, Ver and Bargoozin. The rivers Omoloi, Jona and its branches; the Toftakh, Adiza and Boutacktai. THE INDIGHERKA runs mostly north, and its branches; the Burulukli, Ouindina, Mona, Omona and Omekon. The Alazeya, KOVYMA which runs north-east, and its branches; the Amolon, Bol-Amuzi, Tedolicka, Fedoticha, Ozovina, Ziryarka, Uyanz, Kororhodi and Gurenfova. The Saoun and Ama-Yan rivers. Washes Kainyan Bay and Bering's Strait; all the former rivers water the north of Russia in Asia.

From North America it receives the rivers Kanzytim, MACKENZIES, which run north-west from Lake Hyte-he-le-ca, or Alhapescow, through Slave Lake, and its branches Clowey, *Slave River*, and its branches the Peace, Alhapescow, Clean Water and Beaver. And the Copper-mine river.

THOSE FOUR SEAS have their mountains, rocks and vallies, as well as the earth; but as they advance inland, they form several gulphs called Seas, the principal of which are, the BALTIC, MEDITERRANEAN, BLACK-SEA, RED-SEA and ZEDER-SEA.

I. THE WHITE SEA, which is a gulph of the Arctic Ocean, is situated on the north of Europe, as before described.

II. THE BALTIC SEA which is a gulph of the Atlantic Ocean, is situated on the east of the North Sea. It runs inland between Sweden, Denmark, Germany, Poland, Prussia and Russia; and as it advances to the sixtieth degree of latitude, it divides itself into two branches, which form two considerable gulphs, called the Gulph of BOTHNIA and the Gulph of FINLAND. The gulph of Bothnia runs north to the town of Tornea in Sweden. That of FINLAND runs east between Russia and Sweden to St. Petersburg. It communicates with the North-Sea through the Strait of the Sound, the Cattegat and Skager-Rack. It receives on the north, from the south of Norway, the Elys-Sire and Tonisdals, which run mostly south from Hardengen Field, the Nid, Lande, Alt, from Louvon-Sea, near Hardengen Field; washes Christiania Fiord, which

runs

runs south, and its branches; the Drams Fiord, and its branches; the Strans, which runs south-east from Fille Field, and its branches; the Beina from Sogne Field and the Rounds Fiord; the Laugen Ely, which runs south-east through Meofen Soe and Orjefen Soe, and its branches; the Glommen Ely, which runs mostly north from Ore Sundoce, and its branch the Reen Ely. On the west from Jutland, the Morfden Fiord, which runs east. On the east, from the west of Gothland in Sweden, the RIVER GOTHEBORG, which runs north-east from LAKE WENER, and its branches which empty themselves into it, are the *Fryken*, and its branches the Rogda An, and Monga An. The Clara Alt from Famond Soe, and Swart Alfwen. The An Athran, Niffa An, and Lagaan, from Lakes Bolmen and Vodo.

On the south and west, from the east and south of Sweden, the Helga An, from Mockeln Lake, which runs through Christianst nd. The Morums An, which runs south through Heloafio and Alnen Lakes. The Motala River, which runs east from lake Wetter, and receives from the lakes Sommen and Afunder, the Aman which runs east from lake Nomes; the BROWIKEN and its branches, which run through the lake of Sommen, the Roxen, Glan, and Afufiden.

THE MALEREN which runs east from the lake Waringen, through Stockholm, and its branches; the Hialmarn, which runs from lake Sax Sion. The Hedstrommen Romnas, from lake N. Barken, the Sowastrom, from the lakes of Hialaren and Sigluna. The Dal Alfwen, which runs south-east, and its branches; the Oster Dal Alfwen, which runs through Sion Sillian; the waters Dal Alfwen and Amung Sion, which run through Runn Lake. The Linfnan Alfwen, which runs south-east from Sylfield. The Nirunda River, which runs mostly east from Sylfield. The Indals River which runs south-east from Regen Soe, Anjam and Annfions, which runs through Stor Sion. The Angerman An, which runs south-east from Rink Fiell and Kult Sion, and its branches, the Wajmes Alfven, Sax Alfven Ogel Stromen, which run through Alvatnet. The Gide Elf, Gt. Logoan, Umea Elf, which run south-east from Una Vatnet, and Windala Elf, which runs through Windala Trask, and its branch the Lais Elf. The Skelleftea Elf, which runs south-east from Ikis Jaure through Ud Jaure and Stor Afven. The Byskea, Pilca, Elfs, the latter of which runs south-east through the lake Lockimoki. The Lulea Elf, which runs south-east from Wiri Jaure, through Lulea Trask, and its branches the Little and Great Luca.

On the north it receives the Ralix, and TORNEA ELFS, the latter runs south-east, then north from Tornea Trask, and its branches the Kangama Jocki, Lella Sena Jocki, Laino Jocki, and Allivapnedolen.

The KEMI ELF which runs south, then south-west from Pardavara, through Keme Trask, and its branches, the Aunis Elf, *Keni*, and its branches the Kemi and Bura Jockis; the Jerse, Kitena, and Tange Jockis. On the east of the Gulph of Bothnia from the west of Sweden, the Sino, Ja, and

ULEA ELFS; the latter runs west from Audo Jerfvi through Ulea Trask. The Pyhe Jocki which runs north-west from Pyha Jerfvis; the Canleby, Cumo ELFS; the latter runs west from Nafi, and Kyro Jerfvis. On the north of the Gulph of Finland, it receives

The KYMMENE ELF which runs south from lakes Pajana Sion, Pala Wafi, and Karku Salke. On the confines of the former gulph, it receives

The NEVA RIVER, which runs west from LAKE LADOGA in Russia, and its branches; the *Wokfa* from Lake Sion-Saimen; Umr s Sion Hauki Wafi, Kalla Wafi, Ongi Wafi, Svypi Wafi, Aimis Wafi, Hottien Jerfvi, and Pielis Jerfvi. The Pelg Jerfvi; the *Swin*, which runs south-west from lake Ozfig, and Wigo, through LAKE ONEGA, and its branches the Urica, Wolzba; *Wolchow*, which runs north from lake Ilmes, and its branches the Pozowa, Tigod; *Lowat* and its branches the Szelen, Pylka, Pola, Obrija, Lufna, Dolza and Smerdal; the M sta and its branches the Mda, Cholawa, Uwin, Szoma Zna and Tiverca. On the south of the Gulph of Finland from Russia, the rivers Luga, which run north-west.

The NORAWA, which runs mostly north from LAKES PEIPUS and Pskow, and its branches; the Pljusa; *Em*, which runs east from lake Wurz, and its branches the Endel, I  a, Kambi and Welika. On the east and south of the Baltic, the river Pernau, which runs west from lake Wurz, and its branches the Suri, Tarwja, and Nowant. The rivers Liddow, and

DUNA or DWINA, which runs north-west from the north of Poland and part of Russia, into the Gulph of Livonia, and its branches the Pedei, Lubba, Sadrzvca, Ochola, Wop, Torapa and Bolzfaja. The rivers Window, Upfa, Liddow, and

NIEMEN or Memel, which runs north-west into the Curiche Haft, has eleven mouths, viz. the Rufs, Gillge M, Gillge W, &c. besides its branch the *Wilna*.

On the south from Poland, Germany and Russia, it receives the river Pregel, which runs west from the borders of Russia into the Frische Haft, from thence into the Gulph of Dantzick; and its branches; the Alla and Angerap.

THE VISTULA which runs north-west, then mostly north, from Mount Crapack, on the borders of Hungary; it has five mouths, four of which run into the Frische Haft, called the Nogal and Wender; the other, the Vistula, runs by the town of Mynda, into the Gulph of Dantzick, as well as the former, which empties itself into it, through the passage of Pillau; it has beside several other branches, such as the Drebenz, and its branches the *Narrow* and Biebrza. The river Bug, and its branch the Rita; the Wieprz, Dunaves, Rab, Veda, and San.

THE ODER RIVER which runs north-west, then north from Mount Crapack, on the border of Hungary, into Grofs and Klein Hafts, where it separates into three mouths, called the Devenor, Swine, and Veneta; it has beside several other branches, such as the Pene, *Warta*, and its branches the Netze, Prozne, Widawska and Bober.

II. THE ZUYDER ZEE is a gulph of the Atlantic Ocean. It is situated on the west of Europe, and on the east of the North-Sea, it runs south into Holland, to Harderwyck and Amsterdam; and its mouth is surrounded by a chain of small islands, of which the most remarkable is the Texel; it receives on the east the river ISSEL or YSSEL, which runs mostly north-east from the Rhine, and its branches the Grys, Schippbeecke and Berckel. Old Yssel and its branch the Aa.

THE WECHT river which runs west, and its branches are the Havelter, Watering and Redge. The rivers Linde and Cuyne. On the south it receives the rivers Flier, Vecht, and Beeck. On the west the De-y-Stroom and its branches, the Sea of Haerlem and Amstel river, and its branches the Aer and Crom Mydecht.

III. THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA is a gulph of the Atlantic Ocean, which communicates on the west with the eastern part of that ocean, through the Straits of Gibraltar, where Hercules, according to the fable, separated the two mountains of Calpe and Abyla, which now bound the Strait. It was called afterwards by the ancients the Pillars of Hercules. As this sea advances inland towards the east, between Europe and Africa, it forms four large gulphs, called the Gulphs of Genoa, Lyon, Archipelago, and Venice, or Adriatic Sea; the latter of which is a large arm of the former sea that runs north-west to Venice, between Italy and Turkey. The Archipelago is a gulph which advances north between Greece and Natolia; it abounds with islands, and was called by the ancients the Egéan Sea; by the Turks it is called the White Sea, and Adalardenghizi.

The former sea receives on the west and north, from the east and south of Spain, the rivers Guadiaro, Velez, Prio Grande, Almeria, SECURA which runs east from Sierra Segura, and its branches are the Songonora, Quipar and Mundo. The river Xucar or Jucar, which runs south-east from Sierra Albarazin, and its branch is the Cabriel. The Guadalavian, which runs south-east, and its branch the Alhambra. The rivers Mingares and Cenia.

THE EBRO, which runs south-east, has its source near Reynosa, on Mount Asturias, on the north of Spain; and its branches are the *Sargo*, and its branch the *Cinco*, and its branches the Ufuela and Uza; the Sola, Ifauna, and Eflera; the Noguera and Ribalgoriano; the Malarana, Guadaloque, Martin, Aguas, Guerua, *Xiloca*, and its branches the Mefa and Luxina; the Jalon, Galego, Biel, Aragon, Anga, Cidacos, Tiron, Ava and Zadorra; all the northern branches of the Ebro, take their sources on the Pyrenees Mountains.

The rivers Llobregat, Tordera, Ter, Fluvia, Tec Llera and la Muga.

From the south of France it receives the Teeh and Tit; both run south-east from the Pyrenees. The river Gly, Aude, which runs north, then east from the same mountains; and its branch the Orbe. The Herault river, which runs south from Mount Cevennes, and its branch the Viounte; which with the former rivers water the east and south of Spain, and part of France. Washes the gulph of Lyon, and receives into it

THE RIVER RHONE, which runs south-west, then south from Mount St. Gothard in Switzerland, through the Lake of Geneve, has two mouths beside other branches, such as the Gandon; *Durance*, which runs south-east from the Alps, and its branches; the Verdon, Bleonne, Buech, Ubayey and Guil; the Ouveze, Aigues, Ceze, Ardecche, Ouveze, Drome, Ervieux, Doux; *Ifene*, which runs south-East from the Alps, and its branches; the Drac, Arc and Arly; the *Saone*, which runs south-west from Luxeuil, near Mount Vosges, and its branches; the Brevenne, which runs north-east, then south-east from Pontarliers; the Daubs, Ouchs, Tille, Oignon, Vingeanne, Coney and Lentene; the Air, Sier, Valferune and Arve.

The

The rivers Are, Luvone, Argens, Siagne, le Loup and le Var, the latter, which runs south, is the boundary between France and Italy, and its branches; the Esteon, Varo and Tinca, which with the former rivers water the south-west of Switzerland, and the south of France. Enter Italy, wash the Gulph of Lyons, and receive from the Apennin Mountains, the rivers Rola, Magra; wash the Gulph of Spatia, receive the Lefano which runs south; the Serchio, which runs south-west; the Arno, which runs mostly west from la Chiana, and its branches; the Era and Elfa. The rivers Cecin, Cornea, Ombrone, which run south-west; the Albena, Fiora, Arrone and Manta, which run south-west, from Lake Bolseno.

THE TIBER which runs mostly south, then East from the Apennin Mountains, and its branches; the Teverone, *Tevere*, from Lake of Perugia, &c. and its branches; the Topino, *Nara*, and its branches; the Carno, Vetino and Tarano.

The river Gargliano runs south-east, then mostly south from the Apennin, near the Lake Celano. The Velterna which runs west from the same mountains. The Lagno, which runs west; washes the gulphs of NAPLES and SALERNO, and receives into the latter the river Sele, which runs south-west from the Apennin, and its branch the Beania. The rivers Las, Calone, Melramo and Melauno, wash the Faro of Messina.

On the south, from the north of the Island of Scily, it receives the rivers Lucea, Grangotta, St. Liuliano, Fiottalia, Pittonco, Pollina, Termini, Milicia, Oreto, Diate, St. Bartolomeo, and Birgi. On the north, from the south of the same island, it receives the rivers Marfala, Arenò, and Belice, the last runs south-west; the Calatabellotta and Plalina, the latter runs west; the Naro, Salfo, which run south-west, as well as the Terranova, Dinitto and Bufaidune.

On the west, from the east side of that island, it receives the rivers Abisso, Giarett or Simeto, which run south-east, and their branch, the Dittaino; and the river Fundaco del Aucelli. Washes the Faro of Messina, and receives from Calabria, the rivers Alico, Alaro, Ancinale and Corare, which run south, as well as the latter rivers; the Alli, Nefearo, and Tacina. The Nieto which runs east from the Apennin, as well as the former and following one; the Treonte, Crati, Cefcile, Sinno, Acri, Salandrella, Bascento, and Bradano; washes the Gulph of Taranto.

On the west of the Gulph of Venice, from the east of Italy, it receives from the Apennin Mountains, the rivers Ofanto, Caropelle and Candelaro, which run mostly east; the Fontere, Biferno, Trigno, Sangro, Pescara, Vomano, Trontino, Trento and Chiento, the eight former rivers run north east. The rivers Mufone, Fiumefino, Mifa, Cefaria, Metro-Toglio-Mareechia, Sovio or the Rubicon, Banca, Sano, Argenta, Santerno, Setera and Quaderno, the latter rivers run in the same direction as the former; all of which water the east part of Italy.

THE Po, which runs east from the Alps, has fourteen mouths, which connect together three miles west of the town of Ferrara; beside several other branches, such as those on the south side from the Apennin Mountains, viz. the Senterno, Swana, Remo, Somoggia, Panary, Secchia, Crostata, Lenza, Parma, Taro, Larda, Nira, Tidona, Corona, Scrivia, Bochetta, Stura, Gesio and Tanafo. On the west from the Alps, the Maria Uraitia, Little Dora, Stura, Orco and Dora Beltea. On the north from the Alps Appenines, the Sesia, Godria, Tefino, the latter runs from Lake Locarno, and its branch the Ugogna; the Sevefo from Lakes Como and Lagano; the Adda which runs through the former lake, and its branches the Seria and Brembo; the Oglio which runs through Lake Iseo, and its branches, the Naviglio, Melo and Chese; the Sarca, which runs through Lake Garda, and its branch, from the same lake, and the Minico, which runs through Mantua.

THE ADRIGE which runs south-west, then south and south-east from Mount Costegnas, and its branches, the Nos and Laves.

The River Brenta which runs south-east, and its branches; the Alligo and Gua. The rivers Dese, Sile, Piave, Naviglio, Tagliamento, and its branch the Fella; the Torre, Lifonzo and its branches; the Ripa and Corno. Washes the Gulph of Triest; all the former rivers water the north part of Italy.

On the east from the west of Turkey in Europe, it washes the Gulph of Quernero and the islands of Dalmatia; it receives the rivers Bocana, Zem, DRIN, and its branches; the Black Drain and White Drain. The rivers Mettia, Hifmo, Argentea, Semno, Crevafta-grande, Polina or Lao, and Voiousfa; washes the Gulph of Arta, and receives into it the Arta river, &c. washes the Gulph of Lepanto, and receives into it the river Fidari; the river Alpheo or Rofeo; washes the Gulphs of Caron and Colokythia, and receives into it the river Vafili-polamo. On the west of the Archipelago, On the east of Greece, it washes the Gulphs of NAPOLIA and ENGIA, and receives the Livadia river, washes the Gulphs of Volo and

SALONIKI, and receives into the latter the river Jalampria, which runs south-east, and its branch the Apidano. The Platamono or Jenicora, which runs in the same direction as the former. On the north from Turkey in Europe, it receives, in the same gulph, the RIVER VARDANI, which runs south-east, then mostly south, and its branches; the *Erigon*, and its branch; the Viftriza, Colico and Pfinia. Washes the Gulph of Cassandre, Montefanto and Contessa, and receives into the latter the river Strumona or Emboli, which runs south from Despoo Dag, and its branch the Marmari.

The river KARA which runs mostly south from the same mountains; washes the Gulphs of Saros or Magarez-Kurfezi, and receives into it the river MARISA, which runs south-east, then mostly south, from Mount Hæmus or Emmeh, through Andrinople, and its branches; the Lerna, Erzene, Arda, *Marifa*, and its branches; the Usum, Jopsus and Kniaritz.

On the east, from the west of Turkey in Asia, it washes the STRAIT of the DARDANELLES, and the Gulph of Adrymilli. It receives the river Kelmebeh, washes the GULPH of SMYRNA, and receives into it the river Sarabat or Kedous. The Meinder, which runs mostly west from Mount Taurus and its branches, the Tchiurac, &c. washes the Gulph of Stanco and Symi. On the north from Turkey in Asia, it washes the GULPH of MACRI; it receives the rivers Ekfenide, Myra and Finica, washes the GULPH of SATALIA, and receives into it the rivers Duden, which runs south-west, the Menougat and Alara; the rivers Solenti, Draganto, Kelikami, Lamuzo, ADANA, which runs south-west from Mount Taurus, and its branch the Seihoun. The GEIHOUN which runs in the same direction from the same mountains, and its branch the Kermel. Washes the Gulph of Aias, and receives into it the rivers Deli and Maherfi.

On the east from Syria, it receives the river ORONTE or el Afi, which runs north-east, then south-west from Melula, and its branches; the Nahr-el Afi and Afoud. The Nahr Houssein, Nahr-el Kibbir, Nahr-Akkar, Saint, NAHR-EL-KASEMIEH, and its branches; the Ain-el-Ger and Nahr-el Leitane, which runs south-west. The Keifon, Kordje, Zerka, Nahr-el Kafab, Nahr-Arfuf, and Nahr-Abi Petros.

On the south from Africa THE RIVER NILE, which runs north from Lake Dembea, near Mount La Lune; it has nine mouths, two of the largest the Pelufes and Rouffet, were called *Delta* by the Greeks; the other are called Tacaria, Pharma, Migney, Sebenet, Bettin and Bosquier; the two former connect together near the city of Grand Cairo; beside several other branches, such as the Marib *Atbara*, and its branches; the Coror, Tukoor and Guangue; the *Babar-el-Abiad*, or White-river, and its branches; the *Babar-el-Axerglue*, and its branches; the Dender, Rahad and Roma. Washes the Gulphs of Arabs and Syrtis, now Sidra; receives the river Mahil Quaham, and Wad-el Jeane; washes the Gulph of Cebes, and receives the rivers Wad-Akkrud.

The MAJERAA or Magerda, which runs north-west, and its branches, the Sujeras, Wad-el Serrat, and Wad-el Bul. The Wad-el Berber, Seibus, Wad-el Kiber, and its branch the Rumel; the Sumam, Iffer, and its branches the Azes Reitun Ashir, and Mailah. The Mafafan, and its branches; the Wejer and Shifa;

The SHELLIT, and its branches; the Mina, and its branches; the Wed-el Abdt, Mina and Wed-el Mina; the Arheu, Tagia, Warifa, Herbein, Wed-el Midroe, Nahr-Waffol, and Sebbein. The Sigg, and Wed-el Hamait. The Tafna, and its branches the Iffer, and Barbata. The Maluia or Mulun, and its branch, the Zha. The Nacor, Gommera, and Kercal.

IV. THE BLACK SEA is a large basin of water, situated between Europe and Asia, a little north of the Mediterranean; it is surrounded by land, except where it communicates with the other sea, through the Strait of Constantinople, the Sea of Marmora, and the Dardanelles; it receives on the north the SEA of ASOPH through the Strait of Zabache or Jenikale, and

THE RIVER DON, which runs south-west from Mount Caucasus, which empties itself into the former sea, and its branches; the Manyz, Sal, Temernick and Mokraia-nefwitai. The rivers Medyeditza, Randai and Cloper.

On the north of the latter sea, it receives the Mius, Elanczik, Kalmius, Bendy, Moloeznaia, which run through the Lake Molocznoe, and the Uziuzutliuk. On the west it receives the Sea of Siwasch, which runs through the Strait of Tonkoi; and receives into the latter sea from Crimea, the rivers Salgyr Karafu-mai, Bulganak, Andal, Andal Kuru and Czuriufku. On the east, it receives the rivers Angaly and Herpeli, washes the Gulph of Beifu, and receives the rivers Beifu, Herpeli, Angaly and Cornoiprolok.

On the north and east of the Black Sea, it receives the river KUBAN, which runs west from Mount Caucasus, and its branches; the Abys, Apaifou, Zelenaja, Bistraya, Laba, Suanes, Bascian and Ofet. The rivers Ukrack, Copou, Schoun,

Schoun, Coddors, Marmar, Mokvi, Ekalis, Oshums, Heli, Engur, Copi, Ciani and Rioni, which run north-west from the former mount, and its branches the Skini and Ratshi. The river Schuhtit Tshoroki, or Bitumi, which runs north-west, and its branches the Tshorola and Turak.

On the south it receives from the north of Turkey in Asia, the rivers Rizeh, Sorman, Tireboli, Keresoun, Siden, Termeh; washes the Gulph of Samson, and receives into it the rivers Jekil-ermak, KIZILERMAH, which run north, then north-east from Mount Taurus, and the Ak-Liman; The rivers Partheni, Falios SAKARIA, which run north-west, and north-east from Mount Taurus, and branches, the Purfak; and washes the Canal of Constantinople; and On the west from Turkey in Europe, it receives the rivers Limani, Kameiek, Daphne, Varna, and

THE DANUBE, which runs east, then south and east from the Black Forest Mountains in Brisgau, near Freyburg on the Rhine; has four mouths, viz. the Vizi, Ghurchevi, Ruski and Kilia, which connect together near the city of Iffmail; beside it has several other branches, which with the former water Turkey in Europe, Hungary, and the south of Germany, viz. On the north side from Moldavia and Valakia, the Julpus, *Prut*, *Siret*, and its branches; the Dembavilza and Gilavatzogis; the Komana, Olt and Zyos; on the south side from the Emmeh Dag, in Bulgaria, the Jantra, Ozama, Ujd, Esker, Zabriz, Lom, Timok, *Morava*, and its branches; the Nipava, Taplizza and Iban; the Save which separates Servia and Bosna from Hungaria, and its branches; the Drain, Bosna, Okina, Varbas, Unna, Culpa Korana and Sann; on the north side from Hungaria, the *Tibes*, which runs south from Mount Crapack, and its branches; the Temes, Begha, Maros, *Keres*, and its branch the Feyr-heres; the Harmad and Szamos; the *Drain* and its branch the Muhir; the Ballaton from the Lake of that name; the Gran, Waag, Raab Leytha, *March*, and its branches; the *Morava*, Thaja and its branch the *Iglawa*, and its branches; the Schwantza and Zwillawa; the *Kamp*, Enns and Trann, the latter runs through Aber, Atter and Trann Seas; the *Inn* and its branches; the Rol, Indem, Pinzgau and Saal, and its branches, the Ultz and Rosana; the Ifer and Lech.

Washes the Safik Liman, and receives into it Kogynik; washes Ovidi Liman, and receives into it

The river DNISTER or TURTA, which runs south-east from Mount Crapack, on the southern border of Poland, and its branches, the Reut and Ikiel.

The RIVER DNIEPER, which runs mostly south from the group of mountains of Moscow, and its branches the Bog, and its branches; the Ingel-Wrelki and Elanec; the Ingul Maly, and its branch the Berefowka; the Ak, Konfkaja, *Samara*, and its branches; the Wolezja Woda, and Vallir; the Sura, Czaplinska-Viskol, Worskla, Pecrol, Sula, Supei, Trubiec, Ros, *Defna*, and its branches; the Uda, Senow, *Sem*, and its branches; the Palkawaja and Rat; the Suda, Sofa, Nerufa, Malaja and Abalow; the Prypec, and its branches; the Peyez, Sluck, Horin, Sluez and Styr.

V. THE MARMORA is a small sea, anciently called the Propontis, which communicates on the west through the Strait of the Dardanelles or Gallipoli, called anciently the Hellespont, with the Archipelago, and on the north-east, with the Black Sea, through the Strait of Constantinople.

VI. THE CASPIAN SEA is an immense lake, as well as the SEAS of Aral; is situated on the east of the former. Both of these seas are surrounded by land, and as they receive a great many rivers, and more waters than it seems they could contain, some geographers think that they have a communication under the earth with other seas, which prevent their overflowing; this, however, is only mere conjecture, for it is well known, that the sun draws as much water from these seas, as is conveyed to them by rivers, which is the case, particularly in warm climates, where the evaporations are greater than in cold countries;

The Caspian Sea receives on the west the river KUR, which runs east and south-east from Mount Caucasus, and its branches; the Aras, Alax Jori, and Kor or Mokmari.

The rivers Samura, Girgeri, Kufu, Boinak, Ofen Koifa, and Bolzoi;

THE TEREK, which runs east from Mount Caucasus, has five mouths, viz. the Moskvi-Akfai, Dalabka, Kislarfka, Bekefzea and Barofda; and several other branches, such as the Profwa, Zunsha, and its branches; the Chuntames, Dzhalki, Argun, Shalash, Jendan and Pfeckut; the Kurp Kulibeli, and several other branches; the Tsherek, Bakfan, and its branches, the Malk, &c.

The KUNA, which runs east from Besptow Dag, through several small lakes, and its branches are the Bivar, Biruma and Tumulow.

THE VOLGA, which runs south-east, then mostly south from the Lakes Itmen and Selger, near the group of Mountains of Moskow; has eleven mouths, which connect together near the city of Astrakan, viz. the Biala, Bufa, Balda, Rutunowa, Baschmakowka, Cragan, Binel Czambur, Jamburg Ostr, Tifzetynibugri and Malinow Ostr; and several other branches, such as the Talogoi, Achluba, Sarpa, Juruslana, Kurdium, Maza, Irgis, *Samara*, and its branches; the Tak, Kinel and Saka; the *Kama*, which runs south-west from Mount Ripees, or Riphæan, and its branches; the Wyolko, Bielaia and its branch, the Oufa; the Crufowai, Foroz and Kolwa; the Sviaga, Nethuga, Sura, *Oka* and its branches; the Kliazma, Makfza, Tzna and Ugra; the *Sezksna*, and its branches; the Unza, *Mologa*, and its branch the Cragada; the Mita and Tver. On the north it receives

The RIVER OURAL, or Ural, which runs north, then west and north, from the Ural Mountains, and its branches; the Ilek Kashun and Sakamara. The EMBA river which runs south-west, and its branches the Sagiz and Tamin.

The Aral Sea, receives on the south the GIRON, which runs north-east from Mount Caucasus, and its branch is the Morgah. The Kheffel, SIRR, which runs north-west, and its branches; the Taros Aryfm; and Sinam; the *Sarafu*, which runs south-west and its branches; the *Tzui*, and its branches; the Kain, Bakbulan, Erglu, Mauply Ili, or Ili, and Emil, through Lakes Alaklufgul, Alaklasgu Narin, and Itezimes-Alakul. The Sarjakfzi; the Irgis, Ulkojak and Targai, which runs into the Lake of Akfokol Barby.

VII. THE DEAD SEA is situated in the Holy Land, on the east of the Mediterranean, where anciently stood the towns of Sodom and Gomorrah; and Peuthapole. It has no communication with the latter sea; though several geographers have described a passage along the rivers Jordan, Cifon or Chizon, through the south part of the sea of Galilee, into the Mediterranean; it receives the river Zared, which runs west; the Arnon, which runs south-west; the Teruel and Cedron, both which run south-east; the Tons Carith; and Ephrain, which runs east, and its branches; the Meron and Amma; the Jaboch, which runs west, and the Haroth, which three former rivers run into the river Jordan; the Jeboc and Gerafa, both run south-west; the Seyer, and the Jordan Minor, which run through Lake Semeron, into the Sea of Galilee; the Dothian, Genezer and Chizon, the six former rivers run into the latter sea, all of which water Syria and the Holy Land.

DIRECTION OF THE GRAND CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS, HIGHLANDS AND DECLIVITIES OF THE TERRESTRIAL GLOBE.

THE GLOBE being divided by nine grand chains of mountains, EUROPE is traversed by six, which spring from the mountains of Switzerland, the highest spot in this quarter of the world, viz.

The ALPS and APENNINS, which run south-east to Cape Faro;

MOUNT COSTEGAS, which runs in the same direction to the Strait of Constantinople;

MOUNTS FICHTERBERT and CRAPACK, which proceed north-west to Mounts Riphæan, on the borders of Asia;

MOUNTS SALEVE, JURA and VOSGES, which stretch themselves north-west through Britain, and Shetland Islands.

MOUNTS CEVENNES and the PYRENEES, which extend south-east from Mount Jura, to the Strait of Gibraltar.

From these chains of mountains Europe forms six declivities towards as many seas, and is divided into six terrestrial basins, viz.

THE BASIN of the ATLANTIC OCEAN, is situated on the west of Europe; those of the BALTIC, the NORTH SEA and ARCTIC OCEAN, on the north, and those of the MEDITERRANEAN and BLACK SEA, on the east.

EUROPE is divided also in its whole extent, from north to south, by the highest chain of mountains, which traverses it from south-west to north-east, from the Strait of Gibraltar, to the ancient Mounts Riphæan, on the confines

lines of Asia. In this chain of mountains, all the great rivers of Europe, those of Britain, Ireland and Italy excepted, have their sources, viz. on the west of Spain and Portugal, the rivers Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Tagus and Douro; on the east the Ebro; on the west of France la Gironde, and Loire; on the North the Seine; on the south the Rhone; on the north-west of Germany and Switzerland, the Rhine and the Elbe; on the east, the Danube; on the north-west of Poland and Prussia, the Vistula and Memel; on the north of Russia in Europe, the Dvina, Velika, Lovet, and Pectora.

ASIA is divided by five great chains of mountains, which spring from the group of mountains of the Desert of Cobe, the highest spot of Asia, viz. two of which run west to meet those of Europe; the ancient Mounts Caucasus and Taurus, which run to the Strait of Constantinople; the other Mounts, Inus and the Riphees or Kamenai Payas, join Mount Crapack on the borders of Asia, and extend to the sixtieth degree of latitude. The Gaults run south from Cape Comorin to Pt. Thibet. The range of high land runs south from Turk Hend, into the Isthmus of Corea; traverses the Pacific Ocean, and extends to the Cordilleras in Peru. From these chains of mountains Asia is divided into five declivities, towards as many seas, viz. the Arctic, Pacific and Indian Oceans; the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas. It is formed also into seven terrestrial basins, viz. on the north, that of the Arctic Ocean; on the east, those of China, Okhalsk or Corea and Kamtschatka Seas; on the south, those of the Gulph of Persia or Arabian Sea, and the Bay of Bengal, and in the middle, that of the Caspian and Aral Seas.

Asia is divided also in its whole extent, from north to south, by two great chains of mountains which traverse it from east to west, viz. Mounts Taurus and Caucasus, the nearest to the equator on the north, which give birth to all the great rivers that run towards the south of Asia, viz. the rivers Tiger, Indus, Ganges, Burranpoor, Ava, Obequam, Yang-tsi-kiang and Hoang-ho. The other chain, Mounts Riphees, Imus and Al-lay, Alintopa, runs further north, and gives birth to the great rivers which flow towards the north of Asia, viz. the Dwina, Obb, Enissey, Lena, Indighirka and Kovia.

AFRICA is divided by four grand chains of mountains, which spring from the group of mountains in the southern part of that continent, and which are the highest part of it, viz. the ancient Mounts Alabastrin, which extend north to Mount Taurus; Mount Atlas, which runs north and north-west along the Mediterranean, to the Strait of Gibraltar; Mounts Capus and la Lune, which run north-west to Cape Bajador, and from thence to the Strait of Gibraltar; and Mount Laputa, which extends south to the Cape of Good Hope. From these chains of mountains, Africa is divided into four declivities, towards three seas and one river, viz. on the west, towards the Atlantic; on the east, towards the Indian Ocean; on the north, towards the Mediterranean, and in the middle towards the centre of Africa, or the river Niger. Africa also contains one basin, and part of three others, viz. the basin of the river Niger, and part of those of the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, and of the Mediterranean Sea.

AMERICA is divided from east to west by the CORDILLERAS DE LOS ANDES, and STONY MOUNTAINS, which extend on the western side of the New World from Cape Horn to Bering's Strait. This chain of mountains gives rise to four great rivers, viz. the Amazon in South America, and the Nassa Bravo, Missouri and Red River in North America; from the above chain four others extend in an easterly direction, viz. two in South America; the Cordilleras Malogrove, which runs east to Santos Bay, and gives birth to the Rio de la Plata and its branches; the Paraguay and Parna, which run south. The other chain runs north-east, a little on the north of the equator, and traverses the northern part of South America, then turns north-west, and traverses the West-Indies, through the islands of Trinidad, Tobago, Green Bank, Grenada, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinico, Dominica, Guadaloupe, Antigua, Barbuda, St. Christopher, St. Bartholomew, Anguilla, St. Cruz, Virgin Islands, Port Rico, Hispaniola or St. Domingo, Jamaica, Cuba and the Bahamas. It separates on the north the Basin of the Caribbean Sea, from that of the Atlantic on the south-east, crosses the Gulph of Florida, enters the Isthmus of Florida, and proceeds in a direction north-east, on the Allegany Mountains to Cape Briton. In this chain all the great rivers of North America, which run south-east, have their sources, viz. the rivers St. John, Attamaha, Savannah, Santee, Pedee, N. W. Cape Fear, Roanoke, James, Kappenhannock, Potomak, Susquehannah, Delawar, Hudson, Connecticut, Kennebeck and St. John. It gives birth on the east to those rivers which run south and westerly, the Apalachicola, Albany, Tennesse, Cumberland and Ohio.

From STONY MOUNTAINS arises another chain which runs north-east to the Strait of Belleisle, and from the latter another branch proceeds south-east between the Mississippi and Lakes Superior and Michigan, and then runs east to the Allegany range of mountains. It gives birth to the great rivers Mississippi and St. Lawrence; and on the north to Nelson's River. The farthestmost branch runs quite north across North America, from Bering's Strait to Greenland, and gives birth to M'Kenzie's River, which runs north into the Arctic Ocean.

From these chains of mountains America is divided into three declivities, towards as many seas, viz. on the east towards the Atlantic; on the west towards the Pacific, and on the north towards the Arctic Ocean. It is formed also into nine terrestrial basins; viz. the basin of the Arctic Ocean, situated on the north, as well as that of Hudson's Bay; the basin of the Pacific Ocean, on the west; those of the Gulph and River of St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic Ocean, on the east; the basins of the Gulph of Mexico or Mississippi, and the Caribbean Sea; in the middle, the basins of the rivers of the Amazons, and Rio de la Plata on the east, in South America.

From MOUNT ST. GOTHARD, 6790 feet above the level of the sea, the highest mountain of Switzerland, arise five great rivers, viz. the Rhone, the Rhine, and two of its branches, the Aar and Rufs, and the Tefing, the last is a branch of the Po. It gives birth also, to five great chains of mountains which proceed from it, viz.

The ALPS PENNINES, which run west along the south side of the Rhone, between the Valais and Italy, through Mounts la Fourche, Meinelthal, Sempione, Maryo, Serrio, St. Bernard, 8074 feet above the level of the sea, then extends on the Glaciers through MOUNT BLANC, the highest spot in Europe, 15,302 feet above the sea. The Alps continued thence divide Savoy from Piedmont; run through little St. Bernard, Mounts Iftan, Soana, Cenis, 6261 feet above the sea, and Mount Cametion; divide France from Italy, and then enter the country of Nice, where they terminate at the Gulph of Genoa, between Nice and Monaco; it gives birth to the river Po.

The APENNIN MOUNTAINS, which are a continuation of the Alps, run east from the country of Nice, between the limits of Piedmont, Monferrat, Genoa, Parma, Modena and Tuscany. They then proceed south-east through the States of the church, and the kingdom of Naples, to Cape Arni. They traverse the latter countries from east to west, and give birth to the rivers Tiber and Arno. They then cross the Faro of Messina, and run through the island of Sicily to Capo Ferro, where they end. They divide Sicily from north to south, and give birth on the south to the rivers Giaretta, Salfo, Platina and Belici. Besides this great chain of mountains, there are two remarkable volcanoes in Italy, separate from the great chain, viz. Mount Vesuvius, 3904 feet above the level of the sea, situated eight miles south-east from Naples. This mountain throws out generally a thick smoke, accompanied, sometimes, with flames; and during great eruptions, torrents of melted matter, called Lava, issue from it, which overflows the neighbouring country, and when cool, forms a hard solid substance. The other volcano, Mount Gebello, formerly called Mt. Etna, rises 10,700 feet above the sea. It is situated forty-five miles south-west of Messina in Sicily, and is the highest mountain in that island. Like Vesuvius, it frequently throws out flames as well as smoke, mixed with stones, and calcined substances; and these eruptions are sometimes accompanied with earthquakes. The superstitious people believe it to be the habitation of the devil.

MOUNTS COSTEGNAS, or the ancient Mount Scordinus, run south-east from Mount St. Gothard, in Switzerland, in the same direction as the Apennin; traverse the country of the Grisons, through Mounts l'Oiseau, Adel, Splugen and Jule; then run along the southern side of Germany, and divide that country from the Republic of Venice. They then pass through Mounts Bernico del Oro, Luga, Corno, Bassalora, Brenner Mankiat, and on the ancient Mounts Oera, Albius and Obelus, enter and traverse Turkey in Europe; proceed through Mounts Emmeh Dag, or Hæmus, and cross the Strait of Constantinople. This chain separates the basin of the Black Sea on the north, from that of the Mediterranean on the south. From Mounts Costegnas a chain runs almost south through Greece, to Cape Angeto, through the ancient Mounts Sacer, Jola, Termeties, Draca and Timolus, crosses the Isles of Cerigato, Candia, Scorpenta and Rhodes, and then proceeds north-east to Mount Taurus. It encloses, on the south, the islands in the Gulph of the Archipelago.

MOUNT TAURUS, which runs from Mounts Costegnas, traverses Turkey in Asia, joins MOUNT CAUCASUS, which traverses Persia and Pt. Thibet. It separates the basin of the Caspian Sea, on the north, from that of the Gulph

Gulph of Persia, or the Arabian Sea, on the south; it then proceeds on the south of Great Thibet, through Pt. Thibet, Mounts Lankpu, Kentaisse and Turk Hend. It separates the group of mountains of the Defart of Cobi, on the north, from the bason of the Bay of Bengal on the south, then continues through Chinese Tartary, and runs into the Isthmus of Corea. It separates the bason of the Chinese Sea on the south, from that of the Ochotsk Sea, and Gulph of Corea on the north, traverses the Great South Sea, through the Strait of Corea and the Islands of Ximo, Gotta, Lekeyo, Mendizabal, Sulpher, Jardines, Mariannes or Ladronnes, Carolinas, Lord Mulgrave's Range, St. Pierre, Sandwich D^s, Maria, Lajara, Pafaros Boca Pantida, la Nublada, Saccoro, Passion, Marias and Isabella, crosses the mouth of the Gulph of California, and running north through New Mexico, to the 50th degree of latitude, turns east, and divides itself into two branches. One of these branches traversing Canada, runs through the Strait of Belleisle, crosses Davis's Strait to Cape Farewell, and then proceeds between Lakes Winnipeg Superior, Huron and Hudson's Bay. It separates the bason of Hudson's and Baffin's Bay on the north, from that of the Gulph and River of St. Lawrence on the south, then traverses the Western Ocean to Cape Mizen-head, near Cape Clear; passes through Ireland from south-west to north-west; crosses the North Channel, and runs to Ettrick Pen on the great chain of mountains of Scotland. It divides Ireland from east to west; and gives birth, on the east to the rivers Blackwater, Suire and its branches, the Nore and Barrow; and the Boyne. And on the west to the branches of the Shannon, the Brosna and Inny; the Erne, Barin, and Lagon.

The other branch, which is the main chain, runs first south-east, and then north-east through the northern part of the United States of America, to the Allegeny Mountains, and afterwards proceeds north between the head of the Rivers Hudson, Connecticut, and runs on the Albany Ridge, crosses New Brunswick, to Cape Breton and Newfoundland. It divides the bason of the Gulph of Mexico on the south, traverses the Atlantic Ocean through the great bank of Newfoundland, the Islands of Azores, Madeira and the Canaries, to Cape Bojador in Africa; and then runs north-east on Mount Atlas, through Moroco. It divides, on the east, the bason of the river Niger; crosses the Strait of Gibraltar, traverses Spain in a north-east, and then in a northern direction; runs through Sirrias Ronda, Nevada, Eluira, Cacorra and Segura; then runs on the east side of Morena, and afterwards on Serrias Alcaraz, Casuegra, Atbaracin, Molina, Laloria, Antiena, Urbian, Piquera, Occa and Mounts Asturies. It separates the bason of the Atlantic Ocean on the east, from that of the Mediterranean on the west; turns off abruptly to the east, runs on the Sierra, St. Adrian and Pyrenees Mountains, which are the boundaries between France and Spain. It separates the bason of the Bay of Biscay on the south, as well as on the east from the western part of France; traverses that country in a north-east direction; runs through Mounts Cevennes, Cantal and Cote d'Or, and divides itself into two branches, near le Thillot. The Mount Vafges, which proceeds north-west to Calais, and crosses the Strait to Dover. Mount Jura, the other branch, runs south-west through Mount la Dole; crosses the Rhone at Fort l'Eclure, runs south-east through Savoye on Mounts Saleve, across the River Avre, proceeds along the Glacier, crosses the Rhone near St. Maurice, and extends on Mounts Ufder-Gelten, Colonne, Gemmi, Schreckhorn, Vetterhorn and Grimsel, to Mount St. Gothard.

MOUNTS FICHELBERG or FICHTERBERT and CRAPACK, which run from Mount St. Gothard, proceed north-east through the country of the Grisons, between the Rhine and the Inn, over Mounts l'Oiseau, Adel, Splugen Mayole, Septimer and Jule, where Mounts Castegas and Crapack are joined. They then advance through Mounts Albel, Scaletta, Rhetico, Stepina and Pætico; enter Germany; proceed west through Swabia, between the Lake of Constance and the Danube; run north on the Black Forest, between the Rhine and the head of the Danube, turn short to the east, then run on the north of that river through Mount Fichtelberg. It separates, on the south, the bason of the North Sea. Then divides into two branches, one of which runs almost north through Denmark to Mount Dophrines in Norway. It separates the bason of the North Sea on the east, from that of the Baltic on the west. The other branch of the Mount Crapack traverses Germany; proceeds through Galicia, between Hungary and Poland; and then runs north-east through the latter country to the group of mountains of Moscow, where the chain divides into two branches; one runs east, then south to Mount Caucasus; the other continues farther north, where it falls in with the Great Northern Chain, which traverses the globe from east to west. It separates the bason of the Baltic Sea on the south,

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from

from that of the Black Sea on the North; it gives the sources to the rivers Danube, Dniester, Volga, on the south; the Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Vistula, Memel, Dwina and Valehov, on the north. It separates into two branches, one runs north to Mount Dophrines, the other continues east through Russia in Europe, to the ancient Mounts Riphees, on the borders of Asia. It separates the basin of the White Sea on the south, from that of the Caspian Sea on the North. It then runs south to the ancient Mounts Imaus, traverses Russia in Asia through Mounts Altay Alintopa; runs north of the group of the great desert of Cobi, and proceeds north-east to Beering's Strait. It separates the basin of the Arctic Ocean on the south, from that of the seas of Okhotsk and Kamtschatka on the west and north; it gives on the north the sources to the rivers Dwina, Obb, Eniffy, Lena, Indighirka and Kovina, and traverses the northern part of North America from Beering's Strait to Greenland; then it runs south-east on the Stony Mountains, then east, and afterwards north, between the Lakes Hyte-he-le-ca and Slave, Hudson's and Baffin's Bays, and then proceeds south-east to Iceland. It then runs through the ocean, between the Northern Sea and the Arctic Ocean, traverses the Islands of Ferroe and Shetland, and divides itself into two branches, one of which runs through Great Britain, and the other proceeds on the north of the North Sea to Feel's Mount. It divides the basin of the German Ocean on the north, and continuing through Norway, runs north-east through Mounts Dophrines, between Sweden and Norway. It proceeds then almost south, between the White Sea and the Baltic, to Mount Crapack. It separates the basins of the Baltic Sea on the north and east, from that of the Arctic Ocean on the south.

The southern chain of mountains, that nearest to the equator, runs east from Cape Negro, on the south of the group of mountains of Africa, to Cape Delgado. It traverses the Indian Ocean to the north of the channel of Mozambique; runs on the Islands of Comoro, Madagascar, Bourbon, France or Mauritius, Rodrigues, Corgodos, Sable, Amirante, Mahe, Peros, Salomon and Brothers. It then separates into two branches, one of which runs to Cape Comorin, through the Islands of Diego Rayes, Maldiva, Ceylon, where arises Adam's Peak, and then runs to Lacadive. It separates on the south and east, the basin of the Sea of Oman. The other chain, which continues through the Islands of Apalura and Sumatra, separates on the south the Bay of Bengal. It crosses the Strait of Sunda, runs through the Islands of JAVA, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Mangerye, Solor, Lomblemom Omby Timor, Teralta, Moa, Damme, Timor Laut, Saute, Aroo, Kleen Key, Keywactela, Groot Key, BORNEO, CELEBES, Booton, Gilolos, Mortinay, Yowl, Peling, Sullas, Xullabessie, Bouro, Seram, Ouby, Myfol, Waygooe, Papua or New Guinea, crosses Dampier's Strait, runs on New Britain, across St. George's Channel, runs on New Ireland, Mathids, New Hanover and Prince of Wales Island; then runs on the Islands of Arendy, crosses Bougainville's Strait, runs on Solomon, Louisiade, Three Sisters, Queen Charlotte's, Santa Cruz, New Hebrides, New Caledonia, Feejee, Friendly Islands, Horn, Hope, Maurelle, Solitaira, Yorks, Bowmans, San Bernardo, Savage, Vosquez, Palmerston, Scilly, Howes, Society, Otaheite, Lower Islands, Dangerous Archipelago, or Bougainville; Marquesas, Titcairns, Davis's Land or Easter I. Juan and St. Felix, enters South America, traverses that country through the Cordelier Malogroso, and divides into two branches. One of these runs through Cape St. Roque to Cape Bojador, in Africa, through the Island of Fernando, and proceeds to the Cape Verde Islands. The other, which is the main chain, traverses the Atlantic Ocean, runs through the Island of Trinidad, Low Sandy, St. Matthew and St. Helena, to Cape Negro.

The marine chain, nearest to the South Pole, runs from the Cape of Good Hope, traverses the Indian Ocean through the Islands of Denia, Marfeveen, Prince Edward, Marion and Crozets, Kerguelen's Land, or Desolation, St. Paul's and Amsterdam, to Cape Horn. It traverses the Atlantic Ocean, passing through the islands of Hawkins's Maidenland, or Falkland, Georgia, Sandwich Lands, la Grande, of la Roche, Saxemburg, Tristan de Cunha, Nightingale, Diego Alvaro, and Goughs; and then proceeds to the Cape of Good Hope.

The other five chains of mountains which run from north to south, subdivide the great basin into small ones. Of these chains, that of the Cordilleras de los Andes, in America, which runs from Cape Horn, along the western coast of South America to Panama, through the country of Patagonia, Chili, Peru, &c. then proceeds on the volcanoes of Clemento, Huagleca, Ozorno, Huannea, Villarica, Nataco, Chinal, la Hagua, St. Barbara, Peteroa, Mayno, Ligua, Coquimbo, Capiapo and Cayambour; and then continues through the Isthmus of Panama and New Mexico. It separates on the west, the basin of the Caribbean Sea, and then runs along the Stony Mountains to Beering's Strait. It

separates

separates the basins of the Atlantic Ocean on the east, from that of the Gulph of Mexico and the river Mississippi, on the west.

One of the chain of islands of the Pacific Ocean runs almost north from New Holland to the Arctic Ocean, through New Guinea, Timor, Celebes, Borneo, Gilolo, Sangir, and the Philippine Islands, the Magindano, Bohol, Negros, Pany, Zebu, Palawan, Mindoro, Leyte, Samar and Luzon; the islands of Balbuyanes, Bashees, Formosa and Pescadores. It separates on the east the basin of the Chinese Sea, and proceeding on the islands of Upama, Patchore and Taypin, the Lekeyo, Upufima, Kikiay, Mendizabal, Tanao-Sima, crosses Diemen's Strait, and runs through the islands of Likeo, Gotta, Ximo, Siko and Japan. It separates the basin of the Gulph of Corea on the east, and continuing through the Kourilskie Isles on Tchikota to Atorkau or Staten Land, crosses the Strait of de Vries, runs through the islands of Tchroup, Shamashir, Rokkoke, Shiyashkatan, Makanrouschy, Porolushchir, and Soumshou Alagit; it then enters the Isthmus of Kamtchatka. It separates on the east the basin of the sea of Okhotsk, and then proceeds to the promontory of Shagatskoi.

The range of high land and mountains on the east of Asia, runs north from Singapore Strait, through the Isthmus of Malaya and Great Thibet to Turk Hend. It separates the basin of the Bay of Bengal on the east, from that of the Chinese Sea on the west. It crosses the Desert of Cobi, and proceeds through Tartary and Russia in Asia to the Gulph of Taimura. It gives birth on the west to the river Enissey, and on the east to the Lena.

The middle chain of the Asiatic Mountains, called the Gauts, runs North from Cape Comorin along the Malabar Coast, through the western side of Hindoostan. It separates on the east the heads of the rivers Couvery, Kistnah, Godavery, Mahanada, and of several branches of the Ganges, viz. the Bender, Cane, Jumnah and Chumbul, from those on the west, the rivers Nerbudah, Puddar, Surfoety, and of three branches of the Indus, the Rauvee, Chunaub and Behut. It separates also the basin of the Bay of Bengal on the west, from that of the Sea of Oman on the east. It then traverses first in a northern, then in an eastern, and afterwards in a north-west direction West-Tartary. It separates on the east the rivers Hyarken, Hi and Emil; and divides on the east the basin of the Caspian Sea, and then proceeds north through Russia, between Europe and Asia, to Novaya-Zembya, on the Arctic Ocean.

The range of Mounts Lupala, Ararat, and part of Mount Caucasus runs north from the Cape of Good Hope, through the eastern side of Africa, between the river Nile, and the Red Sea. It gives birth on the east to the river Zimbaza, and separates the basin of the Arabian Sea on the west, from that of the Mediterranean on the east. It then crosses the Isthmus of Suez, and runs on Mount Ararat in Armenia, now Syria, where it is supposed Noah's Ark rested. It then crosses Turkey in Asia, runs on Mounts Taurus and Caucasus, between the Mediterranean and Caspian Seas, and the rivers Volga and Don; and proceeds through Europe to the group of the mountains of Moscow. It separates the basin of the Black Sea on the east, from that of the Caspian and Aral Seas on the west; and crossing Mount Crapack, runs between the lakes Ladoga and Onega, the Gulph of Bothnia, and the White Sea, and proceeds through North Cape to Spitzbergen Islands in the Arctic Ocean.

The ancient Mounts Laputa and Atlas run north from the Cape of Good Hope, through Africa, across Mount la Lune or the Moon, and proceed on the west of the river Nile to Egypt. This chain divides the basin of the river Niger on the east and north from that of the Mediterranean on the west and south. It then stretches north-west along the coast of Barbary to the Strait of Gibraltar, which it crosses, and passing through Spain and France, as before mentioned, runs through the Strait of Dover, where it is supposed England, before the deluge, had a communication with the continent. It then continues its direction through Great Britain, and extends to the Shetland Isles.

Having thus traced out the origin and direction of the grand chains of mountains which encircle or traverse the globe, the author will now proceed to treat more particularly on those of South Britain, which he has carefully delineated on the annexed Map.

HEIGHT OF THE MOST REMARKABLE MOUNTAINS,

Taken by the Barometer, &c. above the Level of the Sea.

	English Feet.
<i>Climboraco</i> , one of the Cordilliers in South America, by M. M. of the Academy of Sciences in Paris; this mountain is covered with perpetual snow, - - - - -	20,608
<i>The same</i> , according to Condamine, 3000 toises, equal to - - - - -	19,224
<i>Colopaxi</i> , in the province of Quito, according to Don Antonio de Ulloa, - - - - -	19,929
<i>Mount Blanc</i> , which is covered with perpetual snow, is situated in Savoy, one of the highest mountains of the ancient world, according to Mr. de Saussure, is 17,700 Paris feet, equal to - - - - -	18,806½
<i>The same</i> , by Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	15,662
<i>The same</i> , by M. De Luc, - - - - -	15,302½
<i>Caracon</i> , near Quito, one of the Cordilliers, by M. M. of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, - - - - -	15,827
<i>Pitchincha</i> , near ditto, with the former mountain serve as stations for measuring a degree of the meridian in Peru, by ditto, - - - - -	15,571
<i>Pike of Teneriff</i> , in the Isle of Madeira, according to Dr. Heberden, - - - - -	15,396
<i>The same</i> , according to Feuilly, - - - - -	13,248
<i>The same</i> , by M. T. Bourrit, - - - - -	13,197
<i>Mount Rose</i> in Italy, the highest of the Alps, by Father Beccaria, - - - - -	15,084
<i>Carafon</i> , near Quito, according to M. F. Bourrit, - - - - -	14,820
<i>Mount Aetna</i> , in the Isle of Sicily, according to Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	10,954
<i>The same</i> , by M. de Saussure - - - - -	10,700½
<i>Mount Buet</i> , according to M. F. Bourrit, - - - - -	10,124
<i>The same</i> , by M. de Luc, - - - - -	9,945
<i>Conigou</i> , the highest of the Pyrenees, according to M. M. of the Academy of Sciences of Paris, - - - - -	9,984
<i>Summit of Gremarion</i> , according to M. F. Bourrit - - - - -	8,874
<i>Ridge of Breuin</i> , a Glacier, in the Valley of Chamouni, by ditto, - - - - -	8,847
<i>Mount Velino</i> , on the east of Terne, near Rieli, in Italy, by Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	8,397
<i>Grand St. Barnard</i> , at l'Hospice in Savoy, by M. de Saussure, - - - - -	8,346
<i>Mount St. Gotthard</i> , the highest mountain of Switzerland, by M. de Saussure - - - - -	6,790
<i>Swuckstoet</i> , within the borders of Norway, 4658 feet above the Lake Farmund, and that lake is thought to be near 2000 or 3000 above the sea - - - - -	6,658
The highest mountains of Sweden, by some late experiments, between the lat. 63°. and 64°. have been found to be above the Baltic, - - - - -	6,652
<i>Areskutan</i> , in Jamland, Norway, is said to be 6162 English feet above the nearest rivers.	
<i>Mount Cenis</i> in Italy, at the Post House, the rocks on each side of the plain, where is situated the Post House, is at least 3000 feet higher, according to Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	6,261
<i>Grand Croix</i> in Italy, by ditto, - - - - -	6,023
<i>Valley of Mountainvert</i> , in Savoy, by M. F. Bourrit - - - - -	5,595
<i>Dole</i> , between France and Switzerland, the highest mountain of Jura, by ditto - - - - -	5,523
<i>Pike of Rucio</i> , in the Isle of Madeira, by ditto, - - - - -	5,067
<i>Lannebourg</i> , by Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	4,408
<i>Ben-Nivis</i> , in the county of Inverness, one of the highest mountains of North Britain, observed at Fort-William by his Grace the Duke of Gordon, and Mr. Hoy, in 1784—Pennant's Tour in Scotland, - - - - -	4,387
<i>Whern Side</i> , in the north of England, one of the highest mountains of South Britain, by Mr. Waddington, - - - - -	4,050
	Ingleborough

PHYSICAL OR NATURAL.

25

English Feet.

<i>Ingleborough</i> , in ditto, by ditto, - - - - -	3,987
<i>Pennygant</i> , in the north of England, by ditto, - - - - -	3,930
<i>Mount Vesuvius</i> , near Naples, in Italy, by M. de Sauffure, - - - - -	3,904
<i>Stony Mountains</i> , in North America, 3,520 feet above the level of their base, by	
<i>Sylfiellen</i> , on the borders of Jæmland, 3,132 feet perpendicular from the height to the base.	
<i>Mount Somma</i> , according to Sir George Shuckburg - - - - -	3,738
<i>Snowdon</i> , in the north of Wales, the highest mountain of that country, according to Mr. Pennant, -	3,568
<i>The same</i> , by General Roy, - - - - -	3,555
<i>The same</i> , by Mr. Waddington, - - - - -	3,456
<i>Schichallian</i> , in Perthshire, Scotland, by the Rev. Dr. Maskelyne of the Royal Society in London, -	3,550
<i>High Part of Table</i> , at the Cape of Good Hope, by M. F. Bourrit, - - - - -	3,459
<i>Madama</i> , in Italy, by Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	3,450
<i>Pendle Hill</i> , in the North of England, by Mr. Waddington, - - - - -	3,411
<i>Crofs Fell</i> , in the north of England, by Mr. Donald, - - - - -	3,390
<i>Blackhouse Heights</i> , Selkirkshire, Scotland, - - - - -	3,370
<i>Valley of Chamouni</i> , in Savoy, by M. F. Bourrit, - - - - -	3,363
<i>Helvellyn</i> , in the north of England, by Mr. Donald, - - - - -	3,324
<i>Skiddaw</i> , in Cumberland, by ditto, - - - - -	3,324
<i>Ben-lomond</i> , in North Britain, Pennant's Tour in Scotland, - - - - -	3,240
<i>Saddleback</i> , in the north of England, by Mr. Donald, - - - - -	3,048
<i>Summit of the Rock</i> above the Post House at Reddicoffani, in Italy, by Sir George Shuckburg, -	3,048
<i>Mount Raticore</i> , a volcanoe, one of the highest parts of the Apennine Mountains, situated on the road between Bologna and Florence, - - - - -	
- - - - -	2,901
<i>Novalese</i> , by Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	2,741
<i>Peak of Derby</i> , supposed to be - - - - -	2,500
<i>Post House</i> , at Reddicoffani, by ditto, - - - - -	2,470
<i>Ettrick Pin</i> , in Selkirkshire, Scotland, - - - - -	2,200
<i>Carter Fell</i> , Roxburghshire, Scotland, - - - - -	1,602
<i>La Calbambre</i> , in Italy, by Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	1,567
<i>Vinterbo</i> , in Italy, by ditto, - - - - -	1,259
<i>Lake of Geneva</i> , in Switzerland, by M. de Luc, - - - - -	1,230
<i>The same</i> , at the lower passage of the Rhone, by M. F. Bourrit, - - - - -	1,194
<i>Mount Barbaro</i> , (olim <i>Mount Gaurus</i>) near Naples, - - - - -	1,102
<i>Sienna</i> , by Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	1,066
<i>Aiguebelle</i> , in Italy, by ditto, - - - - -	941
<i>Kinneulle</i> , in Westro-Gothia, - - - - -	931
<i>Chamberry</i> , in Savoy, by Sir George Shuckburg, - - - - -	878
<i>The hills near Shuckburg</i> , in Warwickshire, by ditto, - - - - -	700
<i>Shuckburg</i> , in ditto, by ditto, - - - - -	600
<i>Mount Nuovo</i> , in Italy, by ditto, - - - - -	472
<i>Florance</i> , at l'Arno, in Italy, by ditto, - - - - -	190
<i>Capitole</i> , in Italy, by ditto, - - - - -	150
<i>Rome</i> , (nel Corfo 61 feet above the Tyber,) by ditto, - - - - -	94
<i>Thames</i> , at London Bridge, by ditto, - - - - -	43
<i>Tyber</i> , at Rome, in Italy, by ditto, - - - - -	33

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MAP

MAP OF THE SUMMITS OF THE GREAT CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS AND HIGHLANDS OF

ALBION;

With its Declivities, as it appeared when the Waters of the Deluge were retiring.*

THE tradition of the deluge has been preserved among most nations of the world; and naturalists seem to give an indubitable proof of it in the sea shells and other marine bodies found at the tops of the highest mountains, and particularly on those of the Cordilleras in Peru, some of which are two thousand cubits above the level of the sea.

It is impossible to point out exactly the retreat of the waters of the deluge, of which the ocean was the smallest part. Did they precipitate themselves into the bowels of the earth through the mouths and openings of the volcanos? Or did they return from whence they came? Common sense rejects such a paradox, and is obliged to acknowledge the wonderful power of the omnipotent God.

Europe was almost totally uncovered when this country appeared from among the waters. As the waters of the deluge were decreasing, the peaks of Albion reared, in succession, their majestic heads with natural sublimity, according to their different elevation above the level of the sea, like a high rock when the ocean retires from it with retrograde motion.

The first high mountain which appeared in South Britain was Whern Side, 4050 feet in height, and surpassing the lofty hill of Ingleborough by 63 feet; Pennygant by 120 feet; Snowdon by 1482 feet; Pendle Hill by 639 feet; Cross Fells by 660 feet; Helveln by 726 feet; Skiddaw by 780 feet; Ax-edge by feet; Kinder Scout by 1550 feet, and Saddle-back by 1002 feet.

These are but dwarfs when compared with Mount Blanc in Savoy, which is 18,806½ feet above the level of the sea. From this survey of mountains it appears, that Mount Blanc is 14,756½ feet higher than Whern Side.

The second mountains which appeared were those of the northern chain and Welsh Mountains. They are inferior to the Alps and Apennines in Italy, only in height and extent; for they equal them in beauty of line and variety of summit; in the number of their lakes, and the transparency of their water, as well as in their colouring of rock and softness of turf. The mountains in England, however, are all accessible and covered to their summits with eternal verdure; and they afford prospects not less surprising and more variegated than even the Alps themselves. The tops of the Alps are, for the most part, inaccessible, being covered with continual snow, which commencing at a regular height above their cultivated and verdant sides, forms the highest contrast of nature. There may be seen, at one view, every gradation of climate; and the prospect beheld from the summits of the higher mountains, exhibits lands intersected with rivers; promontories projecting from the azure deep, and seas decorated with islands, as well as enlivened by navigation, which adds greatly to the beauty of the view, and increases its variety and magnificence.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NATURAL DIVISIONS OF BRITAIN, BY ITS GREAT CHAINS OF MOUNTAINS AND RANGE OF HIGH LAND.

THE mountains and high lands of England viewed from the north resemble a lofty tree, with its branches towards the south, and its roots towards the north, while its trunk extends north and south from the Peak of Derby to Scotland. They have their origin in the islands of Shetland, then run south, and traverse North Britain; proceed south-west through the counties of Caithness and Sutherland, then north, and afterwards west and east through the shires of Ross and Inverness; then almost south between Argyle, Perth and Dunbarton; then south-east, and traverse Sterlingshire, and then run between the shires of Lannark, Peebles, Selkirk, Dumfries and Roxburgh. They give birth

* The mountains and ranges of high land remain as after the deluge.

birth on the east, to the rivers Tweed, Forth, Tay, Spey, Monifon, Beuly, Grudy and Ockell; and on the west, those of the Locky, Clyde and Evon. This chain separates on the west, the basin of the North Sea from that on the east of the Atlantic.

It then enters England near Hambleton Hill, and divides into two branches, one of which runs north-east through the Cheviot Hills to the sea near Bamborough Castle: it separates England from Scotland. The other branch continuing southward, first divides Northumberland from Cumberland, then enters Westmoreland, spreads itself all over that county and part of Cumberland; after which, contracting itself again into a chain, it continues its course, and runs on part of Yorkshire, and divides that county from Lancashire. It then enters Derbyshire, spreads itself all over the northern part of that county, and, as it advances towards the centre of it, loses itself in lofty heights, where it first originated.

It then runs from Scotland through Hambleton Hill, Blackshaw Hill, Marwin Peak, Spadendale West, Meerton Hill, Thackmoor Hill, Hartside Fell, Scardel Fell, Crofs Fell, Dun Fell, Mule Fell, Doo Craggs, Pind Hill and Moulds Fell. It then quits the northern chain, and running westerly through Penrik Fell, Kirkton Fell, Eagles Cragg, Longdale Fells, crosses the pafs of Kefwick, runs on Barrowdale Fells, Derwent Fells and Furnefs Fells, ends at Blackcomb Hill in Cumberland.

From its summit it divides the declivity on the east, towards the North Sea, from Sunderland to Scarborough, and on the west towards the Solway Frith, from the Mull of Galway in Scotland, to Blackcomb Hill in Cumberland.

It then continues its course on the northern chain through Wild Bear Fell, Bow Fell, Shunner Fell, Widale Fell, Longdale Fell, Cam-hill, Wharnside, Penn Hill, Ingleborough Hill, Pennygiant Hill, Middleton Fell, Holmes Fell, Green Fell, Bolland Knot, Ckelfshaw Fell, Pendle Hill, Black Hill, Woolfell Cragg, Winfell Cragg, Pinnow Hill, Blackstone Hedge, Noona Hill, Hamilton Hill, Kinderfcout on the Peak of Derby, and Ax Edge Mount.

The third high land which appeared was the continuation of the northern chain of mountains, the midland range of high land, and part of the Yellow Lime-Stone Ridge, extending from Derbyshire to West Causton in Wiltshire; where the chains of chalk and yellow lime-stone hills are connected together. It then continues its course south west on the range of high lands through Wever Hill, between the former county and Cheshire; traverses the north of Staffordshire, runs through Hen Cloud, Ruches, Gun Cloud, Mole Cape, Talk Hill and Bingnole Hill. It divides on the east, the declivity towards the Humber from that on the west towards the Irish Sea, from Carnel's Point, in the Isle of Anglesea, to Blackcomb Hill in Cumberland. It then separates into two branches, one of which runs west through Wrine Hill, traverses the north of Shropshire, then enters the north of Wales, where the mountains spread themselves over almost all the north and southern part of that country, with part of Shropshire and Herefordshire; it then runs through the mountains of Craig Elvyreg, Berwyad, and Coder Ferwyn, and separates into two branches, one of which runs north-west through Arrenig, Berawin, Moelwyn, Moelshabad, Snowdon, Carnel, Penmaen Mawr, across the Strait of Manai, and traverses the island of Anglesea, through Mynydd Paris, to Carnel's Point, where it ends. The other branch runs south through Cader Idri, Maylvadian, Plimlimmon, Cwin, Jeithen Hill and the Black Mountain, and then proceeds west to St. David's Head, where it ends. It separates on the west the declivity towards St. George's Channel, from St. David's Head to Carnel's Point, from that on the east and south towards the Severn Sea. The small branches which proceed east and south, from the highest chains of the Welsh Mountains, run into Shropshire and Herefordshire, viz. the mountains of Maes Maylon, Moel Fammo, Moel Arthus, Rivel-yr-Hinog, Fawr, Hargeest, Harthurstone Cusop, Long Mt. Brilley Hill, Brythen Hill, Bog Hill, Hollerett Hill, Denemore Hill, Skillehen Hill, Pen Malland Hill, Malvern Hills, and Wrekin Hill. The other branch of the midland range of high land runs south, and then west through Staffordshire, on Madely Park, Macer Heath, Ashley Heath and Gorsly Hill; then traverses Warwickshire, runs east and then north through Castle Hill; turns east, and traversing the corner of Leicestershire, runs to the yellow lime-stone Ridge. It separates on the north-east the declivity towards the Humber, from that on the south-west towards the Severn River. It then enters Northamptonshire, and separates into two branches, the first of which runs south-west by Neasby, Haddon, Aubuny Hill, and Shukburg Hill, 700 feet above the level of the sea; then proceeds to Hellingdon Down, enters the borders of Warwickshire, and runs between that county and Oxfordshire, passing through Nadbury Camp. It then enters Gloucestershire,

shire, and runs on the north of Campden, through Baker's Hill, crosses the pafs of Winchcombe, then runs on Stanley Hill, Gretton Hill, Cleeve Cloud, Whittington Hill, crosses the pafs of Skipton, then runs on Winds Arfe Hill, Crickley Hill, Birlip Hill, Prinknash Hill, Beacon Hill, Painswick Hill, crosses the pafs of Stroud, runs on Selfey Hill, Uley and Berry Camp; then it runs on the south and east of Dursley, through Foot Hill, Stinchcomb Hill, and divides itself into two branches, one of which runs through Westridge Hill, then on the east of Alderley, Old Sudbury, Doddington and Durham Parks, Tod Hill and Frizzea Hill, and then continues to Bathford, along the river Avon: its declivity is on the west and south; the other branch crosses the pafs of Nibley, then runs on the west of Tortworth; it divides into two branches, one runs south on both sides of the towns of Wickwar and Sodbury, to Bitton, where it ends; the last branch runs south-west to King's Weston Hill, near Bitchamp, through Sunday's Hill, Knowle and Blaze Castle; its descent of the hills is on the west side.

The former branch traverses Gloucestershire and the north part of Wiltshire, to the West of Coulston. It separates the declivity on the west towards the Severn Sea, from the Land's End to St. David's Head, from that on the east towards the pafs of the Thames at Goring. It then runs through Stony Hill, Worthey Hill, Hazell Hill, Barn Hill, Grettenham Wood, Clack Hill, Sport Hill, Bremhill, Studley, Demy Hill, Nash Hill, Rawdon Hill, Sandridge Hill, Round Hill, Cane Hill near Devizes, Fuzz Hill, Eastwell Hill, Maggot Castle Hill, Littleton Panel, Chevrell and Well-Head Pound, near W. Coulston, where the Chalk Hills and Yellow Lime-Stone Range join together.

The fourth high lands which appeared were the collateral branches running from the great chains towards the sea, and which sub-divide the great declivity into smaller inclinations toward the oceans. They consist of the continuation of the Yellow Lime-Stone Ridge, which directs its course almost due north between the counties of Leicester, Rutland, Lincoln and Nottingham. This ridge divides on the west the declivity towards the Æstuary, from Winfleet Haven to Blackmore Hill, and then continues mostly north. A branch which runs east from it along Lincoln Wolds to Wainfleet Haven, which divides the inclination on the north towards the Æstuary, on the south towards the mouth of the Humber, and then crossing the pafs of that river, runs through York Wolds and Stow Brow to Scarborough. It then turns east, and runs on the Blackmoor Mountains, Shunnon Hoe and Richmond Hills, to Pind Hill. It separates on the west and north the declivity towards the Humber, and on the south towards the rivers Tees, Tyne, Wear, &c. The next branch is the Cuckhamley and Chiltern ranges of Chalk Hills, which run north-east from West Coulston in Wiltshire, to Blackmoor Hill in Norfolk. Its descent is north-west, then north, though its inclination is towards the Thames. The first runs from Cane Hill in Wiltshire, through Parkhouse Park, Roundaway Hill, Bacon Down Hill, Morgan's Hill, Loaders, Heave, across the pafs of Calston; traverses Old Bury Hill, crosses the pafs of Cherhill; runs on Compton Bassett House, and then on Compton Hill, Highway Hill, Cleeve Pipand Hill, Overton, Hodson, Chiffelden, Bedbury, Liddington, Wanborough Hill, Callas Hill, and then proceeds to Shelbarrow Hill. The other branch runs in the same direction as the former through Roughbridge Hill, Eaton Hill, St. Ann's Hill, Clifford Hill, Milk Hill, Burlinch Hill, Woodbury Hill, Walcot Hill*, Knap Hill, Golden Ball Hill, and Martenshall Hill; then runs on both sides of the Kennet River, through Marlborough Down, across that river at the pafs of Kennet, and continuing on Rey Down, Elcombe Down, Upcot Down, Banbury Down, Haffie Down, Buckley Down, Combe Hill, Stukely Hill, Church Hill, Beacon Hill, Liddington Hill, Sugar Hill, Pecks Hill, Hinton Hill, Fox Hill, runs to Shelbarrow Hill, where the two ranges of Chalk Hills from Wiltshire are connected together; it then runs through Lameny Down, Bishop Down, and Rusley; traverses Berkshire; runs through the White Horse Hill and Cuckhamley Hill; crosses the pafs of the Thames at Goring, runs through the southern part of Oxfordshire, traverses Buckinghamshire, runs through Gangsdown Hill and Chinnor Hill, traverses Saunderton pafs; runs on the north side of Checkers, crosses the pafs of Wendover, runs through Halston Hill, Ashton Hill, Thring Hill, across the pafs of Bulbourn river, and then runs through Northcole Hill and Moneyburn Hill. It then divides into two branches, one of which runs north-west on the remainder of the midland range of high land through Wingrave, Whitchurch, Knovel Hill, Stratton, Adloy and Catisford Heath, and

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* The three former hills are situated south of the great range.

enters the southern part of Northamptonshire, where it falls in with the Yellow Lime-Stone Ridge; it separates on the south and east the declivity towards the pafs of the Thames at Goring, from that on the south-west towards the Æstuary, and that on the north towards the Thames, from Walton Nefs in Essex, to the South Foreland in Kent. It then crosses the pafs of Dagnel, runs between the counties of Bedford, Hertford, Cambridge and Essex; and proceeds through Ascott Hill and Dunstable Down. It then divides into two branches, the upper one of which runs on the south of Dunstable, through Luton Park, runs on both sides of the Lea, across the pafs of that river at Luton, and then proceeds through Scourge End and Waldon Hill, to Pegon Beacon Hill, where it meets the lower branch which runs on the north of the former through Castle Hill, Barton Hill and Ravensbury Castle; the latter range may serve as a rampart to protect the pafs of the Lea. It then continues through Opley Park, runs on the south of Hitchin through Gafmore, Willbury Hill, Baldock Hill, Royston Hill and Barley Hill, where it separates into two branches, one of which runs towards Walton Nefs. The other branch, which continues through Suffolk, separates on the east the declivity towards Oxford Nefs and Woodridge Haven; it then proceeds north through Norfolk, runs to Blackmore Hill, and separates on the west the declivity towards Yarmouth Roads; from that on the east towards the Æstuary.

The fifth high land which appeared was the southern range of chalk hills, &c. which extended from Dover Cliff to the Land's End, and formed a junction with the northern chain of high land at West Caulston in Wiltshire. From this place proceeds, in an eastern direction, the northern range of chalk hills which traverses Wiltshire, Hampshire, Surrey and Kent; it then runs through Cheverall Hill, crosses the pafs of Lavington, runs on Bashton Down, Willford Hill, Cleeve Hill, across the pafs of Uphaven, proceeds on Uphaven Hill, Pewfy Hill, Milton Hill, Easton Hill, Burbage Down, Westcombe Hill, Fitcombe Hill, Haydon Hill, Buttermere Hill, Walbury Hill, Pilot Hill, Sidsdown Hill, Burghclere Hill, Sydmonton Hill, traverses the pafs of Basingstoke, and runs through Hackwood. It divides the declivity on the south towards the river Avon and Southampton Water; on the north, the rapid side of the hills is towards the Thames, from the Stour river in Dorsetshire, to near Farnham in Surrey. It then separates into two branches, one of which runs through Waston Patrick, Long Sutton, Clear Place, Tukebury Hill, and crosses the pafs at the head of Blackwater river at Batchet Place, near Farnham; it then runs through Guildford Down, crosses the pafs of the Way at Guildford, then it proceeds through Albury Down, White Down, and across the pafs of the Mole, at Dorking; it then runs on Box Hill, Ryegate Hill, Gatton Park, Betsum Hill, Marant's Court Hill, across the pafs of the Derent at Shoreham, runs through Wrotham Hill, crosses the pafs of the Medway at Wooldham, runs through Boxley Hill, Hollingborne Hill, Charing Hill, Eastwell Park, across the pafs of the Stower river at Godmerham, runs on Wye Down, traverses the pafs of the Little Stower at Liminge, and then runs through Newington Hill, to the Cliff of Dover near Folkestone, where it ends; its rapid side is on the south, though its inclination is towards the Thames. At the distance of between two and seven miles south from the former range, runs another branch, the range of stone hills in the same direction, extending from Surrenden to Woronish, near Guildford, and serving to cover the pafs of the former range. Its rapid side is on the south towards the Weald of Kent; and it forms the northern boundary of that county, though its inclination is towards the north range of Chalk Hills. It proceeds from Woronish through Coneyhurst Hill, Homebury Hill and Leetch Hill, across two branches of the Mole river; runs on Ryegate Hill, Tilbustur Hill, Pen Hill, Crookham Hill, Hide Hill, River Hill, Beacon or Wilmore Hill, Fair Lawn and Mereworth, across the pafs of the Medway at Farley; it then runs through Smith Hill, Hunton Hill, Linton Hill, Neal's Hill, Water Street Hill and Stone Hill to Surrenden. It forms the northern boundary to the Weald of Kent. Farther towards the east there are two high hills called Brook Hills Bushes and Richborough, which cover the pafs of the Little Stower, and a little farther on the north of Folkestone there are four other hills shaped like a sugar-loaf, called Creilway Hill, Sugar-loaf Hill, Cherry-garden Hill and Castle Hill, which form an agreeable prospect to the country round Folkestone.

The other branch, the Clay Hills, run through the North Down to Folkestone, nearly parallel to the former range. From Hackwood in Hampshire it runs almost south through Herriand, across the head of the Wey at Alton, then on the Monks Hill, King John's Hill and Empshot Hill, and divides in two branches,

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The North Downs; runs east through Woolmer Forest, on Weaver's Hill, and Grevel Hill, across Cawdry and Petworth Parks; then proceeds up to Bexley Hill and Blackdown Hill, and separates into two branches. One of these branches, runs south across the pass of Haselmore, through Hind Head, then runs on each side of the Devil's Punch Bowl, to Kittleburn Hill, &c.

The other continues on the north of Sussex, across Oke river, runs through Tilgate Forest, and separates into two branches, one of which runs south-east on the North Downs through Turner's Hill, Dan Hill, Heathfield, Rose Hill, Battle and Standard Hill, to the east side of Hastings, where it ends.

The other branch runs east through Sackbury Hill, Dane Hill, and Romney Marshes Hills; then proceeds on the north of Hith and Sandgate Castle, where it terminates between the castle and Folkestone. It separates the general declivity on the south towards the Thames, from Sandgate Castle to West Coultone, in Wiltshire, and on the north towards Pevensey Haven and Appledore Channel.

The other branch of the Chalk Hills continued, south-east from Empshot in Hampshire, runs through Stone Hill, Borden Hill, Butser Hill, Buriton Hanger, Ditcham Grove and Markwell; then entering Sussex, runs on the South Downs to Beachy Head, through Bow Hill, Rooks Hill, Duncton and Farn Hills, Bignor Hill, Bury Hill and Houghton Hill, across the pass of the Arun, from Arundel to Houghton; it then proceeds through Chankbury Hill and Cissebury Hill, across the pass of the Adur at Bramber; runs through Walsenbury Hill, Ditching Castle Hill, across the pass of the Ouse at Lewes, and proceeding on Mount Caburn, across the pass of the Cockmare, extends itself to Beachy Head, where it ends. It separates on the south the declivity towards the channel, though the steep side of the hills is on the north towards the Weald of Sussex.

From West Caulston in Wiltshire the southern range of Chalk Hills proceeds easterly through Jennet Hill, Eddington Hill, across the narrow pass of Lockham Spring; runs on White Cliff, Bratton Castle Hill, Beenmere Hill and Arn Hill, and then advances south-west through Boreham Down, and Nanny Down. There are also six detached hills in a line, half a mile from the former range, called Cap Head Hill, Battlesbury Castle Middle Hill, Scratchbury Hill, and Cottley Hill, &c. The former proceeds afterwards on the north-east of Heytesbury, through Horse Hill; then runs on both sides of the river Willey, through Wilton to Salisbury. It then crosses the pass of the Witley, at Sherington, and proceeding through Beyton Down, Bottington Hill, Whiten Hill, across the Deverell Brook at Brixton Deverell; runs on Betcombe Down, Brins Down, Cold Kitchen Hill, across the pass of Kingston Deverell, and runs on Middle Nap, Rod Mead Hill, Whitesheet and Beacon Hill.

From Westbury Leigh, at the bottom of the Chalk Hills, to the Beacon Hill near Mere, runs another branch, which advances five or six miles eastwards, from the former range which proceeds south-west, and then south and east, through Chapmanlade to Corley; then to the Clay Hills, two high eminences like a sugar-loaf, on the top of which is an entrenchment. It then traverses Longleat Park, runs north of Maiden Bradley, through Long and Little Knoll, Gear Hill and Holt, where it separates into two branches, one of which runs north-west on the Mendip Hills, through the north of Shepton Mallet and Wells, through Beacon Hill and Meosbury Castle, across the Mendip Cliffs, and proceeds on the north of Axbridge, through Crook Peak to Uphill, on the Bristol Channel, where it ends. On the south of this chain are Potton and Ham Hills. The other branch, the southern range, continues on the west of Alfred's Tower. This likewise divides itself into two branches, one of which runs on the top of the Stour Head, then through Sturton, Zeal's House and Castle Hill to Beacon Hill, where it joins the former range of Chalk Hill. It then continues through Chadlenwych Down, runs on the north of West and East Knowle, to Stop's Beacon; proceeds south through Pit and Hatch Houses, across the river Adder at Bridfor, and runs on both sides of that river through Wilton to Salisbury; it then continues through Wandour Castle, runs on the White Sheet Hill, then on both sides of Aston Brook to Hunton; crosses the pass of Berwick St. John; runs on Winkelbury Hill, then on the north of Ashcombe, Rushmore, Shire Rock, Crambourn Chace, Black Hills and Charlton Down, across the pass of the Avon, at Downton. It then proceeds through Whaddon Down and Dean Hill Down. It separates on the south the hilly country of the south of Wiltshire; it then proceeds across the Anton or Test river; runs through Beacon Hill, and Hurley Lodge across the Barge

Barge river near Winchester, and passes through St. Catherine's Hill, Magdalen Hill, and Old Winchester Hill, to Butser Hill, where it joins the South Down near Suffex. It divides on the south the hilly country of the north of Hampshire. It then continues south-west, a first course on the southern range, from Alfred's Tower, through the south-east corner of Somersetshire, through Camlat Hill and South Castle, traverses Sherborne Park, Livenesson Hill, and runs to Danbury Hill, from which the hills of Dorsetshire begin to spread themselves all over the west, and part of the east of that country. It then divides into two branches, one of which runs south-east through Revel's Hill, Castle Hill, Knole Hill, Ridcomb Down, Okeford Hill, Hode Hill, to Hambledon Hill. Its steep side is on the north, though its inclination is towards the south. The other branch continues west, traverses the north-west of Dorsetshire, runs through Batcombe Down, Evershot Down and Crocombe Down, and divides itself also into two branches, one of which runs through Beamister Down, and spreads into three branches; one of these branches runs south-east on the Chalk Hills to Purbeck Foreland, through Aggerton, or Eggerton Hill, then runs on Blackdown Hill, Main Down, Watercomb Down, Chalden Down, Flower Barrow, across Corfe river, and runs on Ballard Down, where the northern chain and chalk hills end. It separates on the west the declivity towards the channel from Purbeck Foreland to Beachy Head. It then crosses Christ Church Bay; traverses from east to west the Isle of Wight, from the Needles to Pembridge Foreland; then passing through High Down, across the pafs of the river Yar, near Freshwater Bay, runs on Aston Down, Tapnel Down, across the small pafs of Brook; runs on Mattistown Down, across the small pafs of Mattistown; runs on Brixton Down, across the small pafs of Shorwell; runs on Chatterton Down, Gatecomb Down, across the small pafs of Carisbrook Castle; runs on Mount Joy, across the small pafs of the Medina river; runs on St. George's Down, Arreton Down, Brading Down, across the small pafs of Newchurch river, or Sandown Level at Brixton, which is protected by Sandown Fort. It then runs on Bembridge Down to the Foreland, where it ends. It divides that island from north to south, and separates its declivity on the north towards the Solent, or the passage between that Island and Hampshire;

And on the south-west towards Brixton Bay. On the south-east of that island is a chain of Cliffs extending from Lake to Chale, and a group of high hills called Shankling Beacon, Smar Down Beacon, St. Boniface Down, Week Down and St. Catharine's Hill. From these hills it separates the declivity on the north towards the pafs of the Medina and Sandown Level.

The second branches continue South-west from Beamister Down, to Lyme, through Lewson Hill, Piston Hill, Lambert Castle and Conys Castle to Lyme Quarr Hill, and which bound the hilly country of Dorsetshire on the West.

The third branch or Southern Range runs from Beamister Down through Cheddington Down, then between the heads of the Ax, Perrot and Froome rivers; then proceeds between Somersetshire and Devonshire through White Down, Staple Hill, Pickeridge Hill, Buncombe Hill, Dunbury Hill, and Blackdown Hills to Bredon Hill, where it divides into two branches, one runs east then south-east, through Willet Hill and Quantock Hills to West Monkton, where it ends; the other branch continues north-west through Bredon Hill, Dunkry Beacon, and Exmoor Forest.

It separates on the south the declivity towards Bristol Channel from Mendip Hill to Mort Point; from that on the north towards the Ex, Otter, and Ax rivers, from St. Aldan's Head to Hall Down Hill. It then continues to Telling House; enters the North of Devonshire and divides into two branches, one of which runs to Mort Point, where it ends. The other, continuing south-east, runs through Exmoor Forest; passes between Devonshire and Somersetshire; runs on the West of Dulverton, then south-west, and north-west through Devonshire between the heads of the Little Dant, Creedy, Yeo and Taw rivers. It then divides into two branches, one of which runs east and south-east through Hall Down Hill to Teignmouth, where it ends. The other branch continues north-east, meets two branches which surround Dartmoor Forest, then runs on the south and west of Oakhampton along the south of Torridge River, and separates into two branches, one of which runs north to Hartland Point, where it ends. It separates in the south and east the declivity towards Barnstable or Bideford Bay, from Mort Point to Hartland Point. It then runs south-west through Cornwall, on Wildey and Trawant Moors, and Cranbre Hills to the Land's End, where it ends. It separates on the south the declivity towards the British Channel, from Cape Cornwall to Hall Down, on the north-west towards the Severn Sea from the Land's End to Hartland Point.

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From these two great chains, the Northern and Southern ranges, England is divided into three great declivities, towards three cardinal points, and as many seas, that is to say, on the east towards the German Ocean, from the Cheriot Hills, to the South Foreland, in Kent; on the west towards the Severn Sea, St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea, from the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, to the Land's End; and on the south towards the English Channel and the Strait of Dover, from the South Foreland to the Land's End. From these two great chains England is subdivided also into Eighteen Inclinations towards as many great rivers, as will be seen in the next map.

A PHYSICAL MAP OF ENGLAND

Divided according to its Natural Division, by its Great Ranges of Mountains and Highlands into Basins and Valleys, with the Courses of the Great Rivers.

AFTER the waters of the deluge had subsided, and the seas had retired within their proper boundaries, the mountains and land of Albion appeared, separated from the rest of the world, of a triangular form, like a pyramid, with its base on the shore of the British Channel, and its summit towards the north; its ranges of high land forming its natural divisions, and encompassing its physical Basins and Valleys, directs the course of the great Rivers, and gives birth to those chrystal springs, which gently rise from their bosom, and trickle down their sides, through an everlasting verdure, uniting their small streams into currents and conveying their winding courses to the Ocean.

By these ranges of high land, England is divided into twenty physical basins and valleys; five of which are situated in the North, viz.

THE BASINS OF THE HUMBER, IRISH SEA, SOLWAY FIRTH, and TWEED; and the VALLEY of the TYNE, WEAR and TEES.

Four on the East, viz. THE BASINS of the THAMES and ESTUARY; and the VALLEYS of the YARE, ALDER and ORWELL.

One in the centre, viz. the BASIN of the ISIS and CHARWELL.

Five on the West, viz. THE BASINS of the SEVERN or SEVERN SEA, ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, the PARRAT, TAW and TORRIDGE, and the VALLEY of the CAME, or CAMEL.

And five on the South, viz. the BASIN of the AVON and TEES or TEST, and the VALLEYS of the TAMER, Ex, the WEALD of SUSSEX and ROMNEY MARSH.

I. THE BASIN of the TWEED, part of which is situated in the southern part of Scotland, on the west of the North Sea, in the counties of Berwick and Roxburgh, and part of Northumberland. It comprehends the river Tweed and its branches; the Till, Ale, Lyne and Gally.

II. THE VALLEYS of the WEAR and the TYNE, are situated on the west of the German Ocean, in the counties of Northumberland and Durham. They contain the rivers Tyne, Blythe, Vensbeck, Coquet and Aln.

III. THE BASIN of the HUMBER is situated, as the former, on the west of the German Ocean, and in the counties of York, Nottingham, Derby and part of Staffordshire. It contains the RIVER HUMBER and its branches, the Hull, Ancholme, TRENT and its branches, the Torne, Soar, Anker, Sow, Blyche, Dove and Derwent. The Ouse and its branches, the Dun, Calder, Aire, Wharf, Nid, Ure, Swale and Tatnesh.

IV. THE BASIN of the SOLWAY FIRTH is situated on the north and east of the Irish Sea, and on the south of Scotland, in the county of Cumberland. It contains the river Eden and its branches, the Lothar, Irling, Lune, and Esk; the Derwent, Ellen, Calder, Wampool, Annan, Nith, Ore, Tafwater and Davia.

V. THE BASIN of the IRISH SEA is situated on the east and south of that sea, in the counties of Westmoreland, Lancashire, Cheshire, Flint, Denbighshire, part of Carnarvon and Anglesea. It contains the rivers Buddon, Leven, Kent, Lune, Wyne, RHIBBLE and its branches; the Derwent, Yarrow, and Douglas; THE MERSEY and its branches, the Irwell, Elneron, Bothney, Whetock, and Weever; THE DEE and its branch, the Alven; the Clyde and the Conway.

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VI. THE BASON of the *ÆSTUARY*, or the *LEVEL*, is situated on the west of the German Ocean, in the counties of Cambridge, Huntingdon, Northampton, Rutland, Bedford, Leicester, and part of Norfolk, Suffolk, and Lincoln. It contains the rivers Witham, Wallend and its branch, the Glean; the Nine, Great Ouse and its branches, the Hoy, Cam, Larke, Little Ouse, Stoke and Lynn.

VII. THE VALLEY of the *YARE*, is situated on the west of the North Sea, in the county of Norfolk. It contains the river Yare and its branches, the Wareney, Thrin and Wensder.

VIII. THE VALLEY of the *ALDER* and *ORWELL*, is situated on the west of the same sea, in the county of Suffolk. It contains the rivers Stour, Orwell, Deben and Alder.

IX. THE BASON of the *THAMES*, which is situated on the west of the North Sea, in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Hertford, Kent and Surry, with part of Sussex, Hants, Berks, Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire. It contains the rivers Coln, *BLACKWATER* and its branches, the Ter and Chelmer; the Crouch, *THE THAMES* and its branches; the Roding, the *Lea*, and its branches; the Storts, Ash, Rib, Bean and Maran; the Brent, *Coln* and its branches, the Mifbourn, Gade and Mufe; the Wick, *Kennet* and its branches, the Aubourn, and Lamborne, the *Loddon* and its branches, the Detford, Blackwater and Broadwater; the *Way* and its branches, the Bourne, &c. the Mole, Hogsmill, Nutton, Wandal, Ravenbone, Darent, *MEDWAY* and its branches, the Len, Beult, Twist, &c.

X. THE BASON of the *ISIS* and *CHARWELL*, is situated in the middle of England, in the county of Oxford and part of Buckinghamshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and the county of Gloucester. It is separated from the bason of the Thames by the range of the Cuchamley and Chiltern Hills, and it contains the river *Isis* and its branches, the Coln, Wimerush, *Eventody* and its branches, the Gleme, and Sweres; the *Charwell* and its branches, the Sorbrook, Oak, Burd and Ray, and the Thame. All those rivers are branches of the Thames, into which they flow, and at the pass of that river at Goring into the ninth bason.

XI. THE VALLEY of *ROMNEY MARSHES*, is situated on the Straits of Dover, in the south of Kent. It contains *Appledore Channel* and its branches, the rivers Rother, Tillingham, Winchelsea, Wenneway Channel, Sidebrook, Seabrook, &c.

XII. THE VALLEY of the *WEALD* of *SUSSEX*, is situated on the English Channel, in the county of Sussex, between the North and South Downs. It contains the rivers Cockmore, Pevensey, Ouse, Adur and Arun.

XIII. THE BASON of the *AVON* and *TEST* or *TEES*, is situated on the British Channel, in Hampshire and part of Dorsetshire, Wiltshire and Sussex. It contains the river *AVON* and its branches, the Stour, Alder, Willey and Burn; *Luxford Lake* and its branches, the Froome and Piddle rivers; the Bolder, Beautieux, *SOUTHAMPTON WATER* and its branches, the Test or Anton, Itchen and Hamble; the Titchfield and Harbours of Portsmouth, Langstone, Thorney, and Pagham; the Telpham Brook; and part of the river Arun, and, on the side of the Isle of Wight, the rivers Brading, Medina or Newport, Newtown, &c.

XIV. THE VALLEY of the *EX*, &c. is situated on the English Channel, in part of the counties of Dorset and Devon. It contains the rivers Ex, and its branches, the Dunsbrook, Loman, Culverton, Vener, and Yeo; the Otter, Ax, Car and Bridy.

XV. THE VALLEY of the *TAMER*, *DART*, &c. is situated on the British Channel, in part of Devonshire and Cornwall. It contains the rivers Teign, Dort, Saltcomb, Aven, Yearme, *TAMER* and its branches; the Limara, Plym, Inny, Tinhay and Kinfey, the last of which empties itself into Plymouth Sound; the Looe, Fowey, Fale and Cober.

XVI. THE VALLEY of the *CAMER*, is situated on the east of the Atlantic, in the county of Cornwall. It contains the rivers Hale and Came, or Camel.

XVII. THE BASON of the *TAW* and *TORRIDGE*, is situated on the south side of the mouth of the Severn Sea, in the county of Devon. It contains the river *TAW* and its branches the Yeo, L. Dort and Bray; the *TORRIDGE*, and its branch the Oake.

XVIII. THE BASON of the *PERRAT*, is situated on the south of the Bristol Channel, at the mouth of the Severn in the county of Somerset. It contains the river *TORRIDGE* and its branches, the Tone and Yeo; the Ax and Brue.

XIX. THE BASON of the SEVERN or SEVERN SEA, is situated on the east of the Atlantic Ocean, on the Bristol Channel, in the counties of Gloucester, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Pembroke, Hereford, Worcester, Salop, Brecknock, Montgomeryshire, Radnor, and part of Staffordshire and Wiltshire. It contains the RIVERS SEVERN and its branches, the Lower Avon, Stroudwater, Upper Avon, Stour, Tern, Verniew, Tame, Way, and its branches; the Munmow, Froom and Lugg; the Ufk, Rumney, Tave, Ogmore, Avon, Neath, Tavy, Llwhor, Towy, Lave, Milford Haven, and the Clethy.

XX. THE BASON of ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL, is situated on the east of the channel of that name, in the counties of Cardigan, Merioneth, and part of Carnarvon and Anglesey. It contains the rivers Tavy, Iron, Yrtwith, Ridot, Dovey, Avonvawr, Dwyrd, Trawethmaw, Soen, Llanleny, Correg, Seint, Keveney, and part of the Strait of Menai.

CLIMATE AND ATMOSPHERE OF ENGLAND.

THE climate of England is various, owing to the country being surrounded on the east, west and south, with waters, and to the land not being so elevated in some parts of the continent as to stop the progress of the clouds, which gathering on the seas around, are, according to the point of the compass on which the wind may be, conveyed to different parts of Britain, where they pour down their contents. This renders England liable to great uncertainty of weather; but it prevents those extremes of heat and cold to which other places, lying under the same degree of latitude, are subject. To this situation, likewise, we may ascribe that perpetual verdure for which England is admired, and which is preserved, by those refreshing showers and tepid vapors that proceed from the sea.

The mountains, in all parts of the world, which run from north to south, and particularly those of Britain, which extend from Wales through the northern part of England and Scotland, cause a much greater quantity of rain to fall in the west than on the east side of the island. The reason of this is, that these mountains arrest in their progress eastwards the clouds that have been collected in the Atlantic Ocean, and cause them to discharge their contents in the western part of Britain.

Mountains, being the most elevated lands, serve by their height to break the violence of the winds, as well as to attract the clouds. The latter, therefore, are collected in greatest quantity in mountainous countries, which are more exposed to storms as well as to snow and hail in the winter, spring and autumn, and which on that account are rendered more bleak than the lower regions. In most of the mountainous counties of England, the climate varies according to the elevation of the mountains and highlands.

In Derbyshire, the atmosphere and climate are no less various than the general face of the country. In the southern part of that county, they have a great resemblance to those of the neighbouring counties, which are equally elevated; but in the High Peak and north-east extremity of the county they differ considerably, in various respects.

One circumstance in which the northern part of Derbyshire differs from less mountainous countries is, in the quantity of rain which falls in it. Being raised, so as to be in the course of the clouds which pass over more level parts, it receives their contents in the form of rain, hail or snow. It might be a task of some difficulty to determine the exact proportion in regard to other places; for all calculations with an eudiometer to ascertain this point, must be attended with some degree of uncertainty, as rain, by falling frequently during the winter season in the form of snow, sleet and hail, cannot, on account of the winds which prevail here, be collected with so much accuracy as is necessary. It may, however, not be improper to observe that at Chatsworth, in the years 1764, 65, 67, and 68, about thirty-three inches of rain fell, at a medium, each year*. But there is reason to suppose, that in the north-west part of the county, which is still more mountainous, a much larger quantity may have fallen during the same time; for it has been observed that showers, conveyed by the westerly winds, have fallen in great abundance in the neighbourhood of Buxton, and have not reached, or have been carried over the town of Bakewell, and Chatsworth.

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* Dr. Percival's Medical and Experimental Essays, p. 60.

We shall find, on making a comparison, that so large a proportion of rain scarcely falls in any other part of England. According to the observation of Mr. Barker, the mean annual quantity which fell at Lyndon, in Rutlandshire, during ten years (from 1771 to 1780) was rather more than twenty-six inches. Taking the period of forty-five years (from 1736 to 1780) it amounted only to 22,210. The average quantity for three years (from 1778 to 1780,) which was collected at the house of the Royal Society, was still less. It amounted to little more than twenty-one inches. From a comparative view of all these places, it appears, therefore, that the quantity of rain which falls at Chatsworth every year, exceeds nearly by one third that collected at Lyndon and London, during the same year.

No one well acquainted with the High Peak of Derbyshire can be ignorant, that it is in particular distinguished by its frequent rainy seasons.

Though so large a proportion of rain falls in this part of the county, it cannot be thence with truth inferred, that the general state of the atmosphere is moister here than in lower situations. On the contrary, it has been found, that on the summits of high mountains a degree of dryness prevails unknown on the plains. Mr. de Luc has by repeated experiments and observations established this fact beyond all doubt. He has discovered also, that the air on mountains is drier in the night time than in the day: a circumstance observed also by Mr. de Saussure. This difference of the state of the atmosphere, during the day and the night, is a fact not only curious, but also tends to throw some light on the general nature of the air that prevails in the mountainous parts of Derbyshire, &c.

As a greater quantity of rain falls in the Peak of Derbyshire than in most other parts of England, it may, perhaps, be imagined that wet seasons are there of longer continuance; but though such a supposition might seem reasonable, it is not strictly agreeable to truth. The difference in the proportion of rain, which falls in high and low situations, is more owing to the great weight than to the frequency or long continuance of the showers. The inhabitants of the low flat parts of the country, can have no conception of the violence of the storms which happen sometimes in the Peak. The rain pours down in such torrents, that great mischief is done on these occasions in all the dales and valleys.

Another circumstance worthy of notice, in regard to the atmosphere of the Peak, is, that it is subject to very strong winds. Brisk currents of air are often felt on these high grounds, when the inhabitants of low and less irregular countries, in the neighbourhood, suffer great inconvenience by the closeness of the weather. It deserves to be mentioned also, that the air in these elevated situations is remarkably pure and clean. This is generally the case, while on the adjacent plains it is dusky, and loaded with vapours. This observation, it appears, will more especially hold good in fine and serene seasons. A contrary appearance is considered as an indication of rainy and unsettled weather. It is generally remarked, that when the hills and high mountains are covered with mists in the morning, the day is more frequently wet, than when the fogs appear in the valleys or hanging upon the edge of the mountains, as they are then dispersed by the rising of the sun.

To form an accurate idea of the general temperature of the air in Derbyshire, it is evidently requisite that a series of observations should be made with a thermometer, for a considerable length of time. Our information, however, in this respect is not so full and satisfactory as one might wish. The only remark that can enable us to ascertain this point is, that, during the last twelve years, the thermometer has never been known to fall below five degrees, or to rise above 85°. In most summers it is continually varying from 64° to 74 degrees. During the sharp frosts of winter it generally stands at 14°. There are very few years in which it passes these two extremes of heat and cold.

It is, however, evident that from such general observations respecting a particular climate, no just estimate can be made of its mean annual or monthly temperature; but some notion may be formed of each, by attending to the accounts given of the annual or monthly temperature in other places, situated nearly under the same latitude and longitude; and in this manner may be calculated the mean annual temperature of the air at Derby.

This town is situated in lat. 52° 57", and long. 1° 28" west. It appears that the mean annual temperature of Lyndon, situated in lat. 52° 37", and long. 37", west, according to Mr. Barker, was 48° 3', during fifteen years

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(from 1770 to 1785.) We may, therefore, conclude that the mean annual temperature of Derby is not much different. The air at the latter may be perhaps somewhat warmer, on account of its vicinity to the Atlantic Ocean; and this supposition is rendered probable, by comparing it with the standard which Dr. Kirwan* has formed for determining the temperature of different latitudes. According to his calculations, the mean annual temperature, for the latitude of Derby, should be about 50½ degrees.

We shall have still more reason for adopting this estimate, when we consider that this is the temperature of the springs in the neighbourhood of the town; for the temperature of such springs has, by attentive and accurate observers, been found nearly the same as the mean annual temperature of the places near which they are situated. But allowing that 50½ degrees is the mean annual temperature of the town of Derby, it is evident that the temperature of the Peak, or northern extremity of the county, will be considerably different. Its great elevation above the level of the sea must necessarily render it much colder; for as the atmosphere derives no small degree of heat from the earth, its distance from it must be productive of great cold. We find, in like manner, that the highest mountains under the equator are covered with snow throughout the whole year.

It has been supposed that the line of congelation in lat. 51° is, during the summer, 5700 feet above the level of the sea. As many parts of the Peak, in lat. 53° 30", rise to half this height, the air must consequently be very cool, even in the middle of summer. This effect of elevation would certainly be more sensibly felt, if the ascent of the country was less gradual, or did it not extend considerably afterwards with nearly an horizontal surface. It is reasonable to suppose that the air is not so cold in the mountainous parts of Derbyshire, as the atmosphere at the same height over the plains; for the latter, by its contact with the earth, receives from it some degree of heat.

Another cause of cold is the large quantity of rain which, as has been observed, falls in this part of the country. After wet seasons the ground is always found to have lost much of its heat. This effect is produced not only by the rain, which descends from the higher and cold regions of the atmosphere, but likewise by the evaporation that takes place in consequence of it. When the vapour begins to rise from the ground, the mutual attraction of the particles of water is diminished; and the heat, which has now liberty to escape from neighbouring bodies, rises into the higher parts of the atmosphere, and by these means the earth and the air near it are considerably cooled.

The clear and transparent state of the air in the Peak of Derbyshire contributes also to encrease the cold which is observed to prevail here; for the rays of the sun passing through this kind of atmosphere, heat only in proportion to the watery vapours which it contains. It may, therefore, be concluded that the air on the mountainous parts of Derbyshire, which is clear, transparent and dry, will receive little heat from the rays of the sun, and consequently must be colder than that in lower situations.

The preceding observations will receive much confirmation by attending to the quantity of snow, hail and fleet which fall in this part of Derbyshire, more especially at the beginning of the winter and spring season. At Derby it is not unusual to hear that the snow at the Peak is several inches, and sometimes a foot thick, when there is not the least appearance of any in the neighbourhood of the town. In the middle of winter, however, and in very severe weather, the cold is too intense in the High Peak to suffer the snow to fall; yet at such times it has been observed to be more abundant in the southern part of the county.

The backward state of vegetation in the northern part of Derbyshire, is a convincing proof of the coldness of its climate; but there is good reason for presuming, that the atmosphere, in this part of the kingdom, is more pure and healthful than that in lower situations. It has often been imagined that the healthfulness of countries is in proportion to the degree of their elevation. The lower parts of the atmosphere abound with fixed air or aerial acid, which is discovered to be of the same nature with the noxious vapour found in certain caverns and subterraneous passages, and seen like a subtle smoke, which, in summer, rises about a foot from the ground; but in winter,

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* Kirwan's Estimate of the Temperature of different Latitudes.

not above a few inches. From its gravity, it may be supposed that the lower part of the atmosphere must contain a larger quantity of it than the higher; and hence "I imagine," says Professor Bergmann*, "the reason is plain, why high situations are in general more healthful than lower ones. There is no doubt that various disorders, both epidemic and endemic, arise from the different quantities of aerial acid in the atmosphere."

Though this opinion may, in a certain measure, be just, it must be understood with some degree of limitation. It appears from the experiments and observations of Mr. de Saussure, that the healthfulness of a place is not in proportion to its elevation. "I found," says he, "that the air on four mountains out of five, was less pure than that of the plains lying at their feet; and that one only, on which the air was more healthful than in the plains, was indebted for this advantage to a particular situation." He infers, therefore, that the air, at a certain height, loses some degree of its purity.

In support of this opinion he remarks, that inflammable air, which, according to the observations of S. Volta, is constantly produced in immense quantity must, as it is lighter than common air, rise to the more elevated regions of the atmosphere. On this account very high mountains, the tops of which are covered with this elastic fluid, must be as unfavourable to health as very low valleys; for if the atmosphere, in low situations, be rendered less salubrious by the fixed air with which it abounds, and the gross exhalations which its density enables it to support, that in mountains, raised 1000 or 1200 yards above the level of the sea, is vitiated by exhalations, which do no less diminish its salubrity, because they happen to be lighter than common air.

From these circumstances it has been concluded that there is a certain medium at which, every thing else being equal, the density of the air is best adapted to the purposes of health and the existence of man. This height has been fixed by Mr. de Saussure at between two and three hundred fathoms above the level of the sea†.

If we apply these observations to the northern part of Derbyshire, we shall be inclined to believe, that the air there is in most situations favourable to longevity. From operations made with a view of ascertaining its height, it appears that it is, in general, raised between 1500 and 2500 feet above the level of the sea: an elevation which seems to correspond with that which has been already mentioned, as best fitted to the purposes of life and health.

To conclude, there are some more circumstances peculiar to the Peak of Derbyshire, from which the great purity of its air might be inferred. In the first place, there are here no sources of putrefaction, such as marshes or stagnated bodies of water. The strong currents of wind, which frequently prevail in this mountainous country, may contribute also to improve the state of the atmosphere; but besides these advantages another has been mentioned, the influence of which cannot be so easily determined. It has been thought, that the frequent and heavy rains which fall in these parts produce also a beneficial effect by washing off all impurities; but how far this may be true cannot, perhaps, be determined without more accurate and attentive observation.

The mountains of Westmoreland are much exposed to rain brought by the south winds, which blow in that part for above two thirds of the year; but these winds purify the air and render it more salubrious. In the mountains towards the north-east part of the country, there is a very remarkable phenomenon, such as has not been any where observed but in the neighbourhood of Ingleton, and other places bordering upon the mountains of Inglebarrow, Pendle and Penigent, on the confines of the county of York, and the duchy of Lancaster. This phenomenon is called the *Helm Wind*. It is a rolling cloud, which for three or four days hovers over the tops of the mountains, while the sky is clear in other parts. When this cloud appears, the country people say The Helm is up. This helm is not dispersed by the wind, but continues in its station, though a most violent hurricane, roaring with a prodigious noise, comes tumbling down from the mountain, and tears up every thing before it. A profound calm suddenly ensues, and then, alternately the tempest, which seldom extends above a mile or two from the bottom of the mountain.

In the modern part of the Universal History‡, there is an account of a phenomenon of the like kind, on some of the hills near the Cape of Good Hope, and which is thus described. In the dry season, a white cloud is seen

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* Physical and Chemical Essays, Vol. I. p. 84. † Bergmann's Physical and Chemical Essays, Vol. I. p. 85, note p. ‡ Vol. XV. p. 519.

sometimes hovering over the tops of the mountains. From this cloud a south-west wind issues with incredible fury, shattering houses, destroying ships and tearing up the roots, trees, and other productions of the earth. As soon as it is observed the sailors are sensible of their danger, and prepare accordingly for the storm.

MAP OF THE RIVERS, OR THE ANATOMY OF ENGLAND,

With the Ranges of High Land which separate or encompass them.

IN surveying the great chains of Mountains and High Land, by which England is intersected, one cannot help admiring the wisdom of the Great Creator, who has disposed these vast eminences and abundant collections of water in a manner the best adapted to fertilize the country, and to preserve its natural verdure.

Though the rivers in England are not of great extent, many of them are sufficiently large for the purposes of inland navigation. By the junction of different streams and currents, several of them may be said (not improperly) to resemble a tree which the winter has stripped of its leaves, and when the hoar frost is upon its branches. They are for the most part shaded by trees; embellished with magnificent seats and buildings; and bordered with verdant banks and fields, diversified with all the beauties of nature, and heightened by cultivation.

The rivers of England direct their courses towards three points, East, West and South. They add greatly to the beauty of the country, while they contribute to its opulence; and when united into different parts of the ocean, open many ports through which are conveyed the riches of the world; and by its situation and commerce, proclaim Britain the Emporium of all the Earth.

The ranges of high land which run through England may be compared to the arteries of the human body, and the rivers to the veins. The one are canals, which convey the blood from the heart to all parts of the body; and the veins, receiving the blood from the arteries, convey it back again to the heart. The other (the ranges of mountains and high lands) are a species of canal, which receive the waters of the rain, dews, clouds and snow; the sea gives it by evaporation and clouds into the air, the mountains and high lands attract it, and return it to the ocean by the rivers; such is the continual circulation of that moisture which serves to cool the atmosphere, and to give life and vigour to vegetation.

The northern chain of mountains, which extends from Derbyshire to Scotland, resembles the vertebræ of a human skeleton; and the hills, which project from it on each side, resemble the ribs. The mountains of Westmoreland and Cumberland, when viewed in front of the map, may be compared to the heart.

Those ranges of mountains and high land of the first class, which run from north to south, east to west, and south-west, give birth to, and supply the great rivers with water.

The collateral branches, which direct their course from the former ranges towards the sea, are destined, in the like manner, to give birth to, and direct the currents of the collateral rivers to the main body, and to add a share, in proportion to their size, to the common mass of water.

The smallest branches, which are not all represented on this map, project from the latter ranges; direct their winding course between the second class of rivers; give birth to rivulets or small streams; and, like the rest, contribute, according to their size, to afford a continued supply to the general mass of water.

It is evident that the longest rivers have their sources in the highest mountains, or where the land is most elevated. The course of the rivers, therefore, is a sure guide to ascertain the level of the country, and to establish the different degrees of its declivity.

THE COURSE, EXTENT AND MEASUREMENT OF THE RIVERS IN SOUTH BRITAIN.

THE THAMES, the noblest river perhaps in the world, is situated on the west of the North Sea. It is bounded by three ranges of high lands, the Chiltern Hills on the north, part of the Yellow Lime-Stone Ridge on the west, the range of Chalk Hills, the North Downs and Clay Hills on the south. It extends, with its branches, 380 miles in circumference, from the North Foreland to St. Ann's Hill and Walton Ness. It has two sources, one at Tring in Hertfordshire, and the other at Thames Head in Gloucestershire. It is composed of the Isis and the Thame or Tame, which runs east with a winding course 207 miles, from the Thames Head to the Nore. Both these rivers meet at Dorchester, in Oxfordshire, from which place the Thames carries its name to the sea, where it opens a wide mouth to receive the German Ocean, which forces its salt water between Gravesend and Erith, and the tide to Teddington 65½ miles, and sometimes to Kingston 66 miles from Sheerness. The Thames is sufficiently deep for men of war to proceed to Deptford 40½ miles from the Nore; and trading ships to London bridge, which is 44 miles from the same place. For barges it is navigable to Cricklade in Wiltshire 191 miles from Sheerness. It divides Essex from Kent; Surrey from Middlesex; Berkshire from Buckinghamshire; and Oxfordshire and part of Wiltshire from Gloucestershire. It then proceeds west from East Ness, in the Isle of Thanet, and washes Margate town on the south. It receives near the Reculver the Wantsum River, which divides the Isle of Thanet on the east, and continues to Whitstable, where it receives from the Medway the EAST SWALE, which separates on the north the south of the Isle of Sheppey, and receives into it the Brent River, which runs north-east and north 7½ miles, close on the west of the town of Faversham; then continued to Emley Isle, where it receives opposite to it the *Milton Creek*, which runs 2½ miles from Milton Town, famous for its oyster bed; then the Thames proceeds almost north and west round the same island through the Nore, where it receives, on the south from Kent near Sheerness,

The MEDWAY RIVER, which runs 65 miles north-east, from East Grinstead Common on the borders of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, where it rises from several springs. It admits men of war to Chatham Docks, 13 miles, and to Rochester 15 miles from its mouth. It is navigable for barges to Tunbridge, 37 miles from Sheerness, where it separates, on the south of that town, by the East Swale, which runs easterly; opposite to it, it receives the Dray, which runs from the Thames, and separates the Isle of Grain on the west. It then proceeds between several small islands through Kitt's Hole, Long Reach, Gillingham, Cockhamwood and Chatham Reaches; waters the Royal Dock of Chatham, and washes on the west the city of Rochester, Whoorne's Place and Cuckstone; It then runs along the pafs of Chalk Hills, where it receives, near Snodland, a small stream, which runs east 6½ miles from Nepeker near Wrotham; It then washes on its way the Fryers on the west, Preston House on the east, as well as Allington Castle on the west, and Maidstone on the east. It receives the *river Len*, which runs through that town, 10½ miles north-west from the Chalk Hills near Lenham, through Leeds Castle Park; The Medway then proceeds through the pafs of Clay Hill, near Barnham's Place to Yalding, where it receives the *Beult River*, which runs north-west 20 miles from Shadoxhurst; Then it proceeds near Hurston Street, where it receives the *Bradford River*, which runs 16 miles almost north; It has several small branches, the first of which runs from Marden to the Medway near Twyford bridge, and forms an island. The second and third run east, four miles from Mill Pound near Chit Hill; and the fourth runs three miles from Glosenbury; It then proceeds farther on, washes Finchcock on the west, where it receives two branches; one of which runs east six miles from Water Down, and is connected with another branch five miles long, from Frant at Beyham Abbey, and traverses Lamberhurst town; The other branch, six miles long, continued on the west of Scotney, where it receives two of its branches, one from Flintwell and the other from Wadhurst; The *Beult River* then proceeds on through Stile Bridge, three miles farther, and it receives several branches, two of which run seven miles south-west from Cranbrooke, and one from Ulcomb, five miles from the range of Clay Hills; It then continues on

the south of Hedcombe, where it receives from the same hills another branch, which runs six miles south and east; It then proceeds on the south of Smarden and Romden, where it receives three small branches, one of which runs from Tenterden, and the other two from near Shadoxhurst; The Medway then proceeds from Yalding, and receives a small spring, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Watlingbury, which runs west and south-west; Near Haintstreet it receives the *Twist River*, which runs south-west $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ightham through Hamptons and Hadlow; It then continues its course, and receives three streams, the first of which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost north from Rumford; the second $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Woodgate, and the third $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Culverden near Tunbridge Wells. The Medway then continues through Tunbridge town, under four bridges, and forms four islands; It receives on the west of that town two small streams, one of which runs six miles south-west and south from the Mote near Shipburne; The other runs south-east five miles from Sevenoak Weald; It then proceeds on the south of Penhurst, where it runs under three bridges, and receives two branches of the Medway; one of which runs east, from East Grinstead Common through Edinbridge; between one and three miles farther, from the latter place, it receives three branches, one of which runs almost south $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pend Hill; The second runs south-east $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the range of the Chalk Hills near Godstone Green and Osted; and the third runs, in the same direction, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Chat Hill. The other branch of the Medway runs north-east and receives the *river Tun*, which runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wilverwick House, it serves as the boundary between Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; It then continues to Ham, where it receives the *Groombridge River*, which runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the south of Tunbridge Wells, and proceeding in its course receives two small streams from Turner's Hill, which run north, on the north of Forestrow and Kidbrook.

The Thames then proceeds on, and receives on the north from Essex, near Leigh-town,

The HADLEIGH RAY, which runs south-east $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bemfleet, and separates on the north the island of Convey. It then continues on the south of that island, and receives

The EAST HAVE, which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pitsey, and it separates the same island on the east. The Thames then proceeds west, and turns south-west through the Hope, then west through Gravesend Reach; It washes that town on the south and Tilbury Fort opposite to it on the north, and then proceeds north-west through North Hope, washes Graie's Thurrock on the north, then winds south-west through St. Clement's Reach, and washes Green Hithe and Inges on the south, it then proceeds north-west through Long Reach, washes Purfleet on the north, famous for its oyster bed, and receives on the west of it the *Stifford or Purfleet River*, which runs $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, then west from Chidderditch Common near Thordon Hall; opposite to it on the south side, from Kent it receives

The DARWENT RIVER, which runs 20 miles north-east and north from the border of Surrey, where it has its source near Limpsfield; It first receives the *New or Gray River*, which runs north-west $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Orpington Pound, through Crayford Town and Hall Place, where it receives a small stream which runs three miles from Sedcombe; The other crosses Bexley, washes Vale Maskall and North Cray Place on the west, and Foot's Cray Place on the east, crosses Foot's Cray Town and runs on the west of St. Mary Cray; The Darwent then continues through Dartford and Farningham, washes Lullingston on the east, runs through the pafs of Chalk Hills, through Shoreham, washes River Head, Chepstead, Sundrish and Valance on the north, Coombank and Westerham on the south, and traverses Squerries.

The Thames then proceeds through Erith Reach; washes the town of the same name on the west, and then proceeds north and north-west through Guzzand; On the side of Essex it receives a small brook, which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west from Belhouse and Stubbers.

A little farther it receives the INGERBURN RIVER, which runs 13 miles south-west, from three springs, one at Brentwood, the second at Weald Hall, and the third at Bentley Common. A little farther it receives

THE RUMFORD RIVER or Bourne Brook, which runs almost south $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Countmill Green through Rumford Town, and it receives on the east the Bowles Brook, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the east of Hare Hall. The Thames then proceeds south-east through Trip-Cock Reach, and receives, on the same side,

The BARKING CREEK or RODING RIVER, which runs almost south, then south-west and almost south 34 miles from its source near Eaton Lodge, and in its way washes Barking Town, Highland and Luxborough on the west,

west, and runs on the west of Aldersbrook, Wansted and Rayhouse on the east, and to the north of Navestock Hall. It receives on the west the Cripsey Brook, which runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost south, from two springs, one from Oates and the other from Oreal Gullet, and washes the south of Cheping Ongar. The Thames then proceeds south-west through Gallion's Reach, then west through Woolwich Reach, washes on the south Woolwich Town, and then proceeds north-west to Bow Creek, where it receives

The LEA RIVER, which runs 54 miles south-east, then south from Houghton Regis, on the north of Dunstable in Bedfordshire; It is navigable, with the Stort River, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Bishop Stortford; It receives on the west the Cobber Brook, which runs seven miles from Rye Hill and Thornwood Common, through Marles, and on the south of Waltham Abbey; It then proceeds near to Hoddesdon, where it receives the Stort River, which runs 25 miles south and south-west from Langley-lower Green; It washes Briggins on the south, and receives the Fidler's Brook, which runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south through Tarling; A mile north-east of Harlow it receives the Pincey Brook, which runs almost south and west $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the west of Little Eaton, and washes on the east the town of Sabridge-worth; Farther on it receives a small stream, which runs through Spelbrook; The Lea then proceeds on the east of Margaret's, and a mile farther on, receives the Alb River, which runs south-west nine miles from Little Hadham, and washes on the south Blackware. The Lea continued washes Ware Town on the south, and runs on the south of Ware Park, where it receives the Rib River, which runs almost south and south-west, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from near Widhall Hall; It washes on the south Youngsbury, and runs east of Hamells and Pukeridge, where it receives the Quin River, which runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Widhall through Broughting; The Lea then proceeds on to Bengoe, where it receives the Beame or Beanifon River, which runs south and south-east $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cromer near Yardley; It washes Watton on the east, crosses Woodhall, and runs on the east of Golden's; The Lea then proceeding traverses the town of Hertford, and receives the Maran or Mimerun River, which runs $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from St. Paul's Bury; It washes Penshanger, Marden, Tevinwater and Lockleys, on the north-east. It then crosses Welwyn, and washes Hoo and Stagenhoe Park; It then continues through the north of Bayford Bury, crosses the northern part of Hatfield Park, washes the east of Busby Hall, and the west of Hatfield and Woodhall, traverses Lamford Mills, Brocket Hall, Wheathamstead and Luton Park, and washes Luton Town on the east.

The Thames continued to Blackwall, where the East India Company's ships lie at anchor, proceeds south-east and north, three parts round the Isle of Dogs, and washes on the south Greenwich Town and Hospital, and Deptford. It receives, between these two villages,

The Ravensbone River, which runs 10 miles almost north from Keston Common, near Hollywood Hill, through the west of Bromley Town and Lewisham. The Thames then proceeds on, washes Queenhithe New Dock on the west, and continues to Limehouse, where it turns west through London and Blackfriars Bridges; It washes the Borough of Southwark on the south, and the cities of London and Westminster on the north and west; It there receives Pancrafs Brook, which runs five miles from Caen Wood Ponds, through Pancrafs and Fleet Market. It receives also

The NEW RIVER, which runs winding 35 miles from the New River Head, near Ware in Hertfordshire. This river was brought to the New River Head near London, in 1614, by Sir Hugh Middleton, after 50 years labour. It supplies the Cities of London and Westminster, by pipes, with water. It runs south-west through Hornsey, and Enfield Park, washes the village of the same name on the west and north, runs through Forty Hill and Theobald's Park, then proceeds on the west of Wormley Bury, crosses the North Road through the east of Hoddesdon, washes St. Margaret's on the west, and runs on the north of Amwellbury.

The Thames then continues south through Westminster Bridge, then west through Chelsea Reach, washes Lambeth Palace and Town on the south, and Chelsea and its Hospital on the north, where it receives the Baywater Brook, which runs almost south $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from West End near Hampstead, through Kensington Gardens and Hyde Park. It then proceeds through Battersea Bridge, and winding south-west and west, washes Battersea on the east, and receives the

Wandal River from Surrey, which runs 9½ miles north from two springs, one at Carshalton and the other at Croydon, through Merton Abbey and Wandsworth; It receives at Merton Mill, a small stream six miles from Adfcomb, which runs north-west.

The Thames then proceeds through Putney Bridge, and separates that village on the south-west from Fulham on the north-east; It then winds north-east to Chiswick, south-west to Mortlake, and north-west to Kew Bridge. It washes Fulham Palace on the east, Barn Elms on the west, and receives

The *Sutton River*, which runs 9½ miles almost north from Sutton in Surrey, through Peterham, or Richmond New Park, and Barnes Elms. It then proceeds on, washes Chiswick Town and Grove on the north, Mortlake, Kew Green on the south, and Brentford on the north, where it receives

The *Brent River*, which runs south-west and almost south 18 miles from Prickler's Hall near Barnet, through Hendon and Old Brentford. The Thames then winds almost south to Thames Ditton, and washes Sion House, Isleworth, Twickenham Park and Town, Teddington, Hampton Wick and Hampton Court on the west, Richmond Gardens and Town on the east, Peterham and Ham Hall on the south, and Kingston on the east. It then receives from Middlesex

The *Cranford Brook*, which runs 19 miles from Roxborow Field near Harrow, winds north-west, and then almost south and north-east, through Cranford Place and Isleworth, and enters that town in two branches. It is connected also with the *Old River*, from the Coln at Langford to Barber Bridge on Hounslow Heath, 5½ miles in length. Farther south it receives the *New River* from the same place, which runs south-east 10 miles through Bushey and Hamworth Parks, and on the east of Stanwell Place.

On the south side it receives through Kingston the *Hogs-mill River*, which runs 6½ miles north-west from Ewel and Epsom. The Thames then proceeds north-west to Hampton, washes Hampton Court on the north-east, opposite to it, and receives

The *RIVER MOLE*, which runs north-west 35½ miles from several springs on the borders of Suffex; It washes Ember Court and Esher Place on the east, Peinshill Park on the south, Cobham Park on the north, Stoke d'Abernon, Randal House, and Leatherhead on the east, and Norbury Park on the west; It runs along the pafs of the Mole, through the Chalk Hills near Dorking, where it receives a small brook which runs six miles north and almost east on the north of that town, through the Rookry; It then proceeds on the north of Betchworth Castle to Flanchford Place, where it receives two streams, one of which runs 2½ miles south-west from Ryegate; the other runs north-east six miles from Cole Harbour near Leethill; It then proceeds two miles farther, and receives another brook in the same direction as the former, from the same place, and 9½ miles long; It continues then to Evefwood Common, and receives a stream which runs winding eight miles, in a south-west direction, from Meesham, and two other brooks, one from South Park, and the other from Pendhill Street; The Mole then continued, receives from Suffex four branches, three of which run through Gatwick House, and the fourth from Turner's Hill.

The Thames continued west to Sunbury, on the north receives, a little farther on, a small brook from the east of Stains, which runs six miles from the Coln River on the south of Little Park. It then proceeds on the north of Walton Park, Oatlands, Ham How and Woburn Place, and receives on the west of Waybridge,

The *WAY RIVER* and New Navigation, which runs east and north-east 36 miles from Willhall, a mile west of Alton in Hampshire; It is navigable for barges to Godalming, and receives near Waybridge the *Bourn River*, which runs almost west 12 miles from Bagshot Park. It receives a small brook near Otter's Hay, seven miles long, from Bisley Common. It then proceeds near to Newark Abbey, where it receives the *Purbright Brook*, which runs almost west 10 miles from Lodge Hill Pound, through the north of Woking. Near Ripley, where it receives three small springs, which run north from Hatchland Place and Clandon Park. The Way then proceeds across Guildford, between the range of the Chalk Hills, through the pafs of the Way at that place to Shalford, where it receives the *Albany Brook*, which runs 10½ miles north and west from Leith Hill Common, through Lonesome Lodge, Wotton Place and Albany Park, and receives near Weston a small stream from Homebury Hill, which runs five miles north-west;

The

The Way continued a little south of Shalford Common receives two streams, one of which runs 14 miles south, then west, and almost north from Ewhurst; and the other runs four miles north from Hascomb; The Way then runs on the north of Godalming, where it receives a small brook $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Sweet-Water Pond near Witley, which runs north-west; The Way continued runs through Paper-Harrow Park, where it receives a small stream four miles long from Hanley; and two miles farther on, at Elstead, it receives from Hind Head a small brook, which runs north five miles; The Way then crosses Tytford, where it receives two branches of the Way, one of which runs 17 miles north-west and north-east through Pierpont Lodge, and then enters Hampshire, where it receives a small stream five miles from Hind-Head Common, through Fensham Pound; It then runs on the east of Headley Park, where it receives two brooks, one of which runs from Wolmer Pound and Grigg's Green, a mile west of Liphook. The other runs $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west from Wade's Marsh near Blackdown Hill, two miles south of Haselmere, through the west of Bramshot, and on the north-east of Liphook. The other upper branch of the Way continued from the west of Hartley Maudit, &c. runs between Waverley Abbey and Moor Park, washes the south of the town of Farnham, and runs through Alton Town.

The Thames continued receives near Chertsey Stake the *Sow Brook*, which runs nine miles south-west from Sunning Hill and Windsor Great Park, through the south of Chertsey; It then proceeds, winding north, on the west of Stains through the bridge of that town, where it receives four branches of

The COLN RIVER, which runs south-west and south 31 miles from North Mims in Hertfordshire, and forms several islands on its way from Watford; It first proceeds under three arches between Calbrook and Longford, washes Hunt's Moor Park on the east, and runs on the north part of Uxbridge, where its branches are united; and then runs under two bridges, near which it receives the

Misbourn Stream, that runs south-east 16 miles from the north of great Miffenden, through Shardeloe; washes the north-east of Amerham, and crosses Charlford and Lodge, Oak End, and Denham Place;

The Coln then proceeds on the west of Bellhammonds, between Rickmansworth on the north and Moor Park and House on the south, where it receives the *Chesham Brook* and *Gade River*, which run under three arches and form three islands;

The *Chesham Brook* runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of the same name, and washes Latimes and Sarrat on the west; The *Gade River* proceeding, runs almost south and south-west $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mile-barn, a mile east of Little Gaddesden, through Cashbury, Grove Park, and Langley Bury, from whence it continues to Tow Water, where it receives the *Bulbourn* or *Blackbourn River*, which runs south-east $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Penley Hall, along the pass of that river, through the Chiltern Hills, and on the north-east of Great Berkhamstead; The Gade then proceeds on the west of Hemel Hempsted and Gaddesden Place;

The Coln, continued through Watford, runs under two arches, then proceeds to Colney Street, where it receives two branches: a branch of the Coln, from Brockley Hill, runs north five miles on the east of Kendall's Radlet-street, and on the west of Orgen Hall, Porter's and Aldenham Lodge. It receives also at the same place the *Verulam* or *Muse River*, which runs almost south $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north of Market Street, through the west of St. Alban's and Hollywell. The other branch of the Coln continued, on the north of Colney Chapel, crosses London Colney, Tittenhanger Park, and traverses North-Mims Place.

The Thames then proceeds north west, on the east of Old Windsor, where it receives a little farther north a small brook, which runs almost south seven miles from Black Park near Langley Park, through the west of Rickings and on the west of Colnbrook. It then proceeds through Datchet Bridge, washes that town on the west, and winds three parts round Windsor Little Park, where it receives from Stoke Heath two small streams, which run five miles through Stoke Park, and Baylie's, &c.; It then turns south on the east of Eaton, crosses Windsor Bridge, and washes that town on the north; Proceeding then west, it receives the *Dorney River* which runs mostly south, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Farnham Heath; It then continues to the north of Bray, where it receives the *Hollyport River*, which runs east $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Haywood Lodge; It then proceeds through Maidenhead Bridge, washes Clifden House on the west, and turning west, washes Cookham on the north, and then proceeds north to Bone End, where it receives

The *Wick River*, which runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east and south-west from West Wycombe, through High Wycombe and Woobury; It then proceeds west, washes Great Marlow on the south, turns south-west, washes Bisham Abbey on the west, then turns west and north-west, washes Harley Ford on the south, and then winds to Reading, and washes Fawley Court, Henley, and Boulney House on the east, and Park Place and Wargrave on the west, near which it receives

The BROAD-WATER BROOK from Berkshire, which runs north west $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles from three springs; One of these branches runs from Englemoor Pond on Ascot Heath, and the other two from Gravel Hills, through Edmond's Green and Wakefield; It washes Bescombe House on the east and Stanlake on the west. A mile farther it receives

The LODDON RIVER, which runs almost north and north-east 24 miles from three springs; One branch runs from Dogmersfield, the second from near Crondal, and the third from Fleet Pond; It proceeds on the west of Twyford, washes Hurst Park on the west, and a little farther receives the *Emme Brook*, which runs almost south eight miles from Edgeborough Hill near Sandhurst, through the west of Oakingham, It then proceeds to Swallowfield Place, where it receives the *White Water River*, which runs north-east $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Basingstoke, Sherborn, St. John, &c. the Loddon continues to the borders of Hampshire, near Jouldingsford, where it receives the *Blackwater River*, which runs north-west $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles from west end, two miles north of Farnham, through London Blackwater; It then proceeds to Heckfield Bridge, where two branches of the Loddon are connected together; One of these runs from Dogmersfield Park, and the other from near Crondal; The latter runs through Hartford Bridge, and on the west of Bramhill Park.

The Thames then proceeds a mile east of Reading, where it receives through that town

The KENNET RIVER, which runs almost east 50 miles from Swallow-Head Spring, a mile west of Kennet and from Uscot, along the *Burn Brook*, which runs south-west and south, through the pafs of the Kennet; It receives on the south the Mortimer Brook, which runs north-east 13 miles from Adermarton Common and Tadley Common, on both sides of Silchester, and washes Oakfield House on the South; then the Kennet forms several islands on its way to Marlborough, and receives near Sheffield Mill, the *Aubron* or *Enborne River*, which runs 22 miles in the same direction as the former, from Inkpen, through the north of Woodham and Sandleford; It then proceeds through Newry, where it receives, a mile east of that town, the *Lambourn River*, which runs 17 miles south-east from the north of Lambourn Town, through Wilford Park, and washes Donnington Castle on the south; It then proceeds through Charnham Street near Hungerford, where it receives two streams, one of which runs north-east $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the range of Clay Hill near Shalborn on the east of Stanton; The other runs eight miles in the same direction from Wilton and East Grafton, through the east of Bedwin; Near Froxfield it receives a small stream from Crossford; It then continues, washes Chilton and Rambury Town on the south, and Littlecott on the north; Opposite to the latter it receives, on the north, the *Albourn Brook*, which runs south-east $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, on the east of Crowood; The Kennet then traverses Rambury Manor, and receives at Mildenhall the *Ogbourn Brook*, which runs almost south six miles through Ogbourn Town; It then washes Marlborough on the north, Lockeridge and West Kennet on the south, and proceeding west of Avebury Monastery, passes through Winterbourn Bassett.

The Thames winding on, north-west of Goring, washes Caversham, Maple Durham, Turney, Hardwick and Whitechurch on the north, and Pangbourn on the south, where it receives the Standford Brook, which runs 12 miles south-west and north from Hampsted Norris in Berkshire. The Thames then proceeds north, in a winding direction, on the east of Balfelden Place, through the pafs of the Thames between Cuckhamley and the Chiltern Hills. Farther on it receives the *Cholfley Brook*, which runs east $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; washes Wallingford on the east, where it receives the *Morton Brook*, which has four springs, and runs east seven miles from Hagborn, Blewbury, &c.; It then continues through Wallingford and Shillingford Bridges to Dorchester, where the Isis and Thame or Tame RIVERS are connected together.

The THAME proceeds north to Wheatly Bridge, and receives on the east two small streams, the first of which runs north-west $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Watlington and Lewknor, through Stadhampton. The other runs north-west $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from

from Adwell; The Thame then proceeds winding east through the north of Thame Town, where it receives a small stream which runs north $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Aston, through Thame Park. At Thame Bridge it receives the *Kemble Brook*, which runs north-west and west $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and near Kingsley it receives two other streams, one from Prince Risborough, and the other from Croel. The Thame then proceeds north-east, and receives on the north a small stream $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles long from Waddesden, and washes Eythorp on the south; a mile farther receives the *Aylebury Brook*, which runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles north and north-west from Wendover, through the south of Aylesford Town. Three quarters of a mile farther it receives a small brook, which runs south-west nine miles from Stewkley. The Thame then proceeds to its sources, the Dundall and Bulburn Heads, near Tring in Hertfordshire.

The *ISIS RIVER* proceeding from Dorchester, washes Little Writtenham on the West and Burcot on the north; It then winds west, south and south-west to Sutton Courtney, where it receives a small stream, which runs seven miles from Locking near Milton. A small brook runs from the latter stream to the Isis, near Long Writtenham. It then proceeds to Abingdon bridge, washes that town on the south and forms an island. It receives, on the south of it, from Berkshire,

The *OCK* or *OAK RIVER*, which runs 17 miles from several streams that take their rise in the Cuckhamley Hills. The first of these runs south-west $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Cumnor, through Tiffield; the second runs north-west $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Letcom Bassett through Wantage; and the third, or main branch, runs from Compton Park and Longcot. The Isis then proceeds almost east, washes Newham Courtney on the west, and continuing north to Ifley, where it forms an island, receives the *Shire-Lake Brook*, which runs from the Isis on the north of Whiteham, and forms several islands. A mile farther it receives

The *CHARWELL RIVER*, which runs, winding south, $44\frac{1}{2}$ miles from three springs. One stream flows from Charwellton, the second from Cannons Ashby, and the third from Upper Beddington. It washes the city of Oxford on the east, and then continues to Islip, where it receives the *River Ray*, which runs 17 miles south-west from Brill, through Wotton, and runs on the south of Ambrosden; and it receives on the east of Islip, the *Welfon Brook*, which runs south $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Calcot. Four miles farther, it receives near Merton, the *Bur River*, which runs south-west nine miles from the north of Stretton Audley and Buckwell, through Bicester. Near Alchester it receives a brook, which runs south-east, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from near Troy, through the east of Middleton Stony. The Charwell then continues to Somerton, where it receives the *Swere River*, which runs $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from Swanford. It then proceeds near to Nell Bridge, where it receives the *Sorbrook River*, which runs 12 miles south-east from four streams. One of these, from Hornton, runs five miles through Wroxton Abbey; the second runs from Alkerton, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east; the third runs from Epwell; and the fourth, or the *Stour River*, runs from near the same place, in a direction south-east five miles. It receives a small branch, four miles long, which runs east from Tadmerton Heath. Near Nell bridge it receives the *Oak River*, which is a branch of the former river, that runs 11 miles east from Hook Norton, through Barford.

The Isis then proceeds on the south and west of Oxford, through Friar Bacon's Bridge, and on the east of Godstow, a mile farther, runs west near Cassington, where it receives the

EVENLODY RIVER, which runs winding south-west, 24 miles from Ballesford, and passing on the west of Moreton, receives near Kingham, from Great Rolwright, a small stream eight miles long, which runs south-west, through the west of Charlbury, and to the east of Kingham; It washes Blandford and Bruern Abbey on the east, and receives near Bladen the *River Glerne*, which runs south-east and north $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Heythorp, and traverses Blenheim Park and the north of Woodstock to Wotton, where it receives the *Barton Brook*, which runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in the same direction as the former, from the north of Dunthorp near Heythorp.

The Isis continues almost south and west to Moorton Newbridge, where it receives

The *WIMERUSH* or *WINDERUSH RIVER*, which runs 22 miles south-east, washes Whitney Town on the north-east, and Winbrook and Burford on the north, enters Gloucester, runs through Great Barrington, and receives two small streams, which run $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Harleton and Sapperton; The Winderush then continues to Bourton on the

Water, where it receives several springs. The first of these runs from Cuddesden through the west of Guiting Park; the second runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles east from the same, and the third from Bollesford, through the east of Morton.

The Isis continued to Shifford, receives the Bampton Brook, which runs eight miles south-east from near Shilton; after which it proceeds through Radcot and St. John's Bridges, and on the south of Lechlade Town, receives the *Leche River*, which runs south-east and south $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hampnet, through Northleach Town and Sherborne Lodge. Near the same place it receives

The *Colne River*, which runs winding south-east $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the east of Sandwell Park, through the west of Compton Park, Stowell, Milking Park, Fairford and Lechlade. The Isis then proceeds between Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, half a mile south of Inglesham, and receives

The *Colne River*, which divides Wiltshire from Berkshire, and runs north seven miles from several springs that have their rise in the Cuckhamley Hills; Two of these streams run from Kingston and Edilton, through Bucket House; the third runs from Bishopton; the fourth from Badbury; the fifth from Chifeldon, and the sixth from Swindon House; It washes on its way Warnford Place, on the east and Colehill on the west; It enters the Isis and forms two branches, one of which goes to St. John's Bridge. Near the same place it receives the *Sturry Brook*, which runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from Stanton St. Margaret, through the east of Hannington Place.

The Isis continued, washes Castle Eaton on the north, where it receives the *Poulton Brook*, which runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the east of that town, washes Downamney on the west, and receives the *Green Ditch Brook*, from the east of Mazey Hampton. A mile farther on, the Isis receives

The *Key River*, which runs north $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through the pass of Chalk Hills, from Combe Bottom near Wroughton. Near Cheney it receives a small brook, which runs north-east through Leddiard Tregooze. The Isis continued to Isley or Eisey, receives a small brook eight miles in length, which runs north-east through Purton Stoke. A quarter of a mile farther it receives the Motleford Stream, which runs five miles, south-west and south-east, through two bridges on the north of Cricklade. It crosses that town, and continuing to Leigh, receives a small brook from Bredon Forest. It then proceeds to Ashton Keydens, where it receives the *Swit Brook*, which runs nine miles almost east from two springs, one at Bredon Pond and the other at Ashley. It washes Eaton and Oaksey House on the south. The Isis then proceeds on the north-east of Kemble to the Thames Head, situated between Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.

The coast of Essex, on the north side of the mouth of the Thames, proceeds east from Leigh to SHOEBOURY NOSE, where the Thames is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad from the latter place to the Isle of Sheppy. It then continues north-east and receives, on its way, four miles from Shoebury Nose, the *Wakering Haven*; and a mile farther on, the *New England* and *Shelverd Havens*, all of which are connected together with the Isles of Potten and Foulness, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from their mouth, and form three marshy islands, called Havengore, Rusley and New England. It then continues to FOULNESS POINT, and, turning west, receives

The CROUCH RIVER, a mile wide at its mouth, which runs east $27\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north of the Isles of Foulness and Wallasea from Dunton Waylet, a mile east of Horndon, and is supposed to have depth enough of water to admit into it ships of war. At the distance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea it receives the *Bromhill River*, which runs $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles easterly and afterwards northerly from West Wood, through the north of the town of Lee or Leigh, and on the east of Rochford; The Crouch then runs on the south of Burnham and North Fambridge, and receives several other small creeks. On the north side of its mouth it receives a small brook $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which runs east through Burnam Church. It then proceeds north along the Marshesland to St. Peter's Chapel Point, now a barn, and at the distance of a mile and a quarter farther, receives

THE BLACKWATER OR PONT RIVER, which runs south-east and east, 46 miles from Wimbesb and Badwater. It opens a long and wide mouth $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Northey Island to the sea, two miles broad at its entrance, and in some places one mile and a half. It is navigable to Malden, $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth, and forms two islands, one in the middle of the water called Ofey, and the other at the farther end of the broadest part, called The Island

Island of Nenthey, where it receives two branches of the same river that surrounds and forms that island. On the north side it receives the Pyfleet, famous for its oyster beds, and Mersea Channel, which, on the north, divides the Island of Mersea and extends to the River Colne, that runs round Cobb-M. at its mouth. It receives near to it the Werley Creek, which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Werley; and a mile farther it receives the North Fleet, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the same direction as the latter. Near to Oyey Isle, on the south side, it receives the *Steeple* and *Lawling Creeks*, which run four miles and a quarter. Proceeding farther on, it receives two of its branches which run round the Isle of Northey, and which are connected together a mile south-east of Malden. It then continues on the north-east of that town, where it receives

The CHELMER RIVER, which runs 37 miles almost south and east from the north of Thaxted, through the west of that town, and on the east of Dunmow; near Ulting it receives the *Ter River*, which runs $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Pye's Green, through Terling Place; near Little Badlow it receives the *Sandon Brook*, which runs north-east 11 miles from Three Alhes near Billericay. It then proceeds to Chelmsford, where it receives two branches of the Chelmer, which cross that town; The upper one runs almost south from Great Brockhall, through the west of Thaxted, and on the east washes the town of Dunmow; Near Felsted it receives, from Lindfell, in the same direction, a small brook six miles long, which washes Langleys. The other, or southern branch, runs south-west, then north-east and east, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in several streams, viz. One from Blacke, a second from Doddinghurst, a third from Bentley Common, a fourth from Brentwood, a fifth from Herongale, a sixth from near Mill Green, and a seventh from a place one mile and a half on the east of Chelmsford, which runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Peacom, on the north of High Easter, and receives into it near Writtle, a small brook from Skreen's and Radley Green, through Boxwell. It then proceeds on the east of Witham, where it receives the *Pods Brook*, which runs south-east 14 miles from Woolpits, on the west and south of Braintree, through the east of Falkbourn Hall, and crosses Witham town. The Coast continued four miles easterly, receives

The COLNE RIVER, which is half a mile wide at its entrance, and navigable to Colchester, five miles from its mouth, this river is famous for its oyster beds, it runs east and almost south 34 miles from Moynes near Birdbrook, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles south of Haveril, through Yeldham on the west of Hedingham, across Halstead and Colne town; washes the east of Colchester and Wivehoe on the south, and on the east side of its mouth receives the *Brighting-sea Creek*, which runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and west. On the west side it receives the Pyfleet Channel and Bracefleet, and farther on the Greeton. It then proceeds near to Allesford, where it receives a small brook, which runs south and east six miles, and then continues to Wivenhoe, where it receives from the west side of the river, the *Roman River*, that runs south-east $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the east of the Great Tey, through the west of Stanway and south of Donyland Park.

The Coast then proceeds south to ST. OSYTH POINT, along the Osyth Stone at the end of it, between which it receives THE RAY, which runs west and north $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles along the same coast. It then proceeds east and north-east to WALTON NESS, between Great and Little Holland, where it receives a small brook which runs south-east and east 12 miles from east of Little Bromley, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of Manningtree. The Coast then proceeds north-west to Waltonstone, and continuing in the same direction, runs four miles inland and forms a bay, a mile wide at its entrance, which encompasses three islands called Pewet, Horsey and Holmes. It then proceeds to HARWICH ROAD, where its entrance is one mile and a quarter broad from Langar Point to the coast of Essex. It advances up to Harwich, washes that town on the east and north, where the ORWELL and STOUR HAVENS are connected together, and fall into the ocean.

The STOUR HAVEN and RIVER which divides Essex from Suffolk and runs east, and then south-east and east, 54 miles from the borders of Cambridge, near Bradley Mog. Its mouth is three-quarters of a mile wide, from Harwich to Shotley Gate in Suffolk. It is navigable for ships $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea to Manningtree, and for barges to Sudbury, 31 miles from Langard or Langar Point. A mile and a half from its entrance it receives, from the south, the *Ramsay Brook*, which runs north-east $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Stone Green. It then proceeds to Holbrook Sluice, where it receives the *Tattingston Brook*, which runs seven miles from the south of Mace Green, through Tattingston

Hall, and on the south-west of Holbrook. It then proceeds on, washes Crow Hall on the south and continues to New Mill, where it receives the *Wenham Brook*, which runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east and south; washes Miffley and Manningtree on the north, where it forms several islands on its way from Neyland; The Stour then runs on the north of Denham and Langham Hall, and proceeds to Higham, where it receives the *Bret River*, which runs south-east and almost south, 19 miles, in two streams, one from three-quarters of a mile west of Brettenham, and the other, western branch, the *Cockfield Brook*, runs on the east close to the town of Lavenham. They are both united at Chetsworth, and wash Hadleigh and Highpane on the west. A mile farther on, it receives the *Roxford Brook*, which runs south-east $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Waldingfield, through the former town, and on the south-west of Polstead; The Stour then proceeds through Neyland; washes Sudbury on the west, and runs a quarter of a mile on the west of Long Melford, where it receives the *Shimpling Brook*, which runs south-east and west $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Reed Hall, through Chadacre Hall; and on the south of Melford Hall, three-quarters of a mile farther, it receives the *Boxted Brook*, which runs south-east 10 miles from Baxter Green, near Badmondes-Field Hall, through Boxted Hall; On the side of Essex it receives the *Seven Forges Brook*, which runs almost east five miles, through Betcham Water; It then proceeds to the east of Clare, where it receives a small brook, which runs six miles in the same direction as the latter; Farther on, near Sturmer, it receives the *Haverhill Brook*, which runs $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Wrattling Park, and washes the north-east of Haverhill Town; The Stour then continued, passes through Sturmermere, Kedlington, and Great Thirlow Hall, to Langaere Green, where it has its source. The other,

The ORWELL RIVER, which runs east and south-east, 34 miles from a mile west of Feltham, through Orwell Haven, is a mile wide at its mouth, and $11\frac{1}{2}$ long from Langar Fort Point to Ipswich. It is navigable for merchant ships to that town, and washes, in its way, on the north-east side, Orwell Park and Levington; On the other side it washes Woolverston Lawn, and then proceeds to Bourn Bridge, where it receives the *Elmsfot Brook*, which runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east and east from the north of Elmsfot; The Orwell then runs through Ipswich Bridge, where it forms two small islands, washes on the north the Chantry, runs on the north and east of Sproughton, and washes Gut Hall on the south-west, and Needham on the north-east; The Orwell then proceeds on the south of Stow Market, where it receives, on the east of that town, a small brook, which runs south-west and east, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from High Street and Gipping; The Orwell proceeds on the south of Stow Market, washes Great Finborough, and passes through Battlesden.

The coast of Suffolk then proceeds north-east to ORFORD NESS, four miles from Langar Fort, along Bull's Cliffs, and receives

The DEBEN RIVER, which runs south-east and almost south, 28 miles from Aspell; Its mouth is above a quarter of a mile wide, and navigable to Woodbridge, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; It receives on the west, a mile from the sea, the *King's Fleet*, which runs east $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and on the opposite side, it receives the *Dowdsey Fleet*; It then proceeds to Kirkton Sluice, where it receives the *Brightwell Brook*, which runs east six miles from Bixley Decoy, through Turrell's Hall; A mile farther on it receives, on the east, the *Shottisham Creek*, which runs south and west three miles; The Deben continuing to the south of Woodbridge, receives the *Mantlesham Creek*, which runs south-east and east 29 miles in two streams; One of these has its source at Henley Green, and runs through Playford. The other takes its rise at Otley, and runs on the west of Great Bealings, a mile south of the latter, where they are both connected together, and pass through Mantlesham;

The Deben then proceeding on, washes Woodbridge on the east, runs through Wilford Bridge and Camprey Meer, and on the east of Loadham Hall, traverses Wickham-Market Bridge, and runs on the south of Easton, through Debenham. The coast then proceeds to Orford Haven, where it receives

The ADER RIVER, which runs south-east within half a mile of Aldborough, and south-west from two springs, at the distance of 27 miles from its mouth. It is navigable to Orford four miles, and 14 miles up the river, it runs part of the way along the sea coast, through Havergate, where it forms an island, two miles in length; It then proceeds two miles and a half from its mouth, where it receives

The

The *Butley River*, which runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles east and almost south from Tangham Walks; One mile on the west of Shudborn Hall, it receives the *Butley Eye*, which runs east and south $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Alder then proceeding on, receives the *Stone Ditch* from Orford Lights, two miles in length; It then washes Orford Key on the north-west, and runs half a mile south of Aldborough, through Snap Bridge, where it receives a small stream, which runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from Kilfale, through the east of Saxmunden. It then proceeds two miles farther, and receives near Beverham Bridge, two branches of the Alder, the upper one of which runs from Brundish, between Rendham and Sweeting, and the other runs from Saxstead, through Framlingham, and half a mile to the south of Glenham Parva.

The coast then proceeds almost north-east to Lowestoff Light-house, washes Aldbourg Town on the east, and a mile farther it receives a small stream, which runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Aldbury Meer. It proceeds then to Sluce House, where it receives the *Yaxford Brook*, which runs 11 miles easterly from Badingham Green, through Sibton Abbey, and on the north-east of Yorford Town. The coast then proceeds close to Dunwich, and extends a mile south of South Would, where it receives

The *BLYTHE RIVER*, which runs 16 miles north-east from two springs, one at Lexfield, and the other at Cratfield. Near its mouth it receives the *Dunwich River*, which runs east and north-east $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north of that town. It then proceeds a little farther, and receives the *Old Key*, which surrounds, on the north-west, the town of South Would. It then proceeds a mile farther, and receives the Wangford Brook, which runs south-east $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the east of Stone Street, and on the east of Henham Park. It then runs on the north of Blitchbury, and the south of Halefworth, where it receives the *Halefworth Brook*, which runs four miles from three springs; The principal of these runs on the north of Heveningham Hall, and on the south of Ubbeston Hall.

The coast then proceeds close to South Would, and a mile farther, on the south of Kessingland, it receives the *Weston Brook*, which runs almost east $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Back's Green, on the south of Bedesham and Weston Halls; Near Hulver Heath, it receives a small brook, which runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-west, through Sotterly Park. The coast then proceeds close to Lowestoff Town and Light-houses, and continues north to WINTERTON NESS. Two miles and a half south of Great Yarmouth, it enters Norfolk and receives

The *YARE RIVER*, which runs east and south 30 miles from Houghton, through the Bar and Bridge of Yarmouth, and which washes that town on the east, where it receives

The *THRIN RIVER*, which runs 21 miles south-east from two springs, one at Bakham, and the other at Thurning; Near Stokesby, it receives a small brook, six miles from Hemelby, and then proceeds near to Thurne, where it receives a small brook, which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the east of Hukling; It then proceeds two miles farther, where it receives a small brook from Thorpe Market, which runs $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles to Wroxham, where it receives several other small brooks, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which run east from Horsford; It then proceeds to Oxnet, where it receives two branches of the Thrin, one from Thurning, through Blickling Hall, and on the east of Aylsham; and the other from Felbridge, through the west of Gunton. The Yare then proceeds through Bredon Water, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and half a mile broad, in some places, and on the west end of it, receives

The *WAVENEY RIVER*, which runs 50 miles almost east and north, and north-east, and then south, from Lopham Gate. It divides Suffolk from Norfolk, and then proceeds through St. Olave's Bridge, where it receives the Britton Decoy, which runs almost west, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Royton Common; It then continues to Burrough, where it receives, from Lake Lothing, the Outton Dike, which runs west and north, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the south of Lowestoff; The Waveney then runs winding close to the west of the town of Beccles, on the east and west of Bungay, and forms a peninsula on the north of that town; It then continues on the north of Flixton Hall, and runs through Homesfield, three-quarters of a mile south of Harlston and north of Hoxton, where it receives the *Eye Brook*, which runs north-east $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from two springs, one at Westthorp, and the other at Wetheringfest, which runs on the east of Eye Town and Broome Hall, through Hoxne House; The Waveney then proceeds to Sturton Common, where it receives a small brook, four miles long, and continues on the south of the town of Difs, to its source.

The coast of Norfolk then proceeds north-west to ST. EDMUND'S POINT, and washes on its way the town of Cromer, where it receives the Clay Brook, which runs nine miles, almost north, from Swanton, through the east of Holt. Two miles farther it receives the Walsingham Brook, which runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles north-east, and washes the town of Wells, and runs on the north of Holkham Hall near Burnham. It receives a small brook, which runs west seven miles from Houghton in the Dale; then turns south-west to St. Edmund's Point, and enters the Estuary. Three miles from the last point, it receives a small brook, which runs west eight miles from Birchams. It then proceeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, and receives a small brook, which runs three miles on the south of Snettisham. It then continues to Lynn Wash, where it receives, at its entrance, a small brook, which runs west eight miles on the south of Castle Rising; and proceeds to King's Lynn, where it receives on the west of that town,

The GREAT OUSE RIVER, which runs winding north-east, then south and north-east, and then almost east and northerly $152\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Middleton Cheney in Northamptonshire, three miles east of Banbury. It is navigable for ships to Lynn, and for barges to Bedford 82 miles, to Cambridge $48\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and to St. Edmund's Bury 51 miles; It runs on the west of King's Lynn, where it receives a small stream, which runs eight miles almost west. It then proceeds half a mile farther, where it receives

The *Lynn River*, which runs west and north 24 miles, on the south and west of Sechy; It then proceeds two miles and a half on the south of Downham, where it receives

The *Old and New Bedford River*, 18 miles from Erith, which runs almost north; In the middle of it, it receives the Pulver and Dormuden's Drove, from Warboys, in Huntingdonshire. In the former place it receives the Nean River, which runs north-east 18 miles in two streams, one from Glatton, and the other, the Bury Brook, which runs through the town of Bury, from the north of Shipton Abbots, through Ugg, Ramsey Meres, Benwick, and Marchtown. Opposite to it, it receives

The *Stoke River*, which runs 26 miles south-west and almost west from Franhams and Carbroke, near Watton, through Stoke; The Ouse then proceeds seven miles farther, where it receives

The *Little Ouse River*, which runs 39 miles from several streams. It divides part of Suffolk from Norfolk, then crosses Bradon Town, runs on the north of Downham, and traverses Thetford, where it receives a small brook from New Buckenham, 15 miles long. It then proceeds near to Easton, where it receives the *Thet River*, which runs north-west 18 miles from $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-west of Drinkston, through that village; and washes Loe Hall and Ixwell on the south, and Eaton House on the west. Two miles south of Ixworth, it receives a small brook, which runs westerly $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through Walsingham and Langham. The Little Ouse then continues to Botolph Claydon, where it receives two streams, one from Reydon Slough, and the other from West Hall. The Great Ouse then continues to Prick-Willow Bridge, where it receives

The *Lark River*, which runs north-west from Coldham Hall, and divides part of Cambridgeshire from Suffolk. Six miles and a half farther, it receives the Kentford Brook, which runs almost north 13 miles from Lidgate, through Dalham, Kentford, and Freckenham; The Lark River then proceeds close on the south of Mildenhall to Stow, where it receives a small stream, which runs from Levermere through Culford; It then continues two miles farther, on the north-east of Hengrave, washes Forham St. Genoveve on the east, and runs close on the east of Bury St. Edmund's, where it receives a small stream from Ickworth, eight miles long.

The Ouse then proceeds to the south-east of Ely, where it receives a small stream, which runs ten miles from the north-west of Newmarket, through the south of Soham. It then continues to Streatham, where it receives

The *Cam River*, which runs north-west, from several streams, 23 miles from near Royston, crosses Cambridge Town and proceeds to Hawkton, where it receives the *Granta River*, which runs north and north-west 20 miles from the east of Ugley, through Shortgrove, Audley House, and a mile west of Saffron Walden. It receives near Shelford, the Bourne Brook, from Bourn in Hertfordshire, which runs 14 miles on the west of Waltons, across Linton Town and Rurn Bridge. The Cam then proceeds to Barrington, where it receives the *Rhee River*, which runs north-east 12 miles from Bluehead, near Ashwell.

The

The Ouse then proceeds on the south of Eurih, and on the east of that place receives the *West Water*, which runs almost south from Benwick Mere, and divides Cambridgeshire from Huntingdonshire. It then runs close to St. Ives, where it receives a small brook, which runs north-east from Yalling, and, continuing to the south of Huntingdon, runs close to that town, where it receives a small brook, 15 miles long, which runs from several streams, south-east on the south of Hinchinbrook.

The Ouse then proceeds near St. Neot's, where it receives the Kimbolton Brook, which runs north-east and south-east 11 miles from Higham Park, on the south and east of Kimbolton Castle; It then runs close to that town on the west; The Ouse continuing two miles and a half farther, receives

The *Ivel River*, which runs north-east and north 26 miles from Chaulton, three miles north of Dunstable, to Stratford, where it receives the Potton Brook, that runs south and west 5½ miles from Gamleygay Park, through Potton Town and Sutton Park. The Ivel then proceeds to Langford, washes Biggleswade on the west, and receives, at the former place, The *Hir River*, which runs north 13½ miles from three springs, one at Stevenage, the second at Well Head, and the third at Oughton Head. It receives near Arlesey the *Rhee River*, which runs north-west, five miles from Baldock. The Ivel then continued to Shafford, receives a small brook, which runs 8½ miles from several springs near the Chiltern Hills; The principal of these springs runs through Wrest Park.

The Ouse then proceeds to Willington, where it receives a small brook, which runs north-west 13½ miles from Brogborough Park. It then continues through Bedford, from whence it runs winding close to the south of Harrol, Oulney and Newport Pagnal on the north, where it receives through that town, the

Ouzel River, which runs almost north 24 miles from near several springs, Dagnal, Ivinghoe, and Caldecot; Two miles from Newport it receives, from Woburn Park, the Crawley Brook, which runs north-west 10 miles. The Ouzel then crosses Fenny Stratford, and runs close to the west side of Leighton Buzzard, where it receives a small brook, which runs westerly six miles, through Hockliffe, close to the south of Leighton.

The Ouse then winds to Stony Stratford, a little north of that town, and receives the *Troue, Tove or Ija River*, which runs 19 miles easterly, from several streams close on the north of Towcester, and on the south of Easton and Stoke Park. The Ouse then proceeds to Buckingham, two miles east of that town, and receives two branches. The upper branch, which runs on the south and east of Buckingham, receives, two miles farther, a small stream from Stow Park, and then runs on the south of Brackley, where it receives a small stream that runs through Bidlefen. The lower branch runs from Fritwell, on the north of Steeple Claydon, through King Bridge, near Padbury, where it receives a small brook from Cold Harbour and Oving, which runs half a mile on the south of Winflow.

The coast of the Estuary then proceeds north from Lynn, and then west to the *Croft-Key Wash*, where it receives

The *NEN RIVER*, which runs winding 92 miles north-east from Badley, on the west side of Northamptonshire. It is navigable for barges to Northampton, 79 miles, and receives near the sea

The *Wisbeach River*, which runs, with the Bevil's Leam, 28 miles north-east and north from Folkefworth, through *Whittlesea* and Trundel Meres; three miles south of Wisbeach; It receives the *North Bank* and *Peterborough River*, &c. from the town of the same name.

The Nen River then proceeds close on the south of Peterborough, where it receives a small stream from Morborn, which runs north-east four miles, and is connected with the Whittle-Sea Dike, near that town. The Nen then continues to Castor, where it receives the *Billing Brook*, which runs six miles north from Lutton. It then continues close on the south of Wandsford, and proceeds to Fotheringay, where it receives the *Willy Brook*, which runs 16 miles north-east and south-east from near Corby, through Weldon Town, Deane, Blatherwick, and on the south of Kingcliff; runs on the south of Oundle, as passes Thrapston close on the east. Near the latter it receives two small streams, the *Harper Brook*, which runs 12 miles from Pickwell Abbey, and another six miles long, which runs from Warkton. It then proceeds on the west of Higham Ferrers, to the south of Wellingborough, where it receives the *Is Brook*, which runs 15 miles on the west of Kettering and north of Rothwell.

The Nen then proceeds close to the south of Northampton, where it receives, on the west side of it, the *North Water*, which runs 11½ miles south from different springs. It then proceeds to Upton, where it receives a small brook, 7 miles long, from several springs; and continues to Flower, where it receives the *Western Water*, which runs 7½ miles south; and then proceeds to Fawley and Steverton.

The coast of the Estuary then continues north from Cross-Key Wash, and receives the *Fleet River*, 15 miles long, which runs north-east from the Nen River. It then continues west to *Fosdike Wash*, where it receives two small streams, which run from several drains; at the end of the Wash it receives

The *WELLAND RIVER*, which runs winding north-west 68 miles from near Sibberton, on the north-west corner of Northamptonshire; It divides the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, to Crowland; It is navigable 31 miles to Stamford, and receives, half a mile from its mouth,

The *Glen River*, which runs almost south and north-east 23 miles, in several streams; One of these comes from Ropesley, the second from Corby, through Greatford, and the third runs through Grimsthorpe-Castle Park; The first and second stream run, one on each side of the above park, and they all unite near Kate's Bridge, and run across Surfleet; it receives the South Forty Foot, and Cor Dike, &c. which run from north to south.

The Welland River then proceeds through Spalding, close on the west of Crowford, Market Deeping, and Stamford, on the south, where it receives

The *Guafh River*, which runs 17 miles south-east and south from several springs; One runs from Horn Lodge, the second from Okeham, and the third from Braunston.

The Welland then proceeds on the west of Easton, where it receives the *Chater River*, which runs 13 miles east; It then continues to the north of Rockingham, where it receives the *Eye River*, which runs 12 miles south-east from Tilton.

The Welland then proceeds to Weham, where it receives two small streams, one of which runs almost south eight miles from Skeffington, and the other from Saddington. It then proceeds on, washes Market Harborough on the south, and continues to Sibbertoft.

The coast of the Estuary continued north-east receives, near Scap,

The *WITHAM RIVER*, which runs north, then east and south 73½ miles from Witham, on the northern border of Rutland. It is navigable for barges to Lincoln, 34 miles from its mouth, and from Lincoln to the Trent, by a cut 11 miles long. It receives on both sides of that river, on its way from Lincoln to its mouth, several drains; Near Boston it receives the South Forty Foot, which runs north and east, and the North Forty Foot, which runs south-east into the former. The Witham then washes Boston Town, on the west, and receives three miles from it, two small streams, which run south 7½ miles from Revelby and west of Stickney. It then continues to the north of the Forty Foot, where it receives the *Skirb Brook*, which runs east 11 miles from several streams, through Steaford; One of these streams comes from Carlton Scrope, the second from Culverthorp, and the third from Aswarby. A mile farther, on the east side, it receives

The *Bain River*, which runs almost south 24 miles from Ludford; close on the west of Horncastle, and on the east of Tattershall. It then proceeds a mile farther, where it receives the Billingham Brook, which runs almost east 10 miles in several streams. The Witham then runs on the west of Tattershall, and proceeds to Grubhill. On its way it receives several drains and two brooks, one on the west from Hollywell, which runs six miles east; and the other from Sotby, which runs south and east nine miles, through Deer Park. Near Grubhill, the Witham receives a small river, which runs south-east 14 miles from several streams; One of these comes from the west of Hackthorn, the second from Welton, the third from Risehorn, and the fourth from Hamton; All the former run through Langworth Bridge. It receives also near Stainfield another brook, from near Hamton, which runs 9½ miles north-west, through Langton.

The Witham then continues to Lincoln, and, on its way thither, receives a small stream on the south, from Bramston. At the former town it receives the Till River, which runs almost south 11½ miles from near Fillgham Castle

Fillingham, Glenworth, and Heapham, through the New Cut. The Witham then proceeds to Hykham, where it receives a small stream 11 miles long, from Hough and Welbourn. It then continues near to Marston, where it receives a small stream from Denton, eight miles long, which runs north; A little farther it receives a small stream from Seaford, which runs west $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; The Witham then washes Grantham on the east; one branch of it runs through Stoke, and the other continues to Witham. The coast of the Estuary then proceeds to Gibraltar, through Winsfleet Haven, where it receives, from Somersby, a small river, 19 miles long, which runs a mile on the north of Spillby; It receives, three miles and a half from its mouth, a small stream from near Hacnaby, which runs $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and east, through East Fenn Deep, close on the south of Wainfleet Town.

The coast then proceeds north and north-west, and receives several small streams on its way to Saltfleet: One of these runs from Burgh $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the second from Welton $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the third from Rigby Well 11 miles, and the fourth from S. Thoresby 12 miles, close to Alford Town. On the south of Saltfleet, it receives close to that town, the *Louth* or *Lud River*, which is navigable to Louth Town $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and running almost east 19 miles from S. Elkington and Chalkwell, washes Louth Town on the north. Near its mouth it receives a brook, which runs east and north-east 20 miles in several streams; one of these runs from Burwell, through Deer Park; the second from Tarforth; the third from Oxcomb, through S. Ormsby; and the fourth from the south of Louth, and joins the other branch near East Saltfleetby. A little farther on it receives the Old River, which runs from Lug River seven miles. On the north of Saltfleet, it receives the *Telney River*, which runs almost east $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in several streams. The first comes from near Rotherwell; the second from Thonesway; the third from Stainton Vale; the fourth from Thorpe le Mire; and a mile from the Telney Mouth, it receives another branch from Beesley Grange and N. Ormsby $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. It extends, with its branches, 318 miles in circumference, from the coast of Norfolk, to that of Lincolnshire; and bounded on the south by the Clay Hills, on the west by the Lime-Stone Ridge, on the north by Lincoln Wold; The coast then opens to give a passage to the

HUMBER RIVER, which runs 40 miles to the junction of the Ouse and the Trent. It is six miles and a half broad at the Spurn Head, where it receives the salt water of the German Ocean, which flows as far as the Ouse; and the tide proceeds to near Howden. It is navigable for ships to Hull, 22 miles from the Spurn Head, and 40 miles to the junction of the Trent and the Ouse, and for small vessels of 250 tons, to Gainsborough 64 miles. For barges it is navigable from the Humber to the following towns, viz. to Burton, along the Trent, 103 miles; to Bawtry, along the Trent and Idle, 31 miles; to Mount Sorrel, along the Trent and the Soor, $96\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and to Derby, along the Trent and Derwent, $94\frac{1}{2}$ miles; to Rotherham, along the Ouse, Air, and Dun, 52 miles; to Huddersfield, along the Ouse, Air, and Calder, $67\frac{1}{2}$ miles; to Leeds, along the Ouse and Air, 52 miles; to Halifax, along the Ouse, Calder, and Hebden, 72 miles; to Tadcaster, along the Ouse and Wharf, $50\frac{1}{2}$ miles; to York, along the Ouse, 42 miles; to the south of Mafham, along the Ouse and Ure, $70\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and to Richmond, along the Ouse and Swale, 96 miles. On account of its breadth, situation, extent, and quantity of water, which it receives from its different branches, the Humber may be considered as the third river in South Britain. As it advances inland, it forms a long bay, and runs round Sunk Island, and receives several small streams on its way to Hull. On the side of Lincolnshire, it receives one from Laceby; a second from Riby; a third, the Skiller River, 9 miles long, from Kernington; a fourth from Burton Pidsey; on the side of Yorkshire, a fifth, which runs west through Headon, and washes Kingston upon Hull, where it receives, on the east side of that town,

The *Hull River*, which is navigable to Beverly, nine miles, and which runs south $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in several streams. The first of these flows from Kirham, and the second through Driffield; near Hull it receives a branch, that runs 15 miles from the south of N. Frodingham, and receives a stream which runs west from Awdborough, 11 miles on the north of Burton-Constable Park, and on the south of Long-Ruston Rise. The Humber then proceeds west to the junction of the Trent and the Ouse. On its way thither, it receives the

Ancholne River, which runs from several streams almost north 26 miles from Summer Castle, Norton Park, and Tealby, in Lincolnshire. The last mentioned stream runs through Market-Raifin, is navigable 21 miles, and washes Glandford Bridge on the west; A little farther on it receives a small stream, eight miles long, from Somersby

and Kernington; it then continues on, and receives two other small brooks, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from the south and north of Caiſtor. The Humber then proceeds two miles farther, and receives from Normandby and Sawcliff, a small stream, which runs almost north seven miles; On the north side, it receives a small stream nine miles long, from Newbald; It then proceeds to the junction of the Trent and the Ouse, where it receives, from the same side, the *Foulnefs River*, which runs almost south $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from Longdesbourg and Market-Weighton; At the end of the Humber, it receives

The TRENT RIVER, which runs winding south-east, then north-west, and almost north $138\frac{1}{2}$ miles from New Pool, and several other springs near Newcastle under Lyne, on the borders of Cheshire; It then proceeds to Butterwicks, where it receives two small streams, 14 miles long, which run almost north from Harpswell, &c. It then continues to Stockwiths, where it receives

The IDLE RIVER, which runs winding almost east, then north and east $45\frac{1}{2}$ miles from several streams. It proceeds close on the east of Bawtry, and half a mile farther receives the Warkſop Brook, which runs easterly and north $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles from South Anſton, near Keveton Park, through Shire Oaks, and close on the north of Warkſop Manor, and on the south of Scoton, and on the west and north of Blyth and Serlby; On the north of Warkſop Town, it receives a small brook from Wallington Wells, through Carlton; The Idle then proceeds through Retford, and continues to Haughton Park, where it receives three branches, the first of which runs from the borders of Yorkshire, through Welbeck Abbey and Cumber Park; the second, or the *Meden River*, runs from Over Moor and Hardwick Park, through Thoreſby Park; and the third, or *Maun River*, runs from Hardwick, through the east of Mansfield, Chipſtone Park, close on the north-west of Ollerton, and on the south of Haughton Park, where it divides into two branches, which are united to the former, near West Drayton. At Ollerton it receives another branch, the *Rainworth Water*, from the north of Newstead Abbey, which runs through Rufford.

The Trent then washes Gainsborough on the west, and proceeds on, half a mile on the south of Torkſey, where it receives the Fofs Dyke; and, continued near to Sutton, where it receives *the Fleet*, which runs north six miles from Winthorpe. At Carlton it receives a small brook, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which runs easterly, through Caunton; The Trent continued, on the west of Winthorpe, receives

The *Deven River*, which runs from Eaſtwell and Croxton Parks, 19 miles, close on the west of Newark, and forms an island with the River Trent. It then proceeds to Hawton, where it receives the Car Dike, which runs north-west $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Old Work Spring, near Bingham; The Deven then proceeds on the east of Shelton, where it receives the *Smite River*, 15 miles long, from half a mile on the east of Over Broughton, through the west of Langar; It then continues close to Belvoin Caſtle, on the east, and proceeds to its ſource.

The Trent then proceeds close on the east of Kelham, to Fiſkerton, where it receives the *River Greet*, which runs south-east $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Shirewood Forest, near Farnſfield, on the north of Norwood and Southwell; and then continues to Caythorp, where it receives, from the south of Blidworth, a brook, 10 miles long, which runs south-west; The Trent then continued to three-quarters of a mile on the south of Nottingham, receives the *Leen* or *Lean River*, which runs south, then east and south $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Newstead Abbey, on the east of Wollaton Hall, and close on the south of Nottingham Caſtle and Town. The Trent then continued to the North of Wilford, where it receives a small brook, which runs west and north $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the south of Bunny. The Trent then proceeds close on the west of Clifton, and continues to within half a mile of Barton, where it receives

The ERAWASH RIVER, which runs almost south $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Kirkby, and divides part of Nottingham from Derbyſhire. It then proceeds close on the north of Thrumpton, a mile farther, and receives

The SOAR RIVER, which runs $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles, in a northern direction, from Soar Stone and Billeſby, near Watling Street, on the border of Warwickſhire, and which receives on each ſide ſeveral ſmall ſtreams. The moſt remarkable of theſe runs weſt from Willoughby; the ſecond runs from near the ſame place, through Standford Hall; the third from Swannington; the fourth from Whitwick and Charley Hall, through the north of Garendon; the fifth from Charnwood Forest, through Loughborough, and the ſixth from the ſame forest, through Bradgate Park and Quorndon. The three latter run north-eaſt.

The

The Soar then washes Mount Sorrel, near Rotherley, and receives a brook which runs north-east 12 miles from Thornton and Newbold Wendon; A little farther on, it receives

The *Wreak* and *Eye Rivers*, which run westerly 21½ miles from Edmondthorpe, and several other streams. It first receives a small brook, eight miles long, from Quenby, and another 9½ miles long from Lofeby and Burrow; Both these run north-west. It then proceeds to Hoby, where it receives a small stream, 3½ miles long, from Saxelby, and another from Holwell, and washes Melton Mowbray on the south, where it receives two streams, five miles long, from Goadby Marwood, which run close to Stapleford, where it receives a small brook which runs seven miles almost south from near Croxton Park.

The Soar River then proceeds to Belgrave, where it receives a small stream seven miles long, which runs north-east from Ingarby; A little farther on, it receives another small stream, which runs, in the same direction as the former, six miles from the east of Houghton on the Hill; The Soar then runs close on the west of the city of Leicester, proceeds to Norborough, two miles round that village, and receives four streams, one from Billefden, which runs south-west and west 13 miles; It receives a small stream from Peatling Parva; the second of these four streams runs from Willoughby Waterleys, four miles long; the third from Kirkby Mallony, six miles long, runs east, a mile on the south of Tooley Park, and close to Turville, and the fourth, which is six miles long, rises near Gibmore, and runs north-west.

The Trent then runs through Sowley Bridge, two miles farther, and receives

The DERWENT RIVER, which runs almost south and south-east 59 miles from near Dean-Head Stone, on the borders of Cheshire. It washes Derby on the east, where it receives the *Martin Brook*, which runs south-west nine miles from Intack, &c; through Kedleston. It then continues to Duffield, where it receives the *Eccleburn River*, which runs 9½ south-east from the north of Wirksworth. It then proceeds two miles to the south of Critch, where it receives a small brook, which runs south and east from East Moor and Blackwell, 14½ miles long; It then continues to Rowley, where it receives the *River Wye*, which runs south-east 19 miles from Ax Edge, close on the north of Buxton, and proceeds close on the east of Bakewell, and on the west of Haddon Hall.

The Derwent then traverses Chatworth, and runs through Grindleford Bridge, near it receives the Burbage River, three miles and a half long, from the borders of Yorkshire; It then proceeds north of Hatherfage, where it receives the *River New*, which runs nine miles easterly from Over Booth, and continues to Cocks Bridge, where it receives the *River Afon*, which runs south-east 11 miles; and then continues on the west of Derwent to Old Chapel, where it receives the Wrongsley and West End Rivers.

The Trent then proceeds through Cavendish Bridge, runs on the west of Donnington Park, where it receives a small brook from Caulk and Staunton Harold; It then runs through Swarkeston Bridge, and proceeds to Newton Solney, where it receives

The DOVE RIVER, which runs almost south and east 42½ miles from Ax Edge; through Monk's Bridge, at Egginton, it receives a small stream from Bradly, &c. which runs south 14½ miles; and then proceeds a mile on the east of Uttoxeter, through Dove Bridge, and receives a small stream, which runs south-west 14 miles, on both sides of Cheadle. A mile north of Crakemarsh, it receives

The *Cburnet River*, which runs south 25 miles from the north of Meerbrook and Riding Side, near Cheshire, a mile on the south of Wooton Lodge, crosses Oakmoor, and runs on the west and north of Leek. Near Ilam it receives the *Camp* and *Manefold Rivers*, which run south-east 11 miles from Flash and Westbrook, and which flow some of the way under ground, from near Grinden and Caldon to Ilam. The Trent then proceeds close on the east of Burton, and on the west of Catton Hall. A mile farther, it receives a small brook, which runs south and almost west 16 miles from Ashley de la Zouch and Park House, near to which, it receives

The TAME RIVER, which runs almost south, then west and north 40 miles from Cannock Chase. It washes Fisherwick on the north-east, runs close to Tamworth on the west, and receives

The *Anker River*, 20 miles long, which runs close on the south of that town, from Watling Street and Wolvey, close on the east of Nuneaton, and runs on the east of Atherstone. A mile and half farther, it receives the *Black*

Brook and *Crane Brook*, 11½ miles long, from *Bourne Pool* and *Lamb's Lodge*, which runs north and east on the north of *Shenston Park* and crosses *Drayton Park*.

The *Tame* then proceeds on the east of *Middleton Park*, and continues to *Ham Hall*, where it receives a small stream, which runs north-west, nine miles from *Birchley Hall* and *Anley*; At the same place, it receives

The *Blith River*, which runs, in a winding direction, north-east and north 22 miles from the west of *Tamworth*. Near *Blith's Hall*, it receives

The *Cole River*, which runs 11 miles from the borders of *Worcestershire*, and the west of *Solihull*, and which flows on the north of *Cole's Hill*. The *Cole* then proceeds on the west of *Maxtoke Castle* and *Packington Hall*, and runs a mile on the east of *Solihull*.

The *Tame* then proceeds on the north of *Birmingham*, where it receives

The *Rea River*, which runs from *Frankley Chapel* 10 miles, and a mile on the east of *Birmingham*. The *Tame* then continues two miles on the south of *Wallfai*, where it receives three brooks, one of which runs from *Oldbury*; the second, the *Bird Brook*, from *Stone Heath*, which runs on the south of *Bescot*, and the *Main River* runs from several springs on the border of *Cannock Chase*.

At the end of the *Humber* it receives

The *OUSE RIVER*, which runs south-east 55 miles from the *River Yore*, near *Ousebarn*, and mixes with the *Trent*, as they enter the *Humber* at *Trent-Fall*. The *Ouse* then proceeds to *Goole*, where it receives the *Dutch River*, which runs north-east from the *Dun* 5½ miles; it then continues in a winding direction a mile south of *Howden*, two miles farther on, and receives near *Army*,

The *AIR RIVER*, which runs 80 miles easterly from *Malham Tarn*, five miles north-east of *Settle*, to the *Trent Fall*. It then proceeds near to *Cowick*, where it receives the

DUN RIVER, which runs south-east and north-east 61 miles from *Dead-Edge*, on the borders of *Cheshire*. A mile and a half south of *Cowick* it receives

The *WENT RIVER*, which runs east 22 miles from *Nostall Park*, through *Went Bridge*. The *Dun* then proceeds near to *Kirk Sandall*, where it receives a small brook, 13 miles long, which runs east. It then continues close on the west of *Doncaster*, and proceeds to *Milton*, where it receives

The *DEARN RIVER*, which runs south-east 25 miles, and receives several small streams. One of these runs through *Britton Park*, and a mile on the north of *Barnsley*; and another, or the lower one, runs through *Gunthwaite* and *Cannon Halls*. It receives also at *Danfield* a small stream, which runs in the same direction, from the north and south of *Wentworth Castle*. The *Dun* then continues through *Rotherham*, where it receives

The *ROTHER RIVER*, which runs in several streams, almost north, 26½ miles from *N. Wingfield* in *Derbyshire*, on the east of *Wengerworth Park*, and close on the east of *Chesterfield*. It then continues two miles north of *Staveley*, where it receives the *Dawley River*, which runs north 10 miles, through *Handwick Park*. The *Dun* then proceeds to *Chesterfield*, where it receives, on the east of that town,

The *Sheff* or *Sheaf River*, which runs north-east eight miles from *East Moor*, in *Derbyshire*. The *Dun* then continues half a mile on the north of *Peniston*, to its sources at *Lead Edge*. On its way thither, it receives the *Loxley*, *Ewden*, and *Midbope* streams, from the borders of *Cheshire*.

The *Air* proceeds half a mile on the north of *Snaith*, runs through *Ferry Bridge*, two miles north of *Pontefract*, and then continues to *Castleford*, a little on the west of that place, where it receives

The *CALDER RIVER*, which runs almost east 48 miles from the *Cal* and *Der Rivers*, on the borders of *Lancashire*, two miles west of *Croft Stone*. It then proceeds half a mile on the south-east of *Wakefield*, and continues to *Cooper's Bridge*, where it receives

The *COLN RIVER*, which runs 15 miles north-east from *Bretland Edge*, on the borders of *Cheshire*, and passes close on the south of *Huddersfield*, where it receives the *Marsden Brook*, which runs 10 miles north-east from near *Marsden Chapel*.

The

The Calder then continues close on the north of Ealand Chapel, and runs to Sowerby Bridge, where it receives the *Der River*, which runs north-east 10 miles from the borders of Lancashire. A mile south of Heptonstall, it receives the *Turwin Brook*, which runs in the same direction six miles. The Calder then proceeds to its source.

The Air then passes through Leeds, and Apperley Bridge, runs one mile on the east of Keighley, and continues to its source. On its way thither, it receives several streams, one from Bradly and another through Broughton.

The Ouse then proceeds to Barnby, a little north of that place, and receives

The DERWENT RIVER, which runs south, then south-west and south 72 miles from Derwent Head, on the Blackmoor Mountains. It receives at East Collingworth, the *Pocklington Brook*, which runs south-west from Givendale, through the town of Pocklington 15 miles, and which has several other branches. One of these runs from Bishop Wilton, and another from Water House, a mile north of Water Hall.

The Derwent then continued, waters the east of W. Brewster, and the west of Howtham. It then runs close on the east of New Malton, and proceeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther north; It receives

The RYE RIVER, which runs south-east $32\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Rye Head, on the Blackmoor Mountains, to How Bridge, where it receives the *Newton Brook*, which runs almost 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from a mile north of Salterbate, through Pickering. The Rye then proceeds to Broadley, where it receives

The *Seven Brook*, which runs 16 miles, nearly in the same direction as the former, from Shunner Hoe. The Rye then continues a mile farther east, and receives

The *Hole Beek*, which runs east from Ryeland 13 miles. A quarter of a mile on the north of Gilling it receives two small streams, one from Swath Gill, and the other from the east of Terrington. The Rye then proceeds on the south of South Sawton, where it receives

The *Dow River*, which runs almost south 17 miles from the Blackmoor Mountains along Farndale, a mile north-east of Kirby Moorfield, where it flows under ground for a mile, and receives, two miles south of that town, near Edstone,

The *Hodge Beek*, which runs in the same direction and under ground like the former, on the west of Kirby Moorfield.

The Rye then proceeds on the north of Nasse, where it receives

The *Rical River*, which runs 12 miles south-east from Common Dale, near the same mountains, and flows under ground for three quarters of a mile, on the north-east of Helmsley Blackmore. The Rye then continues on, washes the south of that town, and traverses Duncomb Park. It then proceeds to Shaking Bridge, where two of its branches are united. One of these runs from Bilsdale, and the other from Rye Head, through the south of Hornby.

The Derwent then proceeds three miles farther, where it receives the *Thornton Brook*, which runs south 10 miles. It then continues through Yedingham Bridge, and runs half a mile north of Ganton, where it receives the *Filey Beek*, 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which runs west from a mile on the west of the village of Filey. The Derwent then continues to its source, through East Ayton, and runs on the south of Hackness Hall, and receives several small streams of little note.

The Ouse then proceeds on, and washes Selby on the north, where it receives the *Hambleton Dyke*, which runs east seven miles. It then continues close on the north-east of Cawood, where it receives another Dyke, which runs almost east. It then proceeds a mile farther, where it receives

The WHARFE RIVER, which runs 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Green Hall, a mile and a half south-east from Cam Hill. It proceeds on the south of Nun Appleton, and receives four miles from its mouth, the *Fofs Beek*, which runs eight miles south-west from Syningthwaite, through Wighill Park. A mile on the south of Tadcaster, it receives the *Cock River*, which runs winding north-east 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Winn Moor, through Abberford. The Wharfe then proceeds close on the south of Wetherby, through Harewood Bridge, and runs a mile on the north of Harewood Town, through Pool Bridge, and a mile farther receives

The WASHBURN RIVER, which runs south-east 15 miles from Poxstone's Tarn, four miles west of Paitley Bridge.

The Wharfe then proceeds close on the north-east of Otley, and on the south of Denton Hall, runs through Bolton Bridge, and proceeds to its source.

The Ouse then proceeds on the west of Mooreby Hall, traverses the west part of the city of York, and receives, on the south of it, the *Foss River*, which runs almost south 19 miles from the south of Newborough Park, on the east of Stillington, and close on the west of Strenfall.

The Ouse then continues to Nun Monckton Hall, where it receives

The NID RIVER, which runs winding south-east and north-east 45 miles from Stone Moor, on the south of Thonvill to the west of Ribston Hall, close on the south of Knaresborough, and half a mile on the south of Ripley, traverses the west of Paitley Bridge, and proceeds to its source.

The Ouse then proceeds on the west of Benningborough Hall, a mile east of Ouseburn and Kirby Hall, from whence the Ouse takes its name, and carries it to the Humber. It then continues on

The YORE OR URE RIVER, which runs east and south-east 70½ miles from the northern chain of mountains near Ladies Pillar, on the south-east border of Westmoreland, where the Swale and the Eden take their rise. It then proceeds to the south-west of Myton, where it receives

The SWALE RIVER, which runs east and south-east 77 miles from the place abovementioned. It then proceeds to Topeliff Manor, where it receives

The COD BEEK, which runs 20 miles almost south from several springs on a hill on the east of Osmotherby, through Thirsk. It receives from Boltby a stream which runs south-west a mile on the north of Dalton, through Thirkleby, and two other streams on the north of Thirsk; one from Kirby Knowle, and the *Broad Beek*, from Hambleton End.

The Swale then proceeds on, washes Newby on the north, runs through Skipton Bridge, and 2½ miles farther receives

The *Wife River*, which runs north, then west and almost south 26½ miles from Arncliffe and Osmotherby, on the border of the Blackmoor Mountains, and receives two small streams, one from Hutton Cars, and the other from Cawton Skells, between the Smeaton and through Ottrington.

The Swale then proceeds half a mile on the north of Kirby Fleetham, where it receives a small stream on the north side, from a mile south of Barton, which runs almost south eight miles. It then continues on, runs through Calterick Bridge, and a mile farther receives

The *Gilling River*, which runs south-east 12½ miles from the north of Barmingham. The Swale then washes Richmond on the south, and proceeds to the east of Maske, where it receives a small stream from Arkengarth Forest, which runs 7½ miles as the former. It then continues to Grinton, where it receives another stream, which runs south-east 9½ miles from the south-west of Baxton Knab. The Swale then continues to its source.

The Yore then proceeds close on the north of Borough Bridge, where it receives a small stream 13 miles long, which runs easterly. It then continues to the east of Ripon, where it receives, close on the south of that town, the *Skell River* from Hambleton Hill, which runs 12 miles, as the former, through Grantley, and close on the south of Studley Royal Park. Near the former town, it receives the *Laver River*, which runs in the same direction nine miles.

The Ure then proceeds on the west of Norton Hall, washes Tenfield Hall on the south, Aldborough on the west, and receives on the north of the last place the *Burn River*, which runs east 10 miles on the north of Swinton Park, and several streams, such as the *Saut Beck*, *Pot Beck*, *Sprus Beck*, and *Brikgill*. It then continues through North Bridge, a quarter of a mile on the north of Marham, and then proceeds through Killgram and Lower Bridges, where it receives the *Cover River*, which runs north-east 12½ miles. The Ure then runs a quarter of a mile on the south of Bolton Hall, Askrig, and on the north of Hawes, and receives several other streams of little note, on its way to its source.

The

The Humber, with its branches, extends 418 miles in circumference, from Scarborough to the coast of Lincolnshire.

The coast of Yorkshire then proceeds from the Spurn Head, nearly north-west, by Hornsley, where it receives a small stream from Hornsey Meer. It then continues to Bridlington Bay and Quay, where it receives a small stream that runs east 13 miles from the south of Would Newton. The coast then continues north-east to FLAMBOROUGH HEAD, and proceeding north-west along Filey Bay and round Filey Bridge, Old Peak and Robin Hood's Bay, washes Whitby, where it receives, through that town,

The *ESK RIVER*, which runs east 23 miles from Bay's Dale, Water Dale, Sladhill, Beck, &c. It receives also at Growman Bridge, the *Goadland Brook*, from Sermon Hoe, and Ellerbeck 8½ miles long, which runs north.

The coast then proceeds round Runswick Bay, Old Nobb, and receding almost west, receives, at Staiths, a small brook 6½ miles long, which runs north-west. The coast then continues to Saltburn, where it receives, from the south of Hutton, Lockrys, and Gisborough a small stream, which runs 8½ miles north-east. It then proceeds round Turnpoint, and entering westerly the Tees Mouth, receives

The *TEES RIVER*, which runs winding 73½ miles south-east and north-east from Cross Fell, on the south-east border of Cumberland, through the Weel. It divides Yorkshire from the county of Durham, and is navigable to Stockton, 12½ miles from Turn Point. A mile from its mouth it receives the *Bellington Beck*, which runs in an easterly direction 11½ miles. Half a mile farther on it receives the *Hartburn Beck*, which runs almost in the same direction, 6½ miles from near Long Newton.

The Tees then proceeds close on the south-east of Stockton, and a mile east of Yarn Town receives

The *LEAVEN RIVER*, which runs west, then north from three streams. The main branch proceeds 12 miles from the east of Kildale, through Stokesley; the second runs from Greenhow, through Ingleby Manor, and is united half a mile on the south of that village; and the third from Scug Dale, through Swainby, and united at Rudby.

The Tees then runs on three sides of Yarn Town, and through Croft Bridge, where it receives

The *Skern River*, which winds almost south 28 miles from Trimdon, and runs a mile on the west and north of Hardwick, and close on the east of Darlington. The Tees then traverses under Pierce Bridge at Cliff, and receives, on the east of Winston, the *Staindrop Beck*, which runs south-east 9½ miles; through the south-west of Raby Park, and on the north-east of Staindrop. On the south of that town, it receives the *Sutburn* from Streatlam Castle. The Tees proceeding on, waters Wycliff on the north, and Bernard Castle on the south-west, and continues to Cutherstone, where it receives the *Lune River*, which runs east 8½ miles from a mile east of Round Hill, near Pind Hill. On its way to its sources, on the side of Durham, it receives several other small becks of little note, and one from the side of Yorkshire, which runs east from Milckle Fell, close to Laith.

The coast of the county of Durham then continues north-east to Seaton Snook, and on its way thither receives the *Emeldon Beck*, which runs north-east 9½ miles. It then proceeds north by west to Berwick-upon-Tweed. On its way it washes Hartlepool, and receives on the west of that town a little spring, which runs into the Stake. And on its way to Sunderland, it receives the Hasledon Dean, Castle Eden Dean, Hawthorn Dean, Dalton Dean, Seaham Dean, and Ryhope Dean, all of which run easterly. The coast then continues to Monk-Wear Mouth and Sunderland, where it receives

The *WEAR RIVER*, which runs easterly and north-east 67 miles from Killhope Cross, on the north-west extremity of the county of Durham, between the former towns, and washes Lambton H. on the north, Harraton Hall on the south, and Lumley Castle on the west, where it receives, through the last mentioned place, the *Lumley Brook*, which runs 6½ miles north-west. Opposite to it, it receives the *Stanley Burn*, and *Cock Burn*, which run east through Chester-le-Street, and two other small brooks.

The Wear then proceeds three parts round Durham, and a little way south of that city it receives the *Shinkly River*, which runs west 5½ miles. It then continues to Croxdale, where it receives

The *Browney River*, which runs east, then south and south-east $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Satley Common, and receives, near Raley, the *Dernefs River*, which runs in the same direction; and farther on, receives the *Small Hope Burn*, which runs through Lancashire. The Wear then runs through Sunderland Bridge, and two miles farther receives the *Stokley Burn*, which runs south-east five miles, through Brancepath Castle. It then continues close on the north of Bishop Auckland, where it receives the *Gaundlefs River*, which runs $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Eglistone Common, close on the east of the Bishop's Palace, and north of West Auckland. The Wear, continued close on the north of Witton Castle, receives, through that place, the *Linburn*. A mile farther it receives the *Bedburn River*, which runs east six miles.

The Wear then continues to Wolfingham, and receives on the north side the *Ears Beck*, *Houship Beck*, and *Winfrow River*, which runs south-east and south $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles, close on the east of Wolfingham. The Wear then proceeds close on the south of that town, and continues to Trosterly, where it receives the *Bollibope* and *Harebope Burns*; it then continues to its sources, running close on the south of Stanhope and Castle, and on the north of St. John Weardale. On its way thither it receives several small burns, which run on both sides of it; such as the *Shittlebope*, *Stanbope*, *Bookbope*, and *Middlebope* on the north side; the *Snowbope*, *Weflenbope*, *Swinbope*, *Dalree*, *Hartbope*, *Inbope*, *Burnbope*, and *Welbope* on the south side.

The coast then proceeds round Suter Point, and continues to Tynemouth, where it receives

The *TYNE OR TINE RIVER*, which is navigable for ships to Newcastle, nine miles, and runs in two streams north, then easterly, $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from South Head and Cross Fell, on the east corner of Cumberland, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east and easterly from North Tyne Head, on the border of Scotland. These streams are connected together a mile west of Hexham, and divide, part of the way, Northumberland from the county of Durham, to Wylham. Half a mile from its mouth, it runs close between North and South Shields. At the end of that town, on the south side, it receives the *Hedworth Burn*, which runs north four miles from Boldon Hill. It then proceeds on, washes Newcastle on the south and Gateshead on the north, and a mile and a half west of that town, receives

The *TEAM RIVER*, which runs easterly and north $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Ponto Pike, a mile east of Ravensworth Castle. It then continues two miles farther, near Blaydon Staiths, where it receives

The *DERWENT RIVER*, which runs north-east 28 miles from near the east of Nutberry, and divides Northumberland from Durham, from the west boundary of that county to Milkhouse. It then washes Gibside on the north-east, and runs close on the west of Ebchester, and through Shotley Bridge. Three miles farther it receives the *Hyson Beck*, which runs through Eels Bridge, near it receives the *Baronbope Beck*; then proceeds to Blencland, where it receives, a little farther on, the *Boltshope Beck*, which runs north-west.

The Tyne then continues to the south of Wylam, where it receives the *Stanley Burn*, which runs north. It then proceeds close on the south of Bywell and Corbridge, where it receives, a mile farther,

The *Devel Water*, which runs north-east 11 miles from near Beldon Hill. The Tyne then proceeds a mile north of Hexham, through the bridge of that name, and a mile farther on receives the North and South Tyne.

The *SOUTH TYNE*, 33 miles long, proceeds on the south of Newbrough, through Haydon Bridge, and continues on the north of Ridley Hall, where it receives, on the west of that place,

The *ALLEN RIVER*, which runs north $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles in two streams from the north-west border of the county of Durham and Lancashire. These two streams are connected together at Cupola. The West Alen runs through Nine-Banks, on the east of Whitfield Hall, and the East Alen runs close on the west of Allondale.

The South Tyne then proceeds on the north of Unthank Hall, close on the south of Haltwhistle Town, and a mile on the west of it receives the *Haltwhistle Burn*, which runs east then south-west and south-east from Greenley, Boomley, and Cow Loughs. A mile farther from that town, it receives the *Tipple Burn*, which runs south-west and south-east $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the Scotch Coltherd Waste, through Whiteside.

The South Tyne then proceeds to its sources, and on its way thither, receives several small burns of little note, and runs close on the west of Alston. The most remarkable of these burns are *Hartley Burn*, which runs east from

from Tern Lough in Cumberland six miles long. The *Thinbope*, *Knar*, *Tbornbope*, and *Gilderdale Burns*, all of which run north-east, and the *Ale* and *Nints Burns* which both run west.

The NORTH TYNE runs from several streams, 43 miles south-east from the borders of Scotland. It receives, on the east side near Chollerton, the *Ening Burn*, which runs through Hallington Hall; a mile farther it receives the *Carry Burn*, which runs through Cary Coles and Swinburn Castle. It continues a little farther, and receives the *Gunnerton Burn* from Tone. The North Tyne then runs between Nunwick Park and Clipchase Castle, and then proceeds to Wark, where it receives the *Wark Burn*, which runs east $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Wafes. A mile and a half farther it receives the *Blacklow Burn*, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which runs east from Dod Hill. It then continues and washes on the east Lee Hall, and Reedsmouth on the west, where it receives the

REEDS RIVER, which runs south-east and south-west 33 miles from Reed's Square, on the borders of Scotland. On its way to its sources it receives several burns of little note. On the east side it receives the *Elfdon Burn*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which runs west; the *Otter Dudes* and *Sills Burns* on the west side. It receives also the *Daugr*, *Ruken*, *Bleakbope*, and *Chattlebope Burns*.

The North Tyne then continues on the south of Bellingham, washes Hazely side, and proceeds to Tarfett Hall, where it receives the *Chirdon Burn*, which runs south-east; and on the north side it receives the *Tarfett* and *Emblebope Burns*, which run south 12 miles from Emblehope Cairn. It then continues to its sources through Kennell Park, and receives the *Belling*, *Kennell*, *Keelder*, and *Shawbope Burns*; and on the south side the *Crainclough*, *Lewis*, *Oakenshaw*, *Bells*, *Burns*, and *Deadwater*.

The coast of Northumberland then proceeds and runs round Bale's Isle, and continues to Seaton Shue, where it receives the *Seaton Burn*, which runs east $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Prestwick Carr. It then continues to Blyth, where it receives the

BLYTH RIVER, which runs east 24 miles from three streams on the east of Capheaton Castle. Two of these run on the south, and the other on the north of Belfey Castle. It then proceeds on the east of Carter Moor, where it receives the

PONT RIVER, which runs east, then north $18\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from a mile and a half east of St. Oswalds, through Matfen, and on the south of Stamfordham, and close on the east of Ponteland.

The coast then continues to Camboes, where it receives

The WENSBECK RIVER, which runs east 30 miles from the west of Sweet Hope, through Morpeth. Two miles west of that town it receives

The *Funt River*, which runs south-east $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from near Black-Cock Hall, through Nether Witton. The Wensbeck then continues to Meldon Park, where it receives the *Hart Burn*, 12 miles long, which runs, in the same direction as the former, on the south of Readley Castle.

The coast then proceeds to Link House, where it receives the *Line River*, which runs almost east $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Gawsay Park. It then continues round Hawxley Point, and a little farther on receives

THE COQUET RIVER, which runs easterly 49 miles from Muselylaw, on the borders of Scotland, and on the north of Warkworth Castle, a mile farther, it receives from the north side the *Buiston Burn*, and proceeding on, washes the south of Brainshaugh, near which it receives two small burns, one of these runs south from Freeman's Hill, and the other, the *Eshot Burn*, runs north-east on the west of Cawsay Park, and Eshot Hall. The Coquet then proceeds close on the south of Felton and Park, where it receives the *Manor Burn*, which runs through Manor House. It then continues close on the south of Rothbury; two miles farther on, at Park Elliot, receives the *Sniter Burn*, from Hogdon-law, &c. through Biddleston $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The Coquet then proceeds to the south of Heppel and Allenton, where it receives the *Allwine River*, which runs south $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and several other burns of little note, such as the *Halystone*, *Barrow*, and *Ridlee*, on the south-west side; on the north side, it receives the *Ufway*, *Barrough*, *Carlcroft*, and *Blind*; and a mile and half east from its mouth is situated Coquet Isle.

The coast then continues to Alnmouth, where it receives

The ALN RIVER, which runs almost east 24 miles from Aln Head, near Alnham, through Easington, Bolton, and Hulm Park, close on the north of Alnwick and Castle, and on the south side of Alnwick Abbey. It receives also several small burns; the most capital of which are, the *Eggingham*, that runs south-east, a mile west of Abbey, and the *Lemington*, which runs north-east on the west of Lemington Hill.

The coast then proceeds to Kumble Kirn, where it receives a burn from Howick, and Rennington, 4 miles long. It then proceeds a mile east of Howick and Caistor Hall, turns round Dunstanborough, and a mile farther, receives

The *Embleton Burn*, four miles long, which runs a mile on the north of Lock. It then continues half a mile on the north of Newton by sea, where it receives also

The *Tugall Burn*, which runs 9½ miles east in three streams, one from Newham Lough, and the other two from the North Charlton, on the north of Falkenden and Easingham.

The coast then proceeds to Bamborough Castle: Between two and four miles east of that place are situated the Feirn and Staples Islands.

All the above rivers and their branches extend 190 miles in circumference from Scarborough to Bamborough Castle. They are bounded on the north by the Cheviot range of hills; on the west by the Appenins or northern chains of mountains; and on the south by the Richmond hills, and the range of Blackmoor mountains.

The coast then continues round Bude Bay, where it receives two streams, the *Warn Burn*, which runs south-east and north 10½ miles, on the south and east of New Hall and Lucker; and the *Buckton Burn*, which runs east 5½ miles from near Ryloe; one of its branches runs through Belford.

The coast continued to Old-Law proceeds south and north-west along Penham Flatts; a mile and a half from which is Holy Island 10 miles in circumference. The coast then proceeds to Gofwick; on its way thither it receives two small streams, which run on the south and west of Hagerston.

It then proceeds to Berwick, where it receives, on the south and west of that town, and on the east of Tweedmouth,

The TWEED RIVER, which runs north-east and almost east 98 miles from near Tweed-shaws, on the south-west extremity of Peeblesshire, in Scotland, through the south of Peeble-town, on the east of Selkirk, and close on the south of Kelso, and on the east of Coldstream. It extends with its branches 155 miles in circumference; and two miles west of Berwick receives

The WITTELER RIVER, which runs south and east 37 miles from Redstone Ridge, on the south of Haddingtonshire in Scotland, through the east of Berwickshire, and two miles north of Dunfe.

The Tweed then proceeds on the east of Kersfield, and a mile farther receives, from England,

The TILL RIVER, which runs east, then north and north-west, two miles from Beers Cleugh, on the east border of Scotland. It proceeds on the south-west of Twyfill, Etall Hall, and Catford-Law Castle, and then continues a mile south of Tenton, where it receives

The GLEN RIVER, which runs almost north and easterly 24 miles from Windy-gyle, on the borders between England and Scotland, along the *Beaumont River*, a quarter of a mile on the east of Yetholm. At Kirk Newton the Glen receives also the *College Burn*, which runs 8½ miles from the Cheviot Hills.

The Till then continues a mile south of Doddington, where it receives a stream which runs 12 miles north-east from the Cheviot Hills, a quarter of a mile on the east of Wooler. The Till then proceeds on the south of Weetwood Hall, on the east of Towberry, on the west of Gillingham Castle and Eglington, and then continues along the *Bremish River*, on the south of White House, to its sources.

The other branches of the Tweed, on the side of Scotland, consist of the *Gally*, *Ale*, and *Red Rivers*.

Let us now return to the mouth of the Thames, where the Kentish coast continues from EAST NESS, in the Isle of Thanet, to Dover, round the NORTH FORELAND. It washes Broad Stairs and Ramsgate, and proceeds round SANDWICH BAY, where it receives

The STOWER RIVER which runs south-east, north-east, and then south-east and north 44½ miles from several streams; the most remarkable of which flow from Chitston, Portling, Stowling, and Apsley's Wood. It divides

divides the Isle of Thanet on the south, and washes the north of Sandwich, where it receives on the east side of that town a small stream from Ham Pond. It then continues a mile south of Sarre, where the Wantsum River is connected with the Stower, and bounds the Isle of Thanet on the west. Near the same place it receives a small stream from Goodneston, which runs nine miles almost north from Wingham. The Stower then proceeds two miles farther, and receives

The *LITTLE STOWER RIVER*, which runs $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost north from Echinghill, close on the east of Elham, a mile on the west of Broom House and Den Hill. Two miles north-east of Elham, it runs four miles under ground, and appears again at Bishop's Burn, close on the east of Bourn House, traverses Bridge, and runs on the east of Befrons and Howlet Palaces, proceeds on the west of Lee House, and traverses Ickham.

The Great Stower, then continuing through Sturry, runs on the south of Beuerly Park, crosses the city of Canterbury, and runs through Shamford Bridge, along the pass of the Great Stower, between the Chalk Hills, on the east of Chilham Castle and Ford Park; traverses Ollanting, and runs close on the west of Wye, and on the east of Ashford. A little on the south of that town it receives one of its branches, in two streams, from Postling and Stowling, which runs north-west $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the west of Mount Morris, and on the south of Scott's Hall. The same branch receives, near Willeborough, a small stream from Browns and Braborne, which runs $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north of Mershem Hatch. It then proceeds a mile farther, where it receives the Old Stower River from Apesley's Wood.

The Stower then proceeds on the south of Ashford, Codrington, Hothfield Place, on the north and east of Surrenden, and on the south of Cale Hill to its sources at Chitston.

The coast then continues along the Downs, which are a general rendezvous for shipping, close to Sandown Castle, Deal and Warmer Castles; from the last of which the white cliffs extend half a mile west of Folkestone. It washes King's Down and Sea Gate, turns the *NORTH FORELAND*, and continuing close to Dover Cliffs and Castle, washes Dover town, where the cliffs are open to receive

The *Calbourn River*, which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east from Lydden.

The coast then proceeds south-west along the *STRAITS OF DOVER*, washes Folkestone and Sandgate Castle, and continues half a mile on the south of Hith, where it receives the *Sea Brook*, which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles south and west from Lint Well on the north of Bichborough.

It then proceeds along the east of Romney Marshes, where it receives several small rivers; the most remarkable of which are the *Wyllon Course*, *Twyft Course*, and

The *MARSHLAND COURSE*, which runs north-west, in a semicircular direction, then north-east and south-east, $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Old Romney, and receives several small streams of little note, which flow from the range of Romney Marsh Hills, and a few from the interior part of the marshes.

It then proceeds to Globesden Gutt, where it receives the *Bliffington*, which runs south-east $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and has three branches, the *East Bridge Course*, and *Goffersston Course*, &c. the latter of which runs north-east from the North of New Romney.

The coast then continues half a mile east of that town to *DUNGENESS*, turns round that point, and proceeds along the *BRITISH CHANNEL* to the Lands End. Five miles from Dungeness it receives the *Wickes* from Lid. It then continues easterly to Rye Harbour, where it receives

The *APPLEDORE CHANNEL*, which runs almost south $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of that name, and including its branches $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Near Oxney Ferry it receives three of its branches, one from Woodchurch, another from High Halden; and the third, which bounds Oxney Isle on the north, runs close on the south of Small Hyth and Beding Street, and forms two small islands. Close on the south of Rye it receives

The *Tellingham River*, which runs almost east seven miles, and receives another branch which runs east and north-east $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Netherfield, on the north of Winchelsea; where the same stream receives two other small brooks, one from Broomcham, and the other from Fairlight.

It then proceeds $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles up Appledore Channel, and receives

The *ROTHER RIVER*, which runs 26 miles easterly from the North Down, a mile and a half on the south-east of Rotherfield, close on the north of Rotherbridge, and bounds the Isle of Oxney on the south, which divides that island and, part of the way, Kent from Suffex; it receives also at Blackwall, the Tenterden Brook, which runs south seven miles from Twist Pound, on the east of Kingsgate House, and bounds the Isle of Oxney on the west. A mile north of Potman's-head Bridge, it is connected with a branch beforementioned from Appledore Channel, which bounds that island on the north.

The Rother then continues a mile east of Newenden, where it receives a small brook from Flinwell, which runs south-east 9½ miles. On its way to its sources it receives several other small streams of little note. Half a mile farther up the channel it receives

The *Salt Fleet*, which runs six miles westerly from the east of Medley, and receives several small streams. The most noted of these are the *Watering* and *Kent Dyke*, which run from the side of Romney Marshes. They are bounded on the north by the range of the Romney Marsh Hills; on the west by the South Downs; and extend 6½ miles in circumference from Hith to Hook Point.

The coast of Suffex then proceeds south-west to Hook Point, close to Winchelsea Castle, and continues westerly to Bulverhith Hatches along a chain of rocks, and washes Hastings. On its way thither it receives a small stream from the west of Battle, which runs almost south 4½ miles. It then continues to Sluice Haven, where it receives, from the North Down, a small stream which runs 8½ miles south in several divisions on the east of Huft Monceaux Park, through Pevensey Levell. At Pevensey Haven, a little farther on, it receives another in several small branches, which runs from the east of Hailsham through the same Levell.

The coast then proceeds south to Longney Point, then westerly, by South Bourne, and round BEACHLY HEAD. It then continues north west and westerly to Pagham Harbour. On its way thither it receives, on the east of Seaford,

The *Cockmore River*, which runs, in a southern direction, 17 miles in several streams, from the North Downs, a mile on the north-west of Hailsham. The coast then proceeds to Newhaven, where it receives

The *OUSE RIVER*, which runs south-east and almost south 34 miles, in several streams, from Slaugham near the North Down, through the South Down. Near the latter it receives a small brook, which runs 7 miles south-west from Rype. It then washes Lewes, on the east, and continues to Plashet Park, where it receives a small stream from Holland, five miles long, which runs west.

The Ouse then proceeds to Ifford, where it receives two streams, one of which runs south-west 11 miles in several branches, on the North Down, a mile west of Mayfield, through Uckfield Bridge. The other runs 9½ miles north-east and east from Ditchling near the South Down, close on the North of Eades.

The Ouse then proceeds half a mile south of Sheffield Place, where it receives the Mill Stream, which runs from the north-east of Danhill through Sheffield Park. It then continues through Sheffield Bridge, where it receives the Black Stream, four miles long, which runs north-east from Clifford's Green. It then continues to its sources, and on its way thither receives, a mile on the east and west of Lindfield, two other streams, one from the east of Backhurst, and the other from Wakehurst Park, &c.

The coast continues close to Brighthelmstone, and proceeding on, receives

The *ADUR RIVER*, which runs 24 miles west, then almost south, in several streams, from the North Down on the south and east of New Shoreham; traverses the South Down, and proceeds through Bramber. It then continues to Moke's Bridge, and, on its way thither, receives several small streams, the first of which runs north-west from Poynings 5½ miles; the second from WASHINGTON 4½ miles; the fourth, in two branches, from the North Downs, near Sedgwick Park, Nythurst and Hays, through Grinstead Park; and the fifth from Slaugham, to the west of Shermanbury. It then proceeds two miles farther, and receives two more branches, one from the west of Cuckfield Place, and Cleave Water, and the other from the South Down near Keymer.—The coast then proceeds to Arundel Haven, where it receives

The

The ARUN RIVER, which runs south, then easterly and south, 38 miles from Rockwell, Thelebridge and Duncombe Pond, on the east border of Hampshire, a mile east of Petersfield, and receives a small stream which runs close on the south of that town. It then continues its course between Cowdry Park and Midhurst, then on the south of Petworth and north of Burton Park, and winding between the South Downs runs on the east of Arundel and Castle to its mouth. A mile on the east of Bulborough it receives

The OKE RIVER, which runs almost south 23½ miles from Leethill, and receives, a mile on the south of Green, a stream from Fisher Street near Shillingby Park, 10 miles long, which runs south-east, and then proceeds through Newbridge. Two miles farther it receives a stream 14 miles long, which runs south-east from Hindhead Common, &c. The Oke then proceeds through Awford-Dean Bridge, where it receives a small stream from the North Downs, a mile north of Slaugham Park, which runs 10 miles between Den Park and Horsham. A mile west of that town it receives also another brook, from the borders of Surry, which runs south-west. The Oke then proceeds to its sources.

The six rivers before mentioned, together with their branches, extend 115 miles in circumference from Hock Point to the mouth of the Arun, and 155 to Beachy Head. They are bounded on the north by the North Downs, which are the northern division of the Weald of Suffex, and traverse that Weald through the South Downs, which open many passages for them to proceed to the Ocean.

The coast then continues to Felpham Sluice, where it receives the *Felpham Brook*, which runs five miles almost south in two streams, one of which comes from Walberton, and the other from Tangmere. It then proceeds to Pagham Harbour, which runs four miles inland, and bounds Selsea Peninsula on the north. It receives into it a small stream which runs almost south 5½ miles from the east of Oving. The coast then proceeds south-west, turns round SELSEA BILL, and continues north-east along Blackditch Bay and Wittering Watch-House, where it opens a passage into a large bay 2½ miles wide, which runs five miles inland; in the middle of which the isle of Thorney is situated, and which is full of inlets. The most remarkable of these are the Bosham Creek which runs south, and CHICHESTER CHANNEL 5½ miles long, which extends to Fishbourn, where it receives a small river that runs in a southern direction, then south-west 10 miles from Charlton, close on the south of West Dean, through Lavant, a mile and a half on the west of Gadwood House, and close on the east of the city of Chichester.

The coast then enters Hampshire, and proceeds to Langstone Haven, where it opens a narrow passage into Langstone Harbour, 3½ miles long, and two wide. It is connected on the north of Haling Island with the former bay, and runs round that island. It has few inlets of note.

The coast then proceeds round Portsea Island, by Cumberland Fort and South Sea Castle, and runs between Portsmouth Town and Dock on the east, and Gosport on the west, where the passage is from a quarter to half a mile wide and a mile and a quarter long to Portsmouth Harbour, which is four miles long and two wide. It has several inlets; the most remarkable of which runs up to Alvestoke, between the Black House and Gosport; another runs to Fareham, where it receives the *Fareham Brook*, which proceeds west and south 10½ miles from Purbrook Park, and receives several other small streams from Bere Forest, through Southwick Park, on the east of Roch Court and Fareham Town, and on the west of Cams Hall. The coast then proceeds south-west from the Black House, by Hasler Hospital to Fort Monckton, and continues north-west along the Solent Passage, near to Hill Head, where it receives

The TITCHFIELD RIVER, which runs north-west and then south-west 24 miles, from a mile on the south of East Meon, through Westbury H, Hall Place, Warnford and Carhampton; then on the East of Middleton Place, through Wickham, close on the east of Titchfield, and from the latter proceeds to its mouth in two streams.

The coast then continues to the mouth of Southampton Water and up that river, which is navigable for ships to Southampton 8½ miles, and 12½ miles to Redbridge. It is from one mile to a mile and a quarter wide; three miles from its mouth, it runs on the east of Codland Park, and receives on the opposite side of the river, on the south of Hamble, a wide river, called Ford Lake, which runs south-west 11½ miles, in two streams, one

from Bishop's Waltham, and the other from Quoa Hatch, near Moor Green, through Bottle, on the east of Burfledon Dock Yard, and receives at its mouth the Hook Lake, three miles and a half long, which runs west and north, on the north of Hook. It then proceeds on the east of Woolston to the east of Southampton, where it receives

The *ITCHEN RIVER*, which runs south-west and almost south $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from two springs, one on the west of Bishop's Sutton, through Alresford Pond, and half a mile on the north of Alresford Town; and the other from the south of Hinton Ampner, through Tichburne House. It then continues close on the north of Ovington, Avington, on the south of Worthy, close on the east of Winchester, and on the west of Twyford Lodge, through Bambridge, on the east of Cranbury House, Townhill, Peartree, North and South Stoneham, Pontswood, Bevis Mount and Belle Vue.

The Southampton Water then continuing washes Southampton on the south and west, and proceeds to Eling, where it receives a small stream from Castle-Malwood Cottage, nine miles long, which runs on the east of Manor House. It then continues to Redbridge, where it receives

The *ANTON* or *TEST RIVER*, which forms several islands on its way to Whitchurch, and runs in several streams, almost south, 39 miles from Upper Hurstbourne, Overton and Penton Mewsey. It then proceeds on the east of Testwood House; and a little farther on receives a brook in two streams. The lower one runs 11 miles from Bramble-Hill Walk, through Paulton's Park; and the other, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, runs south-east from Dean-Hill Down, through Shirfield, English and Owen Bridge, where both streams are united half a mile south of that bridge.

The Test then proceeds on the west of Grove and Lee Houses; traverses Broadland Park; runs close to Rumsey, and then continues through Mottisford, where it receives a small stream which runs east $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Clarendon Lodge, through W. Dean. It then traverses Boffington, where it receives, on the north of that place, the *Wallop Brook*, which runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Upper Wallop, close on the east of Broughton.

The Test then proceeds close on the west of Stockbridge, and four miles farther receives the *Anton*; one of its branches, from Penton Mewry, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which washes Andover on the west. A mile and a half south of that town it receives the *Pillbill Brook*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which runs on the east of Amport and through Monkton.

The Test then traverses Wherwell, near which it receives a stream that runs west $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mitcheldever. It then continues on the east of Long Parish; and half a mile north of the latter village receives two branches, one from Overton, which runs south west close on the north of Whitchurch, eight miles long, and on the south-east of Hurstbourne Park. The other branch proceeds close on the west of the same park to its source at Upper Hurstbourne.

The coast then proceeds south-west and west round Calshot Castle to Exbury, where it receives

The *BEAULIEU RIVER*, half a mile wide at its mouth, which runs winding south-east, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from the north of Lyndhurst through Beaulieu. It then proceeds round Needfore Point, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther receives the *Crockford Water*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. And a mile south of Lymington receives

The *LYMINGTON RIVER* and two of its branches, the *Bolder* and *Fletcher's Waters*, which run almost south $19\frac{1}{2}$ miles from two or three miles west of Castle-Malwood Cottage, in two streams on the east and west of Bolderwood Lodge. The Fletcher's Water runs through Burley Lodge, and both unite at New Park, and wash Lymington on the east, on their way to its mouth.

The coast then continues three miles farther, and receives

The *Avon Water*, which runs south-east 13 miles; and a mile farther it receives another small stream, seven miles long, which runs in the same direction as the former, on the south-east of Roockcliff.

The coast then proceeds south-west to Hurst Castle, then easterly round the said Castle and Lighthouse, along Christ-Church Bay, by High Cliff, to Christ-Church Haven.

Opposite

Opposite to Portsmouth is situated the Isle of Wight, six miles south of that town, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs from Hurst Castle. It is separated by Spithead, St. Helen's Road, and the Solent Passage from the main land; which receives, on the east point of that island,

The BRADING RIVER, which runs north, then almost east, $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from the east of Appuldurcombe Park and Whitwell, through New Church, Sandown Level, and on the south-east of Brading Town, through Brading Haven, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and a mile wide. At the Level it receives also a small brook from Shanklin, which runs north. The coast then proceeds north-west by Apley, and half a mile farther, receives a small stream from Bradling Down, which runs $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north; washes Ride, and extends to *Fijbbourn Creek*, four miles long, which runs as the former; turns Old Castle Point, and enters Cowes' Harbour, where it receives

The MEDINA or NEWPORT RIVER, which runs almost north, $13\frac{1}{2}$ from its sources at Dolcopice, and is navigable to Newport $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from its mouth. It washes that Town on the east, and runs close between East and West Cowes into the Solent Passage, where the two last towns are situated.

The coast then proceeds south-west, and at Garnet Bay receives a small brook from the King's Forest. It then continues along Thorne's Bay to Newtown Bay, where it receives

The *Newtown River*, a quarter of a mile wide, which has several creeks. The most remarkable of these are, the Shalfleet Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which runs almost north from Chettle Chelcombe; the Lingwood Creek and Clamerkin Creek, from King's Forest, and several others. It then continues to Yarmouth, where it receives, on the west of that town,

The YAR RIVER, which runs $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north from near Freshwater Bay, on the west of Aston House. The coast then proceeds along Colwell, Totland, and Alum Bays; turns round the Needles' Point, and proceeds along the Cliffs and Lighthouse to Freshwater Gate; and continues south-east to St. CATHARINE'S POINT, along Aston Cliff, Freshwater, Brixton, and Chale Bays. On its way it receives three small streams of little note. It then proceeds north-east to DUNNOSE; then almost north along Shanklin Cliffs, Chine, and Sandown Bay, to Royal Heath; then north-east to BEMBRIDGE FORELAND, by Sandown Fort, and Culver Cliffs, to Brading Haven.

The coast of Hampshire then proceeds from High Cliff to Muddyford; then south to Christ-Church Point, and, between the two former, receives

The AVON and STOUR RIVERS, which are connected together half a mile south of Christ-Church Town, and which run into the Haven in one stream, one mile and a half long, and three quarters of a mile wide, and fall into the sea through a narrow passage. The AVON runs almost south $80\frac{1}{2}$ miles in several streams from Easton Springs, Bishop Canning, and Stanton Barnard, on the south of St. Ann's Hill; and, on its way to Uphaven, forms several islands. It traverses Christ Church in two streams; runs close on the west of Winkton, a mile from Bistern, and on the east of Avon Cottage; then under three bridges, on the west of Ringwood, and forms three islands near that town. A mile from the last place it receives

The *Blashford Brook*, which runs south-west $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Fritham, in the New Forest, through Moyle's Court. The Avon then runs on the east of Somerly, Fordingbridge, and south of Burgate House. It then proceeds, in two streams, on the west of Hale. At a mile east of Breamore it is again united; and half a mile farther enters Wiltshire; runs under three bridges through Downton, and forms several islands. It then washes the west of Barford and Standlynch; and runs on the east of New Hall, and Longford Castle, where it receives, on the south of it,

The *Aston Brook*, which runs east $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Norrington Farm, through Broad Chalk, Combe Bassat, and close on the north of Odstocke. The Avon then proceeds, on the north of Britford, where it receives

The *Burn River*, which runs almost south from Easton Down, $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through Collingburne, North Tidworth, Cholderton, Wilbury House, Newton Toney, Winterbourne, and on the west of Laverstoke. The Avon then runs through Hornham Bridge, and washes the west of Salisbury, where it receives

The *ADDER* and *WILLEY* Rivers, which form several islands on their way to Wilton. The *Adder* River runs north-east and easterly, 19½ miles, from Charleton, Upper Combe, and Windcombe Pond, on the border of Dorsetshire, through Wilton Park, and under two bridges; close on the south of Wilton Town, then on the north of Bulbridge, S. Burcombe, Hurcot, Compton House, a mile on the south of Dinton House, and a mile and a half on the north-east of Fonthill, from which it receives a small stream, three miles long. It then continues on the south-east of Warder Castle, and on the west of Donhead Hall.

The *WILLEY RIVER* runs north-west and south-east, 26 miles, from several springs, on the east of Longleat; one at Kingston Deverel, and Island Pond, which runs along the Deverel; and another on the east of Clay Hill, which runs through Warminster. Both these are united on their way to Bishopstrow. The *Willey* then runs close on the south of Heytesbury Town and House, then on the south-west of Boyton, on the south of Codford, where it receives, from Imber, a small stream, which runs southerly 7½ miles through Chiltern. It then proceeds on the north of Willey, and forms several islands on its way to Wilton. Near Stapleford it receives a small stream from Orcheston, which runs almost south 6½ miles through Medderton. It then continues close on the east of Great Wishford, runs under three arches close on the north-east of Wilton, and then to Old Sarum.

The *Avon* continues close on the west of Stafford House and Little Durnford, on the east of Hele House and Lake, runs winding under three bridges on the west of Ambresbury, traverses Ambresbury Park, passes close on the west of Bulford, then on the east of Darington and Nether Haven, through Enford, and on the west of Cheshenbury Priory, close on the east of Uphaven and Rushall, where it receives its eastern branch, which runs south-east nine miles from Ram-Alley Ponds, half a mile west of Tottenham Park, and north of Burbage, through Brimslade and Pewsey, where it receives, on the south and north of it, two small brooks, one from the south of Burbage, which runs west on the south of Milton and Fifield, and the other from west Towel. A mile lower down it receives another small brook, which runs on the south of Witcot House. It then continues to Newenton, where it receives a fourth brook from Alton.

The west branch continues south-east in several streams, one of which runs from Eashton Spring, on the north of Weddington and Canock, and another from Stanton Barnard, on the south of St. Ann's Hill.

The *STOUR RIVER* then runs south-east 52½ miles from Stour Head; traverses a variety of ponds on the west of Sturton; passes through Ifad Bridge, and proceeding half a mile farther, receives

The *St. Leonard's Brook*, which runs almost south 21 miles from Bowridge, near Cranborne, through St. Leonard's Bridge.

The *Stour* then proceeds on and enters Dorsetshire, on the south of Canford Magna and Merly, through Canford Bridge, where it receives

The *Allen River* or *Winborne Brook*, which runs 15 miles almost south, in three streams, on the east and north of Winborne Minster. One of these streams runs from a mile south of Chattle, through Moore Critchell, five miles long; another from the south of Farnham, 5½ miles long; and a third, or the main branch, runs from the north of Monkton up Wimborne, through Wimborne, St. Giles. It then continues on the south of Sturminster Marshall, where it receives a small stream which runs south, then east 14½ miles from Houghton, through the Winterborne and Chanborough.

The *Stour* then proceeds on the south-east of Henbury, and on the west of Spettisbury, where it receives

The *Tarrant Brook* or *Alen River*, which runs southerly nine miles from Tarrant Gunville. The *Stour* then continues on the south-west of Blandford, close on the east of Bryanston, and runs between the range of hills, close on the south and west of Hanford, through Hayward Bridge. A mile and a half farther it receives the *Orchard Brook*, six miles long, from Shaftesbury, Melbury, and Campton. It then continues on the south and east of Sturminster, and receives a small stream, seven miles long, which runs north from Woolland and Stoke Wake, through Fife Head and Nevill. The *Stour* then proceeds a mile farther, and receives

The

The *Develish River*, which runs north-east, 14½ miles, in two branches, from several springs near the range of hills; through Bagbere or Lodden Bridge, on the south of Thornhill, where it receives one of its branches, which runs in two streams north 10½ miles from the north of Bingham, and on the east of Maypowder. The other runs from Buckland Newton, on the east of Castle Hill; and both are united half a mile south of Greenman Bridge. It then runs through that bridge; and the upper branch, continuing through Wall and Cernfor Bridges, receives several small streams on its way to its sources at Hermitage, close on the west of Grange.

The Stour continues through Kingsmill Bridge, where it receives a small stream which runs on the east of Stalbridge and Park, five miles long. It then proceeds to Westhay Mill, near which it receives

The River *Cole*, that runs almost south 14½ miles from New Park, close on the west of Wincauton, through Bow, and five bridges. It then continues close on the north of Marnhull, between West and East Stower, to the west of Gillingham. On its way thither it receives four small streams from the south-west corner of Wiltshire. One of these, from Shaftsbury, runs west 4½ miles; the second from West Knowle and Bath, 8½ miles in the same direction; the third from Mere and Burton; and the fourth from Zeals House, six miles long, which runs south. It then continues close on the south-west of Gillingham, and the west of Wyke, and proceeds to its source.

The coast then continues round Hengistbury Head, then west, and receives the Bourne Chine, five miles long; and then entering Dorsetshire proceeds to POOL HARBOUR, or Luxford Lake, which advances west inland 9½ miles, a mile and a half west of Wareham, and extends from one to four miles wide, running through a narrow passage a quarter of a mile broad, and as much in length, which is defended by Brunksea-Isle Castle facing its entrance. It has several bays and inlets; the most remarkable of which is Pool Bay, that runs up 2½ miles north, a mile and a quarter wide, on the east and south of Pool; the Litchest Bay, which runs the same way as the former, a mile and a quarter wide. On the west side it receives a small stream, five miles long, from Bloxwerth, which runs east. Both these have a narrow entrance. At the farther end of it is situated Wareham Harbour, 3½ miles long, and a mile and a half wide, where it receives into it

The RIVER PUDDLE or NORTH RIVER, which runs south-east 27 miles from Howcomb Wood and Plush Chap. At its mouth it receives a small stream from Bloxham Heath, which runs south-east five miles. It then proceeds on the north of Wareham, and a little north of Hyde, where it receives a small stream which runs south, then east and south, 12 miles from Milton Abbas, through Milborne, St. Andrews and Park, and close on the west of Beer Regis.

The Puddle then proceeds to Affpuddle, and receives, in the same direction, another stream from Bingham, through Dewlis. It then runs close on the north of Puddle Town, through Puddletrenthide and Alton Pancras to its sources at Howcomb Wood. At the farthest part of Wareham Harbour it receives

The FROME RIVER, which forms several islands on its way to Frampton, and runs south-east 41 miles from three streams. One of these is at Semoras Bottom, a mile and a half north-east of Beamister; the second at Benfield Lane, and the third at Holt. The two latter run through Metford Bridge, and join the first at Marden Newton. It then runs on the south, close to Frampton; and then continues to Muckleford, where it receives a small stream which runs south-east 5½ miles from Upper Sydling, through Sydling, St. Nicholas. It then proceeds to Wolveton, where it receives, from Mintern, a small stream which runs south nine miles, close on the east of Carne Abbas. It then continues close on the north-east of Dorchester, and the south of Kingston to Stafford West, where it receives a small stream which runs easterly nine miles through the Winterbornes, on the south of Maiden Castle, and on the north of Herring Stove and Winterborne Came. The Frome then proceeds on the south of Ilington, Tincton, close to Moreton on the north, where it receives a small stream, 7½ miles long, from West Knighton, and Roxwell through Warmwell. It then continues to West Burton, where it receives another small stream from Holland, and then proceeds to its mouth at Holm East. It receives also from Grange a small brook which runs south-west and north. The Frome then runs close on the south

of Wareham. On the south side of Pool Harbour it has several other bays, such as the Middlebere Bay, where it receives

The *Corfe River*, which runs east and north from Steeple, through Corfe Castle, 8½ miles long; the Shotwood and Paron Bays. All these rivers and their branches extend 195 miles in circumference from the Arun in Suffex, to the Foreland on the south of Standland Bay, and are bounded on the north, west, and south by the range of the Chalk Hills.

The coast then proceeds southerly along Studland Bay, and then round the *Foreland* or Handfast Point, along Sandwich Bay, where it receives a small stream. It then turns round PEVEREL POINT, along Dunston Bay and Head, after which it continues west along the cliffs, round St. Aldhams' Head, by Encombe, along Wort-Barrow and Ringstead Bays to Sutton-Boat Cove, where it receives a small Brook. It then proceeds south-west round WEYMOUTH BAY to Weymouth Harbour, which runs west inland, on the south of Melcomb Regis, and on the north of Weymouth, half a mile west, and two miles and a half almost north of Raddipole, where it receives a small stream which runs south-east and south 5½ miles from Cloves, half a mile on the south of Upway. The coast then proceeds round Jelty Head and Portland Road, and on the centre of it, receives

The Fleet, which runs south-east nine miles close on the north-east of Cheshil Beach, from the south of Abbotsbury, and receives a small brook that proceeds on the same direction from Burton Cliff. The coast then continues south-east round Portland Isle, by the Mare and Portland Castle; then south and south-west by Hop Pier; turns round PORTLAND BILL or POINT, and continues north to Cheshire. It then proceeds north-west along the Cheshil Beach to Burton Cliffe, at the west end of which it receives

The BREDY RIVER, which runs westerly 9½ miles from Pertesham, through Abbotsbury, on the north of Berwick and Burton Bradstock. The coast then continues to Bridport Harbour, where it receives

The BRIDPORT or BEAMISTER RIVER, which runs south 10 miles from several streams at Langden, Merchay and Stroud, through Beamister, close on the east of Parnham, and the west of Bridport. Three-quarters of a mile on the south of that town it receives two branches, one of which runs westerly and south-west from Hancombe, close on the east of Bridport. The other runs almost south from Lewson Hill, a mile west from the above town. The coast then proceeds to Lyme Regis, and on its way thither receives the Chidcock and

The CHARMOUTH RIVER, which runs almost south 8½ miles from several streams in Pilsdon Hill, a mile east of Wotton Abbey, and close on the east of Charmouth. On the east of the same village it receives one of its branches, which runs, in two streams, almost south from the hills near Hawkchurch Common. It washes Lyme Regis, and receives

The *Lyme River*, 3½ miles long, which runs south-east from the south of Axminster. The coast then enters Devonshire, proceeds westerly to Axmouth, where it receives

The AX RIVER, which runs south-west 15 miles from the border of Somersetshire, near the south of Crewerne, and separates part of the two counties. It then runs between Leigh and Ford Abbey, and close on the west of Axminster. It receives two other branches,

The *Coly River*, from the south of Colyford, which runs almost south 10 miles from Cotleigh, and washes on the East Colyston and Colyferd. A mile south-east of Axminster it receives also

The *Yarte River*, which runs 11½ miles from Somersetshire, and has another branch which runs south-west seven miles through Dalwood. The coast then continues to Sidmouth, and receives near it, on the east,

The *Sidmouth River*, 3½ miles long, which runs south. The coast afterwards continues south and west, and receives

The OTTER RIVER, which runs south-west, then almost south, 24½ miles, from Otterford, on the border of Somersetshire, through the west of Honiton and Otterton St. Mary, where it receives a small brook, 6½ miles

miles long, which flows south from Broad Hembury, on the east of Estiot. It then continues to Exmouth, where it receives

The *EX RIVER*, flowing almost south 50 miles from Exmoor Forest, on the west extremity of Somersetshire, and expanding into a small estuary, below Topsham, six miles long, and from a quarter to a mile wide in some places, is navigable for ships 6½ miles to the former town, and to Exeter 9½ miles, flowing close on the west of Exmouth, and washing Powderham Castle on the east, where it receives, close on the south of that castle,

The *Kenn River*, running south-west 6½ miles. It then proceeds close on the south of Topsham, where it receives, half a mile on the south of that town,

The *CHYST RIVER*, flowing 12½ miles south-west and south from Plymtree, on the east of Poltimore.

The *EX* then passes close on the west of the city of Exeter, and on its way thither forms three islands. It then proceeds two miles farther, where it receives

The *CREEDY RIVER*, running south, then south-east, 12 miles from East Lane; and receiving, on the east of Crediton, the *Yeo River*, holds an easterly direction of 10 miles from several streams on the south of that town. It then continues two miles farther, and receives a small stream, six miles long, which runs south.

The *EX* then flowing on the east of Pynes, and on the south of Stoke, where it receives

The *CULM* or *CULLUMPTON RIVER*, running west, then south-west 24 miles from near Otterford, on the southern borders of Somersetshire, on the east of Crabtree, on the west of Bradninch, Cullumpton, Uffculm, and through Culmstock. It receives also another small brook from Kentisbere Priory, flowing south.

The *EX* then proceeds, on the west of Silferton, through Tiverton, and then to Exbridge, where it receives

The *Basse River*, running 20 miles from West Burrow, on Exmoor Forest, through Dulverton. The *EX* then continues a mile farther, and receives a small stream from Brendon Hill, flowing almost south through Berry seven miles.

The coast then proceeds southerly, and receives a small brook, 4½ miles long, from Ashcomb, flowing through Dowligh. Farther on, towards the south, it receives, at Teignmouth,

The *TEIGN RIVER*, flowing east, then south-east and east 28 miles from the Forest of Dartmoor, and expands into a wide basin, 5½ miles long. After it passes the Bar Harbour, it receives a small stream, close on the east of Ford, 6½ miles long, which flows from Marlton. Half a mile farther it receives, through that town,

The *River Lemmon*, flowing from Bagton and Dartmoor Forest, 7½ miles. It then proceeds half a mile farther, and receives another small brook, which runs, in the same direction, from the same place. The *Teign* then proceeds on the north of Teigngrove, where the East and West *Teign* are connected together. The *West Teign* runs south-east, close on the south-west of Bovey Tracey, and two miles farther receives three or four branches.

The *Wrey River* from Moreton Hampstead, and the *Bovey* and *Hayne River* from Dartmoor Forest. The *East Teign River* continues on the west of Ugbrook, Chudleigh, and half a mile on the north of Chagford, Holy Street, and Gidleigh, to its sources on the forest.

The coast then continues along Babicomb Bay, turns round Hope's Nose, and proceeds west, then south and east round *TORBAY*, near 10 miles in circuit; a very convenient harbour for ships when the south-west wind blows; then round *BERRY HEAD* and Froward Point; and two miles from the last-mentioned place receives

The *DART RIVER*, 38½ miles long, flowing south-east from Dartmoor Forest, into a wide estuary navigable to Totnefs. It washes Dartmouth, Totnefs, and Holme Park on the east, and runs on the west

of Ashburton. Near Asprington, three miles on the south of Totnefs, it receives a small stream, 11½ miles long, from the above forest, flowing south-east and east through Roster Bridge.

The coast then continues south-west and south round START BAY to START POINT, then turns short west and round PRAULE POINT to Salcomb, where it receives

The SALCOMB RIVER, a wide estuary, running south 3½ miles from Kingbridge, into which come several creeks. The coast then proceeds north-east from Bolt Head to Bolt Tail, then north and north-east to Borough or Bar Isle, where it receives

The AVON RIVER, flowing south and south-west, 16½ miles, from the south-east of Dartmoor Forest, through Buckham Bridge, and on the west of Brentown. It then proceeds on to Beacon Point, where it receives

The ERME RIVER, running south 12½ miles from Dartmoor Forest, through Ive and Sequers' Bridges. The coast then continues west to Stoke Point, and north to Yealme Mouth, where it receives

The YEALME RIVER, flowing south-west 13 miles from Dartmoor Forest. It receives three branches, one on the east through Newton Ferres; another, the Coffleet Lake, which flows south from Sherford, and the *Silver River*, running south-west.

The coast continued north-west to Mt. Olim St. Ann's, receives

The PLYM RIVER, flowing almost south 16 miles from Dartmoor Forest. One of its branches runs to Plymouth Town, and the other through Upper and Lower Lany, a mile west of Plymouth Earl, and on the west of Burringdon; and falls into the Tamer Mouth. The coast then continues along PLYMOUTH SOUND, and receives

The TAMER RIVER, flowing almost south 53½ miles from the heads of the Torridge and Tamer, on the north-east extremity of Cornwall, through the HAMOAZE, and falling into Plymouth Sound; which is navigable for the first-rate men of war, and protected by St. Nicholas Isle. It has several inlets of note, the most remarkable, on the east side, flows from Stoke Domerel; the second runs by Came; the third from Weston; the fourth from Tarmerton Foliot; the fifth, on the west side, from Milbrook; the sixth from St. John's; and the seventh, the LYNHER CREEK and River, into which run several inlets, flowing south-east and east 23 miles from Trenilk, and proceeding two miles on the west of Callington, where it receives several other streams of little note. A mile south of St. Germain it joins

The LEDI RIVER, running 9½ miles in the same direction as the former from the west of Woolfon, through St. Germain Creek, Catwater; and proceeding on wathes, on the east, Saltash, and the town of St. Germain. The Tamer then continues to Landulph, where it receives a creek which runs from Botus Fleming. Opposite to it receives

The TAVY RIVER, flowing south-west, then south 19 miles from the west of Dartmoor Forest, close on the south-east of Tavistock, and a mile east of Beer Ashton. On the north of that town it receives a small stream running south-west six miles from the same forest, through Hara Bridge, and receives several other small streams of little note.

The Tamer then proceeds to the west of Dunterton, and receives, on the south of that village, the

Inny River, which flows 16 miles from Davidston. On the east of Lewanck it receives a small branch, seven miles long, which runs on the south of Altonon.

It then proceeds a mile and a half farther, where it receives the *Lawley River*, running in the same direction as the former, 5½ miles, from two streams, one on the south of Launceston, and the other from the north of Tenfoot. The Tamer then continues to the west of Liffon, where it receives

The *Lyd River*, flowing south-west, and almost west 14 miles from two streams on the north part of Dartmoor Forest, close on the north of Liffon, where it receives, a quarter of a mile east of that town,

The *Tinbay River*, running south-west 6½ miles, in the same direction as the former, and receives several small streams of little note flowing southerly. The Tamer then proceeds a little farther, and receives

The

The *Atery River*, which holds a south-east direction of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the west of Frefmeere, through St. Thomas, almost a mile on the north of Launcester. It then continues near to Coleman, and receives a stream flowing almost south from the south of Holwell. A mile farther it receives

The *Werrington River*, which flows south-east $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through Werrington Park, in two streams, one from Trespanot Posts, and the other on the north of Davidstown. It receives also several other streams, one of which runs from Great Cory $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; another from the east of Whetlegh, flowing in the same direction four miles; a third from the east of Withaven; and a fourth from Treneglofs, running north-east three miles. The Tamer then proceeds to its sources; and on its way thither receives several streams of little note, one of which passes on the west of Holesworth.

The coast then enters Cornwall, and proceeds south by Mount Edgecombe, then west and south; washes Kingston and Cawland on its way to Pentee; then turns west round the Ramhead, and continues north-west to Seaton, where it receives

The *Seaton River*, running south $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the west of Roscradock, a mile on the east of Liskeard. The coast then continues to East and West Looe, and receives, between these two towns,

The *DULO* and *EAST LOOE RIVERS*, flowing almost south, and uniting close on the north of the above towns. The *East Looe River* runs $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the west of Traworgy, and on the west of Liskeard; the other, the *Dulo River*, runs eight miles from the east of St. Pennock. The coast then continues south; and a mile south of Looe is situated Looe Island. It then continues westerly, washes Polparrow, where it receives a small stream; and proceeds to Fowey Haven, where it receives

The *FAWY* or *FOWAY RIVER*, which runs south, then easterly and south from Fawy or Foywell, on the north-east of Brown Willy. It washes Fowey Town on the south and east, and Polruan on the west; and receives on the north, near the last-mentioned place, a small river which runs south-west four miles from Trenake; and proceeding a mile and a half farther, receives, on the same side, another brook, five miles long, which flows like the former from Polmarlin. It then continues a mile farther, and receives

The *Lerrin River*, running five miles in the same manner from the south of Fair Cross and Penwater, between Boconnock House and Trevegoe. It then proceeds close on the west of Newham, opposite to it, and receives the *Pellyn River*, which runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east. It then washes Lostwithiel Town on the east, and flows on the east of Lanydrock. A mile from the last-mentioned place it receives

The *Cardinban River*, running in several streams south-west, then west and south, five miles from near Berry and Colvanic, a mile on the north of Pinchla Park. The Fawy then proceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther, and on its way, receives three small streams, one of which runs south from the former park, &c. and

The *Warlegan River*, flowing south seven miles from the east of Hawk's Tor. It then continues two miles farther, and receives

The *St. Neot's River*, running seven miles, in the same direction as the former, from Dozmare Pool, &c. The Fawy then continues on the west of Doubleboys, and proceeds to its sources.

The coast then proceeding west and north, receives the *St. Blazey Stream*, which runs $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost south from the west of Horras, and has several streams of little note. The coast then continues west and south, turns round Blackhead, and then west to Pentuan, where it receives the *St. Austle Stream*, which runs south $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Corbean, close on the west of St. Austle Town.

The coast then winds south, washes Mevagizey Town, turns round Chaple Point, washes Gorran Haven, continues to the Deadman Point, then westerly to Pennare Point, and on its way thither receives, on the east, near Carhayes, a small stream, six miles long, from lower Sticker. The coast then winds north-west and south-east to Falmouth Haven, where it receives

The *FALLE* or *VALLE RIVER*, flowing south-west and south 24 miles from Coldverth and Castle, an Dennis; and falls into an estuary of a mile wide, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, navigable to Truro, &c. Its entrance is guarded by Pendennis and St. Mawe's Castles; and as it advances inland it forms a large harbour, which is com-

modious for ships of the greatest burthen. It has also several large navigable creeks, the most remarkable of which, on the west side, are

The KING RODE, running north-east and south-east from Penryn, to which it is navigable, and where it receives two small streams; one coming from the west of Mabe, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, flowing close on the south of that town; and the other from Tremouth. It washes Falmouth on the north-east, Flushing on the south-west, and Pendennis Castle on the west. It then continues to Milor, where it receives the *Milor Creek*, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, running south-east from the west of Enys. It then proceeds along Carrey Rode, at the west extremity of which it receives

The *Refronget Creek*, in several streams, flowing seven miles south-east from Killebreth, Blackwater, and on the west of Lannar. Near Perran Arwerthall it receives two streams, one of which runs on the north of that place, and the other, *The Tretbeag River*, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, runs on the south.

On the east side the Falle receives the *St. Maudit's Creek*, flowing south-west four miles between the two coasts. A little farther on it receives the *St. Just Creek*. The Falle then proceeds through Carreg Road, where the river is above a mile wide. It then continues to Tolvorn, and on its way thither receives five small creeks of little note. It then proceeds a little way farther, and receives the *Truso Creek*, running south, and has several streams. One of these is the *Allen River*, springing from St. Allen, and runs close on the east of Truro Town; the second is the *Kenwyn River*, which flows south-west $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Carvinick, through the west of that town; and the third stream runs from Three Burrows, south-east $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the south of Carlmick. Half a mile north of Kea it receives the *St. Clement's Creek*, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which flows almost south, is connected with the Truro Creek, and falls together into the Falle. It has three branches; one of which runs from Rosewin, through Ladock; the second from Lendra; and the third from the east of St. Erme. The coast then winding north-west and then south-west and east, receives

The HEL RIVER, which is navigable, and runs south and east $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Carnebin; and falls into an estuary of five miles long, and a quarter of a mile wide. It has several creeks, the most remarkable of which is the *Polnere Creek*, that runs south $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the east of Constantine. It then proceeds round Little Dennis, where it receives, on the south of that place, the *Durra River*, flowing north-east three miles. The coast then proceeds winding southerly by Pengarrack, where it receives a small stream; it then washes Porthoustock, turns round *Pedn-Boar Point*, and continuing west and south along Coverack Cove, turns round the LIZARD POINT, and proceeds north-east in a semicircle along MOUNTS' BAY to Penzance, a very safe harbour against the south wind, which makes it to be much frequented by shipping. When the tide is out, the rock of St. Michael's Mount seems to be joined to the main land. On its way thither it receives several streams of little note, except at Loe Bar, where it receives

THE LOE OR LOW RIVER, running south-west $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Carthew, close on the west of Helfstone Town, which falls into LO POOL, a basin of $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, extending to the former town. Between it and the sea there is nothing but a bar of sand, which every three or four years is broken by the force of the stream and the violence of the waves, and the salt and fresh water then meeting produce an astonishing noise. Were this bar always kept open, it would be a good haven to Helfstone.

The coast then proceeding round Cuddan Point, washes Market Jew; and a quarter of a mile south from that town is situated St. Michael's Isle and Mount. It then continues a quarter of a mile farther, and receives a small stream $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and proceeding to Chyendowes receives two small streams of little note. The coast then proceeds south-east close to Penzance; washes Newlyn, and receives, at that place, a small stream which flows south-east four miles from Penhale and from the south of Botrea. It then proceeds close to Mousehole, opposite to which, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, is situated St. Clement's Isle. It then continues a mile and a half farther, and proceeding south-west to Tol Peden Penwith, receives two small streams; one from the north of Leha, four miles long; and the other from Penrose, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. Both these run south. The coast then

then proceeds north-west, turns round the LAND'S END, the farthest land or point on the west side of Britain*.

It then proceeds north-east and north along *White-Sand Bay*, into which the sea rolls with great swell, breaking over innumerable rocks that just appear above the water, and leaving on the beach a great variety of beautiful cockles and other shells. All the above rivers and their branches extend 255 miles in circumference from Studland Bay to the Land's End. The coast then proceeds round CAPE CORNWALL, and continues winding north-east, along the Severn Sea, to HARTLAND POINT. On its way thither it receives several small rivers of little note, except those of the Heyle and Camel, or Allan. It then washes St. Ives; proceeds round the bay of the same name to Godrevey Island; receives, in the center of that Bay,

The *Heyl River*, flowing north $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles in two streams from Chercare, and falls into an estuary of a quarter of a mile wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles farther on receives, in the same bay,

The *Connor River*, running six miles north-west in two streams from Bolenno and Carvolth. It then turns round Godrevey Point, and six miles from it receives the *Redruth River*, running north and south $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles in two streams, one from the town of Redruth, and the other from half a mile on the west of it. On its way to Trevoze Head it receives several small streams and rivulets of little note; one at Portowan; a second at Trevounance; and a third and fourth at Tevernhail, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, coming in several branches; a fifth at Carter's Rock, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long; and a sixth,

The *Canal Creek*, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, flowing through Trevithick. It then turns round *Towan Head*, and receives the seventh stream at St. Columb Minor, which flows $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the south of Quait and Halloon. All these rivers are of little extent, and run north-west. It then proceeds to Mawgan Porth, where it receives

The *Mawgan River*, flowing seven miles in two branches, and in the same direction as the former, from two miles east of St. Columb Major; passes a quarter of a mile on the north of that town, and close to Mawgan. The coast then continues, and on its way to the former head, receives another small stream from the east of Trewick. It then turns round *Trevoze Head*, and receives a small brook; after which it continues to Stepper Point, where it receives

The CAMEL or ALLEN RIVER, flowing south-west, then north-west 26 miles in several streams, and falls into a navigable estuary of a mile wide at its mouth, and 10 miles long, and has several creeks of little note. It washes Padstow on the east, where it receives, a mile south of that town, a small creek, running north $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Trelow. It then proceeds to Trewornan, and receives, from St. Kew, a small stream; after which it continues to Pendaw, where it receives a river, nine miles long, flowing south-west from the west of Camelford. The Allen then continues close on the east of Wadebridge, and receives several small streams on its way to Buscarn; one from Grigland and Rosennannon; a second from Mena; and a third from Tregallon. It then proceeds a mile and a half north-west of Bodmin, and continues to Merrymeet, where it receives two branches of the Camel River. One of these coming south-west six miles from Broughtorr; and the other, or main branch, flows through Camelford, on its way to its sources near Screws.

The coast then proceeds round Pentire Point; washes Port Isaac, and continuing on the west and north of Boffiney and Trevena, turns round *Tentagell Head*, and receives, near Botreaux Castle,

The *Botreaux Creek*, flowing four miles north-west in two streams from Touchbarrow, &c. It then continues to St. Genneys, where it receives a small brook. It then stretches to Bude Haven, where it receives

The BUDE RIVER from two streams, running north $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. Near Markham Church it receives another branch, which flows south-west $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles, close on the west of Stratton, from a mile on the south of Kilkhampton. The coast then continuing receives, from the last-mentioned village, a small stream which has two branches, and runs west $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north of Stow. The coast then proceeds to the west of Marland, where it receives a small stream which divides Devonshire from Cornwall. It then enters the former county, and proceeding on the west of Harton, washes Hartland Quay. It then turns short round HARTLAND POINT, seven miles

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* The islands of Scilly are situated $60^{\circ} 40'$ on the west of the Land's End, they are about 146 in number.

miles north-west from which is situated Lundy Island. The shore recedes north and east, washes Clovolly, and proceeds round BARNSTAPLE or BIDDEFORD BAY, where it receives two rivers,

The TAW and the TOWRIDGE, which are the only rivers of note on the north coast of Devonshire, and which empty themselves through one mouth, half a mile wide, into the former bay. They extend with their branches 103 miles in circumference, from Hartland Point to Morte Point.

The TOWRIDGE rises not far from the head of the Tamer, in the north-east corner of Cornwall, and running south-east takes a sudden turn, and proceeds 41 miles almost north. It is navigable to Biddeford, five miles from its mouth. It washes Appledore and Biddeford on the east; Inston Quay and Tapeleigh on the west; and proceeding on receives, near Landecrofs,

The Yeo Rivulet, four miles long, flows north-east from Yeo. It then crosses the west of Torrington, and runs through Hewish New-Bridge. It then continues four miles farther, and two miles north of Hatherleigh, receives

The OKEMENT RIVER, flowing 16 miles in two streams from Craumere Pool, on Dartmoor Forest, along the West and East Okement Rivers, passes through Okhampton Park and Town, where they both unite in one stream.

The Towridge then continues a quarter of a mile on the south of Shepwash, and receives, near Bradford,

The *Waldon River*, which flows 8½ miles south-east from near Bradworth, and then proceeds to its sources. The other,

The TAW RIVER holds a north, then south-west and west direction of 47 miles from Tawhead, the highest part of Devonshire, on the north of Dartmoor Forest, and is navigable for ships to Barnstaple, eight miles from its mouth, where it receives

The *Yeo River*, running south 10 miles, in two streams, from near Westland Pound, through the north of the former town. The Taw then proceeds on the east of Tawstock, and opposite to it receives a small brook, 6½ miles long, flowing through Swin Bridge. It then continues through Newbridge, Umberleigh and Newnham Bridges, where it receives

The *Bray River*, which rises at Challacomb, running almost south 18½ miles through Tilleigh Lodge and Bridge, and receives, on the west of New Place, near Saterleigh,

The *Mole River*, flowing 11 miles south and east in several streams, through North Motton, close on the east of South Motton, and receives two streams; one from the west of Dulverton, running 10 miles; and the other from Knowstone, nine miles long. The Taw then continues through Hamsford and Kesson Bridges, where it receives

The *Little Dant River*, flowing 14 miles almost west, through the south of Workington and Chulmleigh, and receives the *Sturcomb River*, running south 4½ miles through Creacomb.

The Taw then continues to Nymet, where it receives the *Nymet River*, 10 miles long, which rises near Nymph, and runs north close on the west of Bow Town, and receives, near Lapford, a branch which runs 7½ miles west from Moor End near Washford. The Taw then proceeds to its sources.

The coast continuing north washes *Wollocomb Bay*; turns round *Baggy Point*, and washes *Morte Bay*; then proceeds to *Morte Point*, along *Buckham Bay*; turns *Bull's Point*, and proceeds east along the south of the SEVERN SEA or BRISTOL CHANNEL, into which it receives

The SEVERN RIVER, flowing through the counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Salop, and part of the south of North Wales, proceeding in a semicircular direction north-east and south-east, then almost south and south-west, 263 miles from Plymlimmon Hill, in the center of Wales. With its branches it extends 510 miles in circumference from Morte Point in Devonshire to St. David's Head in Pembrokehire. On the west and north it is bounded by the range of the Welsh mountains; on the east by the Midland ranges of highlands, the yellow lime-stone ridge and the chalk hills; and on the south by the Bredon Quantock and chalk hills. It may be considered as the second river in England, on account of its length, breadth, and rapidity,

pidity, owing to the number of large streams which empty themselves into it. It is navigable for men of war to King Road 72 miles from Morte Point; for ships to Bristol 81 miles; and to Gloucester 112½ miles; and for barges to Welsh Pool 214 miles. Its salt water proceeds from the tides about full and change of the moon, reaches up as high as Longney, nine miles below Gloucester, and falls into a wide estuary of 23½ miles wide from Morte Point to Port-Inon Point, and 78 miles long, from these points to Aust Passage. It washes Ilfacomb on the south, and proceeds by Combmartin to Highweer Point, where it receives a small stream, which runs north 3½ miles from Parracomb. And four miles farther it receives another, which runs 6½ miles north-west from Alderman's Burrow, on the west corner of Somersetshire, and receives a small branch, four miles long, that divides the two counties, and runs through Linton. The coast then continues round Foreland Point, and entering Somersetshire proceeds round Portock Bay, washes Portock Key, and continuing to the west of Horfedown Point, receives there

The *Allerford Brook*, which runs north 5½ miles from Dunkry Beacon, turns round that point, and washes Minehead Quay. Two miles farther it receives

The *Dunster Brook*, running 8½ miles north-east from Dunkry Beacon and Brendon Hill, passes on the south and east of Dunkerton Town. It then proceeds to Watchet, washes that town on the north, and receives

The *Washford Brook*, which runs 8½ miles from Brendon Hill. A mile farther it receives

The *Williton Brook*, from two streams, five miles long, which are connected together on the north of Williton town. One branch runs north-east from Brendon Hill, and the other from Maiden. The coast then proceeds on, and receives several rivulets of little note; it then washes BRIDGEWATER BAY, and receives into it

The PEROT RIVER, flowing north-west 40 miles from Beamister Down in Dorsetshire. Four miles from its mouth this river receives two small brooks, from the Quantock hills, running north-east. One of them flows seven miles through Nether Stoney; and the other 8½ miles through Cannington. It then traverses the town of Bridgewater, and proceeds to Morland, where it receives a small brook which runs east 3½ miles from Bomfield. It then continues through Borough Bridge; on its way thither receives two other streams, running west 15 and 18 miles from North Barrow, close on the north-east of Somerton, and forming two islands, as it traverses King's Sedgmoor, called Atheney Isles. A little on the south of the former bridge it receives

The TONE RIVER, flowing south, then east, 33 miles, from Tonehead, on Brendon Hill, through the north of Taunton Town. The Perot then continues close on the west of Langport, where it receives, at the distance of half a mile from that place,

The YEO or IVEL RIVER, running almost north, 31½ miles, from several streams on the border of Somersetshire, through the north of Ivelchester. A little farther, on the east of Yeovilton, it receives a small brook, six miles long, which runs west from Sparkford. It then proceeds half a mile on the east of Yeovil, through a bridge of the same name, and on its way to Clifton, receives

The *Sherborn Brook*, 12½ miles long, running north and then west through Sherborn Park. Near Langford Bridge the same stream receives a brook which has several branches. Two of these run from a mile on the north and west of Harmitage; the third from the south of Hilfield; and the fourth from the north of Melbury Bubb.

The Yeo then proceeds to Wilsle Bridge, where it receives two of its branches. One of these runs on the north of Melbury, on its way to its sources, half a mile on the east of Evershot, and has a small stream running from Charlborough East. The west branch proceeds between the two counties near Hatstock, and receives three branches; one from Charlborough West; a second from Corfcombe; and a third from Brook Farm. At the mouth of the Perot it receives

The BRUE RIVER, flowing north-west, 35 miles, from the range of hills near Alfred's Tower, through Bruton Town, and seven miles from its mouth it is connected with the *Mark Yeo River*, which runs into the Ax River, near Edingwerth, and forms an island. The Brue then proceeds to Mearc, where it receives two of its branches, one of which runs west 12 miles from Shepton Mallat and Mendip hills, half a mile on the south

of Wells. The other runs in the same direction, six miles, through the east of Sedgmoor, from the north-east of Street near Pyle.

The coast then proceeds north and west round Breandown, where it receives

The *AX RIVER*, holding a north-west direction of 23 miles from three streams. One of these runs from Wooky's Hole, on the Mendip Hills near Wells; the other two run from the same hills, one from Chedder Cliffs, and the other from Rodney Stoke, through the Warre. A mile on the north of Rook's Bridge, it receives the *Mark Yeo River*. (Opposite to it, in the middle of the River Severn, is situated the steep and flat Holms.) The coast then continuing north round Bearn Rack, proceeds east and north-west; turns round Atharp Point; and runs north-east along *CLEVEDON FLATS*, where it receives, near Woodspring, a small stream, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, running north-west 14 miles from Campton Martin, near the Mendip Hills. On the east of Huish it receives a small brook, which runs south-west 10 miles from Barrow.

The coast then proceeds a mile and a half farther, and receives from Chelvy a small stream, which runs west five miles through Kenn Moor. It then continues to Clevedon, where it receives, on the south of that place, a stream $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, flowing north-west and west from Barrow, and joins the former streams, a mile on the south-east of Wraxal.

The coast then proceeds north-east round Black Nore and Portishead Point, along *KING ROAD*, a safe anchorage for ships, and receives, from Leigh Down, two small brooks, three miles long, running almost north. At the farther end of the above road, at a place called the Swash, it receives

The *LOWER AVON*, which runs winding 95 miles south-west, then north and north-west, from Tetbury and Brandon Pound in Wiltshire. It admits ships to Bristol, through Hung Road, and washes Pill on the north, where it receives a small brook from Leigh Down, running on the south of King's Weston. At Sea-Mill Dock it receives the Trim River, three miles long, flowing west and south from the east of Westbury and Henbury. It then proceeds on between the cliffs, by Bristol Hot Wells on the west, to Redcliff, where it receives a brook flowing on the south-east of Long Ashton. It then traverses the south part of Bristol, where it receives, through that city,

The *Froom River*, running westerly, then south-west, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dodington, close on the north of Chipping Sodbury. At White Hill it receives a small brook, which runs $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles south, and then proceeds to Cock Mill, where it receives

The *Laden Brook*, which runs south $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Avon then proceeds half a mile on the north-west of Keynsham; and on its way to that town receives three small streams, two of which run north. One of these comes from Whitchurch, through Brillington, and the other from Queen Charlton, close on the east of Keynsham Park. The third runs south from three-quarters of a mile on the east of Mangotsfield through Oldland Chapel. It then continues to Keynsham Locks, where it receives

The *Pensford Brook*, flowing in several streams, north-west $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Windford, Regilbury, Nemnet, and on the west of North Widcombe, through Chew Pensford, and close on the east of Keynsham Town, and has several other small streams of little note.

The Avon then continues to the south of Bitton, where it receives the *Boyd River*, which runs south-west $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Dirham, and the south of Codrington Court. It then proceeds through New Bridge, where it receives a small stream, which flows north-east $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Barrow Hill, a mile west of Farnborough. It then proceeds a mile farther, and receives the Weston Brook, which runs south-east. It then washes the south and east of the city of Bath; and on its way to Bath Ford receives three small brooks; one of which, five miles long, runs south-east from a mile on the west of Trancey Park, between Wolley and Swanwick; the second, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, runs from Hamfell through Ayford, and close on the east of Batheaston; and the third, or Box Brook, runs east, then south and east, 17 miles, in three streams; two of which come from the south of Tormarton; and the third from the south of Marsfield.

The

The Avon then proceeds to Stoke New Bridge, where it receives the Midford Brook, which runs east from Stratton, Chilcompton, and Lypete, close on the north-west of Stony Littleton. It then continues through Stoke Bridge, and close on the west of Lymply Stoke to Freshford, where it receives

The FROME RIVER, running almost north, 15½ miles, from several streams, passing through Freshford Bridge, and close on the east of Frome Town, near to which it receives five branches. One of these flows from near Yarnfield; a second from Holt; the third from Wanstrow; and the fifth from Binegar.

The Avon then proceeds through the south of Bradford Town, a mile west of Staventon Bridge, where it receives the Trowbridge Brook, flowing almost north 9½ miles from several streams on the borders of Somersetshire, and from the chalk hills in Wiltshire. Half a mile east of Trowbridge it receives

The *Were River*, which flows north 3½ miles from the west of Catteridge. It washes Trowbridge Town on the west; and on the south of it receives a small brook from Kevel, 3½ miles long. It then proceeds half a mile farther, and receives another from several ponds in Rowd Ashton. It then continues through Bradley Bridge, and a little farther receives several brooks, three of which flow from the border of Somersetshire; a fourth runs from Ditton and Westbury Leigh; a fifth from Westbury; and a sixth from Bratton, through Heywood House. It then continues through Staverton Bridge, where it receives a small brook, which flows south-east 5½ miles, in two streams, from Monkton Farleigh. The upper of these runs through Upper Wraxal House, and the lower one on the north of Comerwell. It then proceeds to Whaddon, where it receives

The *Sevinton Brook*, or the south branches of the Avon, flowing westerly 13½ miles, in several streams, from the Devizes, through Sevinton Bridges. Near Bulkington it receives several branches, the first of which runs south-west from Bromham Park, Roundaway, and Park House, through Rowdford, and receives, on the south of Seend, a brook from the town of Devizes and Drew's Pond, flowing close on the south of Whistley House, and on the north of Eastwell. The second branch runs north from Lockham spring, on the Chalk Hills, near Bratton and Eddington. The third flows from Baynton, on the west of Caulston; and the fourth from Earl Stock, both running in the same direction as the former. The fifth, or main stream, then proceeds through Ray Bridge, and receives many branches on its way to its sources. One of these flows from Cheveral and Park; a second from two springs, one at Newlam's Pond, through West Lavington, and Cleeve Hall, and the other from Escott, passes close on the north of East Lavington. It then continues to Sleet, where two of its branches are united together. One of these runs from the Green at Devizes, and the other from Urchefont.

The Avon then proceeds farther, and on its way to Melksham, receives two small streams, flowing six miles south-east. One of these comes from Wraxham House, and the other from Norton, 3½ miles long, on the east of Shaw, washes that village on the north, and runs through Melksham Bridge, where it receives a stream, five miles long, which flows west from near None-such, on the west of Bromham. It then continues half a mile farther, and receives another brook from Spy Park, 4½ miles long, running in the same direction as the last, on the north of Sandridge House.

The Avon then proceeds between Strowd and Lacock Abbey, where it receives, through Lacock, a small brook, 4½ miles long, from the north of Jaggard House, on the south of Corsham. It receives also from Corsham House, another small brook, passing on the north of Westrop, Thingley, and on the south of Easton, through Notton, and passes on the south of Lackham.

The Avon then proceeds through Rey Bridge, and three parts round Lackham, and coming from near Hart-ham, a small brook, 4½ miles long, which flows east. It then washes the Ivy House on the east, and runs three parts round Chippenham, through the bridge of that town, where it receives a small rivulet, which flows west from North End on the south of Handen Huish. The Avon then proceeds a mile farther, and receives

The MARLEN RIVER, running westerly 4½ miles from the chalk hill, at Compton Bassett, and Compton House, through Stanley Bridge, passes close on the north of Studley Farm, where it receives one of its branches, flowing in several streams south-west, 7½ miles from the west of Cleeve Pipand, Tockenham House and Highway.

The Marlen then continues close on the east of Studley Hill, through Studley Bridge, where it receives a stream, which flows north from the north of Hedington, through Whetham, and empties itself into a large piece

of water that traverses Bowwood, and running into it another brook from the north of Holme Hill. It then crosses Calne Town, where it receives another brook from two springs. One of them, the Panhill spring, runs from Cherhill, and the other, the Godwin's Head, flows from Colston, and washing Blackland on the south, then proceeds to its sources.

The Avon continues a mile farther through Golloway's Bridge, and opposite Avon, it receives a small brook, running east on the north of Langley House. It then proceeds through Christian Malford Bridge, where it receives, a little farther, a brook in two streams, one of which runs from Startley Pond, and traverses Seagry House. The other, four miles long, springs from Kingston St. Michael, and washes Draycot House on the south. It then continues through Dantsey Bridge, half a mile farther, where the east and west branches of the Avon are connected together.

The east branch holds a north-east and east direction of 10½ miles, coming in several rivulets from the range of chalk hills, and Cleeve Pipand House, on the north of Bassett Down, and Salthrop, a mile on the south of Wotton Bassett, through Brinkworth and Idover Bridges. It receives also a small stream from the west of Tockenham House, running close on the north-west of Tockenham Wick.

The west branch then proceeds through Somerford Bridge, and a mile farther receives the Stanton Brook, flowing north-east eight miles from Allington and Grettleton House, on the north-west of Kingston House. A mile farther it receives

The Corston Brook, which flows 8½ miles in the same direction from the north of Littleton Draw, passing close on the south-east of West Park and Cole Park, through Corston and Rodborn Bridges.

The Avon then continues close on the south-east of Cow Mill, where it receives

The *Garfden Brook*, flowing north-east, then south-west, in three streams, one of which, five miles long, runs from Bradon Pond, close to Charlton and Park, through Cole Well, Milborn, and Garfden Bridges and Park, and forms an island. The second, 5½ miles long, runs from Mitborn Common, through Baker's Bridge, half a mile on the north of Brankworth, and falls on the west corner of Garfden, into that island. The third flows on the south-west of Carston Park, and runs into the same island at Milborn Bridge.

The Avon then proceeds to Malmesbury, where coming the two last of its branches, one of which, seven miles long, runs from a mile north-east of Tetbury, close on the east of that town, and on the east of Shipton Moine and Estcourt Houses, and on the south of Whitchurch. The other flowing easterly 10 miles on the south of Malmesbury, from Badminton Park, &c. on the west of Allderton House, passes close on the south of Great Sherston, where it receives a small brook from Dedmorton.

It then proceeds through Pinkney and Eastongrey House, between which it receives a small brook from Weston Bert. It then crosses the Foss Road, and runs on the north of Foxley Park and House, where it receives, on the east of the latter, a small brook running from Norton. It then continues on the south of Hiam Park, and on the north of Burton Hill.

The Severn then continuing, receives, a little farther on, The *Elburn Gout*, from Southwell Park, and the *New Hoarmere Bank*; washes Chelfell Pill, (where there is a passage which leads to South Wales,) and receives into it a small stream. It then proceeds to Aust Passage, where the river is a mile and a quarter wide. Opposite to it, receives

The *WAY RIVER*, (so well described by Gilpin in his tour,) flowing south-east and south, then south-west, 130 miles, from Plynlimmon Hill, through delightful romantic vallies. It washes Chepstow on the east, and Monmouth on the south-east, where it receives two streams on the south of that town. One of these, 12½ miles long, flows easterly from Lanvapley; the other,

The *MANNOW RIVER*, running from several streams south-east, then north-east, and south-east, 33 miles, from the north of Crafwell Court. It traverses Monmouth Town, runs through Traget's Bridge, close on the west of Kentchurch and Park, and half a mile farther receives

The *Deir River*, flowing 14 miles from the west of Dorston, on the west of Morehampton Park, through Pontrilas Bridge, and half a mile on the north of that place, receives

The

The *Worme River*, 8½ miles long, running south from Haywood Forest. The Munno then proceeds to Al-
terinnes Mill, where it receives

The *Hotbny River*, which flows south, 11½ miles, from Hateral Hill, through Lanchangel Bridge. The
Munno then continues on the east of Longtown, where it receives, on the south of that place,

The *Olcon River*, passing on the west of the above village. It then proceeds in two streams to its sources.
One is called

The *Efel River*, 9½ miles long, running on the east of Michaelchurch Court.

The Way then washes Monmouth Town on the south; proceeds winding close on the west of Ros, and
on its course thither, receives, at Old Forge, near Marstow,

The *Garran Brook*, which flows almost south 13 miles from Gamber Spring, a mile on the east of Meend
Park; and receives two other streams, one of which runs on the west of Pengethley Park, and the other,

The *Luke River*, runs south. At Walford it receives another stream from Weston, running west and south
six miles. The Way then runs winding, and receives, on the west of How Chapel,

The *Talnell Brook*, flowing almost south 7½ miles from Devereux Park. It then proceeds half a mile on
the west of Holm-Lucy Court, Rotheras and Park, and receives, at Mordiford,

The LUGG RIVER, flowing 47 miles south-east, then east and south-east from Llungunllo, in Radnorshire;
passes on the west of Knighton, at which village it receives a small brook from Seager Hill, a mile south of
Stoke Edith. It then continues a mile farther, and receives

The FROME RIVER, holds a south and south-west direction of 24 miles from Collington, passing close on
the east of Blamyard and Bishop Frome, through five bridges. On the east of Yarcle, it receives

The LODDEN RIVER, running south 12 miles from Egdon Hill, through Eagleton Bridge. The Lugg then
proceeds through Lugwardine and Luggbridge, where it receives a small brook from Cowern Parva, Virgins and
Lafton Bridges; washes Hampton Court and Park on the west, and continues through Eaton Bridge, where it
receives, on the south of it,

The ARROW RIVER, flowing south, then north-east and south-east 29 miles from the south of New Radnor,
close on the south of Kingston, where it receives the Black Brook from Radnorshire, running on the north of
Eywood, and close on the north of Pembridge. The Lugg then traverses the north of Leominster, where it
receives

The *Oney River*, which flows east eight miles from Milton, on the south of Shobdon Court. It then
proceeds a mile on the west of Croft Park; runs through Kynsham Bridge, and a mile west of that place,
receives

The *Endwell River*, running east 14 miles from Radnor Forest, close on the south of New Radnor. It then
proceeds to its sources, passing close on the north of Presteign.

The Way then continues close on the south of Hereford, where it becomes the

Yazor Brook, which flows 7½ miles in two streams from Yazor and Lady Lift. It then proceeds on the
north of Eaton, passes close on the west of Mornington, where it receives a small brook from Gannstone, run-
ning south, then on the east of Mocceas, and close on the east of Bredwardine. A mile and a half farther it
receives another small brook from Wonton, on the east of Newport, which flows south five miles in two
streams.

The Way then continues, passes close on the north of Hay-town, where it enters Wales, and proceeds on
the north of Gwernevet, where it becomes a small brook. It then washes Bualt on the north, where it receives
a stream from the north of Dole Goch, flowing easterly 22 miles. A mile farther it receives two streams,

The *Wbefry River*, which flows south-east 11 miles, and the

Itbon River, in several streams, running southerly 24½ miles from the border of Montgomeryshire, and passes
on the west of Abby Cwm Hir. It then proceeds close on the west of Rhyadergowy, and on the south of that
town, receives

The *Elan* and *Clarwen* Rivers, one of which flows five miles easterly, and the other almost south from the north of Ta-y Rhose, on the south of Nantwillt. Both these join in one stream, and flow together. The Way then proceeds to its sources.

The Severn then continues, and receives a brook, which runs on the north of Thornbury, and several other small streams, on its way to the west of Berkeley, where it receives, on the south of that town, a stream running in two branches north-east, 12 miles, from Hawkesbury, close on the east of Wickwar; the second from the same place, flowing on the south of Alderley; the third from Lasborough, passes on the south of Newark, and on the south-east of Wooton under Edge; the fourth from Tortwerth Park; and the fifth, or upper branch, runs from the west of Kingscote, and passes on the south of Darnley, between Berkeley Castle and Whimly Park, where they are both united into one stream. On the opposite side of the river it receives several streams from Dean Forest. One of these runs through Lidney, and another, eight miles long, runs south through Blackney.

The Severn then proceeds, winding close to Newnham, and on its way thither, receives a small brook, in two streams, one of which runs six miles on the east of Dursley, and the other from the north of Chepington, on the south of Miching Hampton and Leonard Stanley, through Spring Park. It then continues to Westbury, and receives a small brook from several streams, running almost south. The Severn then proceeds to Whitminster, where it receives

The *Stroud River*, flowing easterly 20 miles from two streams, one passing close on the south of Stroud, from the east of Nettlecomb, and the other from Cranham, on the south of Whitcomb Park. It then proceeds to Gloucester, and receives several streams of little note on its way thither, which run north-west, one from Rudcombe, and the other from the north of the same place. A mile west of that city it receives

The *LIDDEN RIVER*, flowing almost south 23 miles from the east of Acton, on the west border of Worcestershire, and passing the west of Hope End, Ledbury, on the north-east of the Vice, Rudford and Higham, where it falls into the Isle of Alney. It receives also a small stream from Upton, running easterly, passes close on the north of Newent. It then washes Gloucester on the west, where it becomes two streams which flow six miles north-west, one from Prinkash, and the other from near Lackhampton. It then flows into two branches, which form the Isle of Alney, and run through three bridges. On its way to Tewksbury, receives two streams; one of which runs west 10½ miles from Charlton Ring, close on the south of Cheltenham; and the other north-west from the same town, eight miles, and passing close on the south of Tewksbury. It has also several other streams of little note. Close on the north of the latter town it receives

The *UPPER AVON*, which traverses Warwickshire, and runs 69½ miles south-west from the Yellow Limestone Ridge, on the border of Northamptonshire and Leicestershire, one of the highest spots in England, near which the Welland, Soar, Nen, Cherwell, and Ouse have their rise. As it proceeds to its sources, it receives several rivers and many brooks of little note. On the west of Taddington it receives a small brook; and proceeds on the south of Deffield, where

The *Bone River* holds a southern direction of 23 miles from the west of Hewel Grange and Bentley, passes on the west of Pershore Town, where it receives a brook from Martin Huffingtree, 12 miles long, passing on the east of Spetchley. It then traverses the south of Pershore Town, and a mile farther receives a small brook from Upton, six miles long. It then continues three parts round Evesham, where it receives, from Taddington,

The *Chill River*, which flows north 6½ miles. A mile farther it becomes another stream, running north-west nine miles from Broadway and Snowhill. It then proceeds to Sawford, where it receives

The *Alne River*, holding a south-west direction of 23½ miles in several streams from Nuthurst, on the east of Umberlade; passing close on the east of Alcester it receives a brook from the south of Beoley and Old Borrow, running on the north-east of Skilts, and on the west of Inley Park. It then proceeds to Alne Parva, where it receives a branch from Hinch Bridge, and continues to Wotton Wever, where it receives another branch, passing close on the east of Henley.

The

The Avon then proceeds close on the south of Bitford, and on the south-east of Stratford upon Avon, where it receives, two miles east of that town,

The *STOUR RIVER*, flowing north-west 16 miles from the east of Long Compton, close on the east of Shipton. It receives also several other small streams; one of which runs from near Compton Wineyard, passing on the south of Honington; another runs from Brails and Swacliff; and a third from near Campden, proceeds close on the north of Northwick Park; and several other brooks of little note.

The Avon then continues to Warwick and Castle, on the west of Charlcot, and passing close on the south of that place, receives, from several springs near Radway, a stream, 12 miles long, flowing close on the south of Kington and Walton d'Evile. On the north of Charlcot it receives also another stream from Leighthorne, six miles long. It then continues near to Sherburn, and receives a brook from Smithfield, five miles long, running easterly and south. Two miles farther it receives, from Hatton, a fourth brook, which flows south-east six miles. It then proceeds a mile farther, and receives a fifth brook, which runs north-west 10 miles from Kington and Chesterton House.

The Avon then washes Warwick Town on the east, and a mile and a half farther it becomes

The *LEAME RIVER*, flowing easterly 26 miles from Ashby Ledgers and Lodge, three miles on the north and west of Daventry, and from Hillidon, and the east of Shuckburgh, through Lemington. On the east of Radford it receives a small brook from Harberbury, running west and north seven miles; and half a mile west of Marton it receives another branch, flowing westerly and north 16½ miles from the east of Warmleighton, on the east of Itchington, and a mile and a half west of Southam, where it receives, through that town,

The *Cattle Brook*, running west five miles from the south of Stockton. The Avon then proceeds to Melverton, where it receives, on the east of that place, a small brook from Wedgnoek Park, and then continues to Stonley, where it receives

The *Saw River*, flowing southerly 14½ miles from several streams. The first of these runs from the north-east of Cesterover; the second from Hopsford and Shilton; the third, 11 miles long, from Astley and the east of Birchley Place; the fourth from the east of Alspath Hall, which flows south-east 7½ miles; and the fifth, which runs easterly 7½ miles from Honiley and Heseley.

The Severn then proceeds a mile farther, and receives a small brook, six miles long, running south from Crome Park. It then continues on the east of Pall Court and Park, where it receives, a little north of that place, a small brook flowing easterly six miles from the east of Malvern Hill, in three streams; one of these runs on the south of Welland, and the other two on the south of Birts and Castle Morton. It then continues close on the north-east of Upton, and proceeds to Worcester Bridge. On its way thither it receives, on the west side, several small streams. One of these runs from Little Malvern and Malvern-Wood Common, in three streams, through Upton Town; the second runs from Barnard's-Green Pool, close on the east of Maddresfield; a third comes from Stirridge, on the east border of Herefordshire, through Gallowend Green; and the fourth a mile north of Powick.

The *TEME RIVER* flowing south-east in a winding direction, 65 miles from the south-east border of Montgomeryshire, five miles on the south-east of Newtown, forms the boundary of Salop, Radnor, Herefordshire, and Worcesterhire, through Powick Bridge. Near the latter it receives a small stream, running almost south 8½ miles. It then proceeds close on the south of Cotheridge, where it receives

The *Cradley River*, which flows almost north, then north-east, 6½ miles from the Malvern Hills, and on the east of Hope End, through Stifford Bridge, and receives, on the west side, several small brooks of little note.

The Temе then continues through Knightwick Bridge, where it receives a small stream from Lea, eight miles long, running almost south. It then continues close on the east of Ham Castle and Stratford Place; and near Rochford, receives

The *Rea River*, flowing almost south 21 miles from the east of Stanton Long, running three parts round Chelbury, and divides Worcester from Shropshire.

The *Teme* then continues close on the north of Tenbury, where it receives a small brook, seven miles long, which runs north-west in two streams from Stoke Bliss, &c. through Kyre Park. It then proceeds a mile farther, and receives another brook, which flows almost south from the north of Stoketown, 12 miles long. On its way to Ludlow it receives several small streams of little note from Herefordshire, washes that town on the south and east, and Ludlow Park on the north-west, and running three parts round Ludlow, receives

The *Corve River*, which runs south-east and almost south 14 miles, from two miles south of Wenlock. It then continues through Oakley Park, where it receives, on the east of Bromfield,

The *Quanny Brook*, flowing west and almost south 22 miles from Cond, on the north of Pickford Park, through Candover Park, and passes close on the west of Church Stretton. Two miles on the north of Newton Castle it receives

The *Overs River*, running south-west, then south-east, 9½ miles, from the west of Still. It receives, on the south of Tell Hampton,

The *Strand Brook*, which runs south-west 8½ miles from Patton. The *Teme* then proceeds close to Leintwardine, where it receives, a mile west of that place,

The *Glun River*, flowing south, then east and south, five miles, in three streams from Edenhope, on the border of Montgomeryshire. Half a mile on the east of Purflow it receives

The *Kemp Brook*, running four miles from the north of Walcot Park. The *Teme* then continues on the north of Brompton Park, washes the north of Knighton Town, and proceeds to its sources.

The *Severn* then proceeds close on the west of Worcester, four miles farther, and receives the

Shalwarp River, flowing south-west 16 miles from Chadewick, close on the east of Broomsgrove, and on the north of Droitwich Town, where it receives a brook from Hanbury. On the east of Droitwich it receives two other streams, which run almost south 8½ miles from Derdett and West Foxberry, and half a mile on both sides of Westwood Park.

The *Severn* then continuing receives, on its way to Bewdley, several brooks, one of which runs east from G. Wetley Court; the second from the south of Walton Hill, running south-west 10 miles through Hartlebury Park; and the third runs south-east six miles from Rock and Mickle Castle, close on the north of Glasshampton. It then continues to Mitton, where it receives

The *Stour River*, running south 27 miles in two streams. One of these flows north and east on the east of Wolverhampton, and on the north of Pool Hall, and on its way thither forms three islands. The other runs west 9½ miles from the north-east of Hales Owen, close on Stourbridge Town and Pretwood, and receives several other small streams of little note, on the north of the last place, which run south-west on the north and south of Himley Hall. On the other side it receives another brook, 4½ miles long, which runs east in two branches on the north of Envill and Hall, and on the south of Meer. It crosses Kidderminster, and close on the north of that town receives two small streams, one of which, the

Clent Brook, 5½ miles long, runs almost west from Watton Hill and Hagley Park, through Hurcutt House. The other flows south-east 4½ miles on the east of Brackley. It receives also another brook, six miles long, coming from the north of Mount Sion, and on the north-east of Calcutt Manor.

The *Severn* then proceeds through Bewdley, and on its way thither receives two small brooks of little note. It then continues through Bridgenorth, and receives several small streams on its way to that town. A mile from thence it receives

The *Dowles Brook*, flowing south-east 7½ miles from Watton. The second, like the former, eight miles long, runs from Chetton; and the third, in the same direction, runs 10 miles from the south of Much Wenlock and Burton. On the east side it receives the *Alan Brook*, which runs west 3½ miles. The *Severn* then proceeds

ceeds to Shrewsbury, on the east of Cond Park, close on the south of Colebrook Dale, and a mile north of Bridgenorth Town receives

The *Worf River*, flowing almost south, then west and east 19½ miles, in two streams, from the north-east of Dunnington and Burlington, through Sheriff Hales, and on the south of Davenport. A mile on the east of the last place it receives a brook, five miles long, in two streams, one of which runs south-west five miles from Snowdon Pool, and several ponds at Pateshull. The other branch flows from the west of Richthorn, a mile west of Leaton. The Worf receives also near Grindle, a small brook from Shifnal, &c. five miles long.

It then continues to Adney, and receives the Wenlock Brook, four miles long, from Wenlock Town. It then proceeds to Shenton, and receives from Holt Preen the Hughley, eight miles long, coming north-east on the east of Belferdine. It then continues to Cressage, crosses Atcham, and receives, on the south of that place,

The *TERN RIVER*, holding a south-west direction of 30 miles from Maer in Staffordshire, close on the west of Oakleyon, the east of Tunstall, and the south of Drayton Town, where it receives a brook, from the south-west of Brough, running west, close on the east of Tern Hill, where it receives, on the south of that place, a small brook, five miles long, from the south of Ash, coming south-east. It then proceeds on the east of Bolas, where it receives, close on the south of that place,

The *SLEEPY MEESE RIVER*, from a mile east of Weston under Lizard and Park, and Wite Sitch, flowing north-east and westerly 19½ miles through Aqualate Meer, where it receives two small brooks, one of which, from Nerbury Manor, runs close on the north of Chetwin. It then continues to Tern, where it receives the *Newport Brook*, running westerly eight miles through Newport Town. It then continues to Walcot, where it receives the

RODON RIVER, which flows almost south 20½ miles from two streams. One of these runs from the east of Tillock, and the other from the south of Bettisfield Park, close on the south of Wem and Youncte, a mile on the east of Preston Hall, and continues through Ice Bridge, on the east of Shawbury, and High Ercall Park.

The Severn then proceeds three parts round Shrewsbury, in the form of a horse-shoe, and receives, on the east side,

The *Meal River*, flowing north-east 12½ miles in three streams. Two of these run from Stiperstones Hill, and the other from the long mountains, through Hanwood. On the south of the same town it receives

The *Rea River*, running north-east 17 miles from Trelystan, and has several branches of little note.

The Severn then proceeds close on the west of Berwick, and winds half a mile round the Isle, where it receives

The *PERRY RIVER*, holding a south-east direction of 18½ miles from Aberville River, on the north of Offestry, flowing on the north-east of Whittington, and close on the east of Ryton and Adcot Hall. The Severn then continues to Melverley, where it receives

The *VIRNWDY RIVER*, flowing 51 miles almost north-east and east from Llynwyddion, &c. on the border of Merionethshire. It washes Llanymynech on the south, and two miles farther receives

The *Tanad River*, which flows 18 miles east and south from Trimysarn and Pennant, through Llangynnog and Llangedwin. It receives four streams, running south-east, one of which flows from Cader Terwyn; the second, the *Rbaidr River*, six miles long, runs through Llanrhacadr; the third from Llangadwaldr, &c. and several other brooks of little note. The Virnwy then continues to Llanfantffraid, where it receives a stream, coming west close on the north-west of Llanfyllin, 9½ miles long, from the mouth of Llanfihangel, and has a branch which runs in the same direction 5½ miles, close on the south of Nantymeichied Hall. It then proceeds close on the south-east of Myfod, and a mile farther receives two branches, the upper one runs south-east 19 miles from Bwlch-y-Pawl, through Llwydiarth Park, and close on the west of Plas Delanog, and the south of Dolobren, and has several small streams of little note. The lower branch proceeds to its sources at Llynngwddion, through Llangadfan, on the west of Llanerfyl and Llanfair. At Llangadfan it receives

The *Turch River*, running south-east $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The Severn then continues half a mile on the east of Pool to Berhiw, where it receives two streams:

The *Rbiew River*, flowing easterly 18 miles from Llyn Mawr on the east of Gowres; and

The *Camlet River*, eight miles long, running north from Church Stoke, and east from Marton Pool. The Severn then washes Newton on the north, and proceeds four miles farther, where it receives a stream, 12 miles long, flowing on the south of Carno. It then continues on the east of Park, and receives another branch which runs east close on the south of Trefeglwys. It then proceeds through Llanydloes, where it comes in two streams, one from Plinlimmon Hill, and the other from near Glas Llyn, close on the south of Glynn. Besides the above rivers, the Severn receives also several brooks of little note.

The northern coast of the BRISTOL CHANNEL or SEVERN SEA then proceeds north-west in a winding direction along Monmouthshire and the south of Wales, from the way to St. David's Head, which abounds with havens and bays. It receives several streams of little note on its way to Goldcliff, as the St. Peri Pill, Callicot Pill, Under Pill, * Magor Pill, Monk-Ditch Pill, and Goldcliff, all of which run south. On the south of Newport it receives

The *Usk River*, flowing south-east and almost south 61 miles from Usk Head, close on the border of Caermarthenshire. It is navigable to the south of Usk. A mile from its mouth it receives

The *Ekwy River*, running south, then south-east $22\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Old Park, and receives, a mile east of Rifea,

The *Sorrewy River*, which flows south 16 miles on the east of Penllyn, and several other brooks of little note from the south border of Brecknockshire.

The Usk then runs close on the east of Newport, and close on the south of Caer Leon, where it receives

The *Avon River*, holding a south direction of 18 miles, close on the east of the same town and Pontypool.

It then continues close on the west of Usk Town, where it receives a small stream from Trelleg, 10 miles long, running west; and half a mile on the west of Abergaveny it receives a small stream, the

Gaveny River, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, running west. It then enters Brecknock, and receives a stream from the south of Gwernevet, $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which runs south. The Usk then proceeds close on the north of Crickhowel, and a little farther receives a small brook in the same direction as the former. It then continues to Brecon, washes that town on the south, and on its way to its sources receives several streams of little note. Those on the north side run easterly, and the *Senny River*, with three others, run north from the south side.

The coast then proceeds to Cardiff, where it receives, two miles on the east of that town,

The *Rumney River*, flowing almost south, then winds east and south-west, and south between the counties of Glamorgan and Monmouth. The coast then continues a mile on the south of that town, where it receives

The *TAVE RIVER*, flowing 34 miles almost south, in two streams, from the Eltid mountains, on the south of Brecon. It is navigable part of the way, and runs close on the east of Landaff, and on the west of Cardiff. It receives several streams, the most remarkable of which is

The *Cunnon River*, which runs south-east $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The coast then continues south-west round Scilly Isle, and on its way receives

The *Elay River*, flowing south, then east and south-east 15 miles from Llantriffent. The coast then proceeds west, between the former island and Barny Isle, to Breaksea Point, where it receives

The *Cowbridge River*, which flows south 10 miles, close on the east of that town. It then washes St. Donant's Castle, and proceeding north-west between Skusker Isle, a mile northward receives

The *Ogmore* and *Venney* Rivers, flowing 18 miles almost south through Bridgend and both the Younsteds, a mile from the mouth, and receive several other streams of little note. It then proceeds two miles on the west of Margan Park, and receives, on its way to Briton Ferry, the *Avon*, which runs south-west 16 miles from the north of Corrwe Vuchan. At the last-mentioned Ferry it receives

* In the middle of the Severn, facing Undy Pill, is situated the Denny.

The NEATH RIVER, which is navigable part of the way, and runs 24 miles south-west, in two streams, from the *Lea* and *Traugbatb Rivers*, on the south of Senny, close on the west of Neath, and receives several other branches of little note. The coast proceeds west, then easterly to on Muonble Point, and a mile on the south of Swansey, close on the east of that town, receives

The Tawy River, holding a south-west direction of 25½ miles from the north of Capel Calwen, and runs on both sides of Forrest. The coast then turns round the last point, and winding west round Cafwell, Oxwick Bays, and Point, to Port-Inon Point, receives, on its way, other two small streams. It then proceeds north-west and north-east round *Worm's Head*, and Holmes, to Whitford Point, where it receives

The LWGHOR RIVER, flowing almost south and then west 22½ miles from the Blackmore mountains, into an estuary of two miles wide, and seven miles long, running close on the west of Llwhor; and south-west of Llanelly it receives

The Dulas and Amon Rivers, on the east side from the same mountains, and several other branches of little note. The coast then proceeds round Kidwelly Point, where it receives two streams coming south-west 14 miles. One of these runs close on the north of Kidwelly, and the other a mile on the south.

The coast then proceeds west to Caermarthen Bar, where it receives

The TOWY RIVER, holding a south, then south-west and almost south direction of 55 miles from the Black Mountains on the north of Dole Goch, on the east border of Cardiganshire, and falls into a large estuary of five miles long, and almost a mile wide, and is navigable to Caermarthen, which it washes on the south-east. On its way thither it receives several streams of little note; and two miles west of that town it receives a stream coming west and south-west 13 miles and a half. Five miles farther it receives

The *Cotby River*, flowing south-west 26 miles from the west of Rescob Forest, and has several other branches of little note.

The Towy then runs close on the north-west of Golden Grove, and on the south of Llandilo-vawr and Newton, where it receives the Kennen River, running west and north nine miles. It then proceeds on the west of Langadoc, where it receives a small stream through that town. It then continues on the east of Abermarles, and a mile on the east of Llanymddvory, where it receives, close on the east of that town, a small stream, nine miles long, running on the west of Glanbrane Park. The Towy then continues through Rescob Forest in two streams to its sources. Besides the above rivers it has several other small branches of little note. It then turns round Llanstopham Point, and receives

The TAVE RIVER, flowing almost south, then south-east 24 miles from the mountains, on the south of Newcastle, and falls into an estuary of a mile and a quarter wide, and three miles long. It washes Laugharn on the east, and receives several streams running south. The coast then continues to Hen Castle, then south, and washes Tenley, where it receives a creek on the south of that town, which runs east four miles. It then proceeds on the west of St. Margaret's and Caldy Islands, along Leadstep Bay and Point, then west and south-west round *Stackpole Head*, washes Broad Haven, and continues round *St. Gwen's Point*, and then north-west of Skemar Isle, then along Pustater Bay, Head of Man, Fresh-water Bay, and Sheppe Isle, where it runs into

The *Milford Haven*, a large estuary, almost two miles wide at its mouth, and 17 miles long, which in capacious enough to contain the whole navy of Britain at once, were proper care employed to render it fit for that purpose. It is situated between the mouth of the St. George's and Bristol Channels, and commands the entrance of both. It has several considerable bays and inlets, and is navigable to within a mile and a half of Haverfordwest, 21 miles from its mouth, and receives two branches.

The *Congledoe River*, flowing in several streams almost south nine miles from St. Catherine's and Llanflynan, close on the east of Haverfordwest to its junction with

The *Cletby River*, which flows almost south-west 13½ miles in several streams from near Llandito, a mile on the west of Narbarth. The coast then proceeds to CARNELS POINT, in the Isle of Anglesea, along St.

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, through Merlas Bay, on the east of Stokum, Gateholm, Skomar, and Grefholm Islands, continues east, then north-east and east, then north and afterwards west on the south of St. Davids', and round ST. BRIDE'S BAY, eight miles and half wide, and nine miles deep. On the north side it receives several brooks of little note. It then proceeds north to ST. DAVID'S HEAD, the second promontory on this westerly coast, then north between Rasey Isle, and the Bishop and his Clerks, along Port Llyskee and *Whitefand Bay*; turns that promontory, and winding north-east and north along Aberpoilt Haven, Aberitby Bay, Abervelin Haven, turns round Stumble Head, and continuing east runs into Fishguard, where it receives, on the east of that town, a small river which runs north-west $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It then continues into Newport Bay, where it receives

The *Thefern River*, which flows south-west and almost west, close on the north of Newport Town, and receives several small brooks of little note. The coast then proceeds north-east along Aberkibor Haven; then east round Pen Kemeys Point, and receives

The *Tivy River*, flowing south-west, then west and north-west $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pentre Rheed, nine miles on the north of Tregaron. It washes that town on the west, Llanpiter on the south, Newcastle and Rillgeran on the north, and Cardigan on the south, and receives several small streams of little note on its way to its sources. The coast then proceeds north between Cardigan Isle, round Mount's Head; then east and north-east round New-Key Point; and then east and north-east two miles on the north of Llanarth. Five miles and a half from the last point it receives

The *Iron River*, running south, then north-west $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north of Blaynpenel Chap. It then continues two miles south of Aberystwith, and receives

The YSTWITH RIVER, holding a westerly direction of $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of the Yftwith, on the south-west border of Montgomeryshire, through the west of Crosswood.

The coast then continues almost north along Cardigan Bay, and close to Aberystwith, where it receives

The RHEIDIEL or RIDOT RIVER, coming south-west and west 20 miles from Plinlimmon Hill. It then continues to Aberdovey, where it receives

The DOVEY flowing west $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bwlchygroffes, and falls into a large estuary from one mile and a quarter to two miles and a quarter wide, and five miles and a half long. It runs three-quarters of a mile on the south of Machynlleth, and receives several streams, the most remarkable of which, 10 miles long, runs south through Aberlleeney; the second runs from Glas Llyn, near Plinlimmon Hill, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the third runs almost north, then north-west 15 miles from near the same place, through Llanbrynmair. The coast then proceeds a mile of Towyn, where it receives

The *Defunny River* from Llytrigaienyr, flowing south-west $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, close on the north-west of Tallylyn. It receives several other brooks of little note on its way to Bermaw or Barmouth, where it receives

The AVONVAWR RIVER, which flows south-west $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Drwsynantucha, near the head of the Dee, and falls into an estuary upwards of a mile in breadth, and five miles long, and proceeds through Barmouth Harbour, close on the north of Dolgelly, where it receives

The *Bery River*, running $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from several streams.

The coast continuing receives, on its way to Harlech Town, several rivulets of little note, the most remarkable of which is

The *Atro River*. This rivulet, which has an estuary of half a mile wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, runs easterly 10 miles from three streams at Llyn Howel, through Llanbedr. It then continues half a mile on the west of the former town, and two miles farther receives

The DWRYD RIVER, flowing in two streams, and connected at one estuary of a mile and a quarter wide. The lower branch runs from Llynmorwynion and Llynconeloy, in two streams, almost west $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and falls into the Traeth Bach, a wide estuary above half a mile broad and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The upper branch runs south-east 16 miles from two miles north of Llyn Gwinedd, through Llynny-ddinas and Beddgelert, and falls into the same

same estuary, through Traelh Mawr, which is three-quarters of a mile wide, and five miles long, and receives several brooks of little note.

The coast then proceeds westerly, close to Cricceth Town, and three miles farther receives a stream which flows in two branches $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south. One of these runs close on the south of Dolbenmaen. It then continues to Pwllheli Harbour, where it receives

The SOEN RIVER, which runs winding south-west, then east and almost south, then east 13 miles through Abereirch, and close on the east of Pwllheli Town, where it receives a small stream, running easterly eight miles, from half a mile east of Llandidwen, and several other brooks of little note.

The coast then continues through St. Tudwal's Road, where it receives a small river which runs easterly $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Aberfoch. It then continues a mile on the east of Pudwal's Islands, turns round Wylfa Point, and proceeds along Ceiriad Road, and Hell's Mouth, on the north of Ynis, Gwyland, close on Aberdaron. It then turns Penycil; proceeds through the sound $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north of Bardsey Island; turns LHYN POINT, and continues north-east to the straits of Menai. On its way thither it runs close on the west of Newen, Clynnog, and Fawr, and receives several streams of little note, the most remarkable of which runs east through Llynniau, Nantlee, and Llanllyfni. It then proceeds along Caernarvon Bay, where it runs into

The STRAITS OF MANAI, through the SWILLY, which separates the Isle of Anglesea on the north-east, from Caernarvonshire on the south-east. These straits are from one to half a mile wide, and 17 miles long. A mile from the west mouth it receives

The *Correa River*, flowing north-west, then east and north 12 miles from Llyn-y-gader, through Bettws, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea. It washes Caernarfon or Caernarvon, where it receives, close on the south-west of that town,

The *Seint River*, coming north-east and south-west 13 miles from Snowdon, close on the north-east of Dolbadern Castle. It then enters the Isle of Anglesea, and proceeds north-east round Llanddwyn Abbey, and a little farther receives

The KEVENEY RIVER, running south-east $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Llanffinnan, through a large estuary of a mile wide, and four miles long. It then continues on, and receives four streams which run south-east: one, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from Llanchristiotis; the second, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, through Aberffraw; the third, five miles long, from Gwalchmai; and the fourth from the south-east of Llanerchymedd, falls into Cymmyran Bay, through a strait, flowing from north to south in a winding direction, forming several inlets, and coming into it a small stream which runs south-west six miles from the south of Llanflewyn. The coast then continues along Holy-Head Island, and on its way forms several creeks. It then recedes east, washes Holy-Head Town, and continuing north along Bulkley's Bay to CARMEL'S POINT, turns that point and recedes east to Aclianus's Point. On its way thither it receives several small streams and forms several inlets of little note. It then turns the last-mentioned point, and runs half a mile on the north of Amlwch. It then continues half a mile on the west of Inis Gadarn, and opposite to it receives a small stream flowing south, then north-east $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paris Mountains, through Dulas, and falls into a wide estuary; and on its way round Red-Wharff Bay receives several brooks of little note. It then continues easterly to Trwyndu Point, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, opposite to which, is situated Priefholme Island.

The coast then opens a wide mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, to admit water into the straits of Menai. It then proceeds south-east inland, along Crofs Road, and washes Beaumaris on the east on its way to Bangor, situated on the east of Menai Straits. It runs on the north and east of the last-mentioned city, and receives two small rivers, one of which flows four miles almost north from Pentir. The other,

The OGWEN RIVER, runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost north from Llyn Idwral and Llyn Ogwen, &c. close on the east of Llandygan. It then proceeds north-east to Great Orme's Head, and on its way thither receives, besides several brooks of little note,

GEORGE'S CHANNEL, through Merlas Bay, on the east of Stokum, Gateholm, Skomar, and Gresholm Islands, continues east, then north-east and east, then north and afterwards west on the south of St. Davids', and round ST. BRIDE'S BAY, eight miles and half wide, and nine miles deep. On the north side it receives several brooks of little note. It then proceeds north to ST. DAVID'S HEAD, the second promontory on this westerly coast, then north between Rassey Isle, and the Bishop and his Clerks, along Port Llyfkee and *Whitesand Bay*; turns that promontory, and winding north-east and north along Aberpoilt Haven, Aberitby Bay, Abervelin Haven, turns round Stumble Head, and continuing east runs into Fishguard, where it receives, on the east of that town, a small river which runs north-west $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It then continues into Newport Bay, where it receives

The *Tbefern River*, which flows south-west and almost west, close on the north of Newport Town, and receives several small brooks of little note. The coast then proceeds north-east along Aberkibor Haven; then east round Pen Kemeys Point, and receives

The *Tivy River*, flowing south-west, then west and north-west $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Pentre Rheed, nine miles on the north of Tregaron. It washes that town on the west, Llanpiter on the south, Newcastle and Rillgeran on the north, and Cardigan on the south, and receives several small streams of little note on its way to its sources. The coast then proceeds north between Cardigan Isle, round Mount's Head; then east and north-east round New-Key Point; and then east and north-east two miles on the north of Llanarth. Five miles and a half from the last point it receives

The *Iron River*, running south, then north-west $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the north of Blaynpenel Chap. It then continues two miles south of Aberystwith, and receives

The YSTWITH RIVER, holding a westerly direction of $24\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the head of the Yftwith, on the south-west border of Montgomeryshire, through the west of Crosswood.

The coast then continues almost north along Cardigan Bay, and close to Aberystwith, where it receives

The RHEIDIEL or RIDOT RIVER, coming south-west and west 20 miles from Plinlimmon Hill. It then continues to Aberdovey, where it receives

The DOVEY flowing west $34\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Bwlchygroffes, and falls into a large estuary from one mile and a quarter to two miles and a quarter wide, and five miles and a half long. It runs three-quarters of a mile on the south of Machynlleth, and receives several streams, the most remarkable of which, 10 miles long, runs south through Aberlleenev; the second runs from Glas Llyn, near Plinlimmon Hill, $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles; the third runs almost north, then north-west 15 miles from near the same place, through Llanbrynmair. The coast then proceeds a mile of Towyn, where it receives

The *Defunny River* from Llytrigaieny, flowing south-west $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles, close on the north-west of Tallylyn. It receives several other brooks of little note on its way to Barmaw or Barmouth, where it receives

The AVONVAWR RIVER, which flows south-west $21\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Drwsynantucha, near the head of the Dee, and falls into an estuary upwards of a mile in breadth, and five miles long, and proceeds through Barmouth Harbour, close on the north of Dolgelly, where it receives

The *Bery River*, running $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles south from several streams.

The coast continuing receives, on its way to Harlech Town, several rivulets of little note, the most remarkable of which is

The *Atro River*. This rivulet, which has an estuary of half a mile wide, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, runs easterly 10 miles from three streams at Llyn Howel, through Llanbedr. It then continues half a mile on the west of the former town, and two miles farther receives

The DWRYD RIVER, flowing in two streams, and connected at one estuary of a mile and a quarter wide. The lower branch runs from Llynymorwynion and Llynconeloy, in two streams, almost west $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and falls into the Traeth Bach, a wide estuary above half a mile broad and $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long. The upper branch runs south-east 16 miles from two miles north of Llyn Gwinedd, through Llynny-ddinas and Beddgelert, and falls into the same

same estuary, through Traelh Mawr, which is three-quarters of a mile wide, and five miles long, and receives several brooks of little note.

The coast then proceeds westerly, close to Cricceth Town, and three miles farther receives a stream which flows in two branches $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles south. One of these runs close on the south of Dolbenmaen. It then continues to Pwllheli Harbour, where it receives

The SOEN RIVER, which runs winding south-west, then east and almost south, then east 13 miles through Abercirth, and close on the east of Pwllheli Town, where it receives a small stream, running easterly eight miles, from half a mile east of Llandidwen, and several other brooks of little note.

The coast then continues through St. Tudwal's Road, where it receives a small river which runs easterly $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Aberfoch. It then continues a mile on the east of Pudwal's Islands, turns round Wylfa Point, and proceeds along Ceiriad Road, and Hell's Mouth, on the north of Ynis, Gwyland, close on Aberdaron. It then turns Penycil; proceeds through the sound $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles on the north of Bardsey Island; turns LHYN POINT, and continues north-east to the straits of Menai. On its way thither it runs close on the west of Newen, Clynnog, and Fawr, and receives several streams of little note, the most remarkable of which runs east through Llynniau, Nantlee, and Llanllyfni. It then proceeds along Caernarvon Bay, where it runs into

The STRAITS OF MANAI, through the SWILLY, which separates the Isle of Anglesea on the north-east, from Caernarvonshire on the south-east. These straits are from one to half a mile wide, and $1\frac{1}{7}$ miles long. A mile from the west mouth it receives

The *Correa River*, flowing north-west, then east and north 12 miles from Llyn-y-gader, through Bettws, $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the sea. It washes Caernarfon or Caernarvon, where it receives, close on the south-west of that town,

The *Seint River*, coming north-east and south-west 13 miles from Snowdon, close on the north-east of Dolbadern Castle. It then enters the Isle of Anglesea, and proceeds north-east round Llanddwyn Abbey, and a little farther receives

The KEVENEY RIVER, running south-east $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Llanffinnan, through a large estuary of a mile wide, and four miles long. It then continues on, and receives four streams which run south-east: one, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, from Llanchriftiotis; the second, $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, through Aberffraw; the third, five miles long, from Gwalchmai; and the fourth from the south-east of Llanerchymedd, falls into Cymmyran Bay, through a strait, flowing from north to south in a winding direction, forming several inlets, and coming into it a small stream which runs south-west six miles from the south of Llanflewyn. The coast then continues along Holy-Head Island, and on its way forms several creeks. It then recedes east, washes Holy-Head Town, and continuing north along Bulkley's Bay to CARMEL'S POINT, turns that point and recedes east to Aclianus's Point. On its way thither it receives several small streams and forms several inlets of little note. It then turns the last-mentioned point, and runs half a mile on the north of Amlwch. It then continues half a mile on the west of Inis Gadarn, and opposite to it receives a small stream flowing south, then north-east $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paris Mountains, through Dulas, and falls into a wide estuary; and on its way round Red-Wharff Bay receives several brooks of little note. It then continues easterly to Trwyndu Point, at the distance of a quarter of a mile, opposite to which, is situated Priesholme Island.

The coast then opens a wide mouth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles broad, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, to admit water into the straits of Menai. It then proceeds south-east inland, along Crofs Road, and washes Beaumaris on the east on its way to Bangor, situated on the east of Menai Straits. It runs on the north and east of the last-mentioned city, and receives two small rivers, one of which flows four miles almost north from Pentir. The other,

The OGWEN RIVER, runs $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles almost north from Llyn Idwral and Llyn Ogwen, &c. close on the east of Llandygan. It then proceeds north-east to Great Orme's Head, and on its way thither receives, besides several brooks of little note,

The CONWAY RIVER, which holds a north-east, then north-west and almost north direction of 27 miles from Llyn Conwy, and has several small streams coming on each side. The town of Conway is washed on the east, and Llanrwst on the south-west, and receives, on the north of Capel Garmon,

The *Llugwy River*, running 10½ miles easterly, in two streams, from the east of Llanberris, through Llyn-aurcapel-cerrig, and from Ffynnon, Llygwy, &c. The coast then continues round Great Orme's Head, and proceeds easterly to point of Air. On its way thither it receives several small brooks of little note, and

The CLWYD RIVER, flowing almost north-west in two streams, 23½ miles from Pwll-y-bi and Berwen. The western branch traverses Ruthian, and the other runs a mile on the east of the same town, a mile north of which they both unite. It continues on the west of Cotton Hall, on the east of Lleweny, and the west of Pont Ryffyh, Llanerch, St. Afaph, and Rhyddlan; and receives, on the south of the last place, a stream from Bruk Kilm, running north-west, and almost east 7½ miles, close on the south of Newmarket. A mile farther it receives

The *Elwy River*, flowing from several springs north-east and almost east, then north 25 miles from the south-west of Gwytherin and Chwthlyn. On the south of Commes, Hafodunos, Grathewin, Bronhaylogh, on the south and north of Llanfair, Dolhaiarn, on the north of Plafisa, Tanygaer, and the south of Cefn, Plafcoch, and close on the west of the city of St. Afaph. Two miles west of Llanyfydd it receives

The *Alet River*, flowing almost north-east 8½ miles from Llyn Alet, close on the south and east of Dyffryn Alet, and several other small brooks of little note. The Clwyd then proceeds to Pont Ryffrk, and a little farther on receives a stream, 5½ miles long, from Nannerch, running almost east a mile on the south of Caerwys. On its way to Llanychen it receives three streams, one of which runs north-east from three miles on the north of Nantilyn, between Gwaun-ynnoy and Segrwyd, a mile on the south of Denbigh Town; the second, 5½ miles long, runs from the east of Nantilyn; and the third runs from two streams, two or three miles on the west of Clogcainog and Cyfylliog, on the west of Pool Park. The coast then turns point of Air, where it receives

The DEE RIVER, flowing north-east, then east and north and north-west 105 miles, from a conflux of streams on the south-west of Bala, and falls into a wide estuary of 4½ miles wide at its mouth, and 14½ miles long. It admits ships to Park Gate seven miles, and to Chester 19 miles, but part of the way through a channel. On its way to Chester it receives several small brooks, and washes Flint on the north; Park Gate on the south-west, and proceeds winding on the west, and close on the south of that City, through Hambridge, and on the east of Eaton, where it receives a small brook from the east of Malpas, 9½ miles long, running north close between Holt and Farndon. It then continues from two or three miles north of these towns, and receives the *Pulford Brook*, which runs east seven miles, and

The ALLEN RIVER, flowing north and south-east, then north-east and east 28½ miles from Bwlchyrhiwfelen, on the south of Llandegle, close on the east of Mold, through Caergwrle. A mile on the south of the last town it receives a small stream, seven miles long, running easterly. It then proceeds on the north of Gresford and Trefalen Hall.

The Dee then continues winding to Pickhill Hall, where it receives

The *Chywedog River*, running easterly 10½ miles from several streams. Three of these run on the south of Wrexham from Mineral Chapel, and the other through the north of that town. At the same place it receives a small brook, 10 miles long, which divides Cheshire from part of Flintshire, and which flows north, and then north-west on the east of Fenn's Hall and Ifcoed; it receives also another brook from Oakley, on the east of Ellesmere.

The Dee then continues on the north of Gwernhaylod, and receives

The *Ceiriog River*, flowing easterly 16½ miles from near Cader Ferwyn, on the north of Glynn, south of Chirk Castle, and close on the south of Chirk.

The Dee then proceeds close on the north of Llangollen, and receives several brooks on its way to Corwen. It then continues to Langer, where it receives the

Alwen

Alwen River, 13½ miles long, flowing almost south-east in two streams, one from Llyn Llymbren and Llyn Alwen, through Pont Alwen, and close on the west of Bettws-gwerfyl-goch. The other runs from Capel Voelas, close on the west of Cerigy, Druidion, on the North of Maermor, and the south of Rug, and has several branches of little note. It then proceeds to Bala, where it receives the *Trawwrin River*, running almost east 13 miles from Llyn Trewern, on the north-east of Arrenig. The Dee then continues through Pemblemere, half a mile wide, and three miles long; at the farthest part of which it receives three small streams, the Dee and two others.

The coast then proceeds 7½ miles north-east of Cheshire, and receives

The *MERSEY RIVER*, flowing south-west and then north-west 84½ miles from a conflux of small streams, near the junction of Cheshire, with Derbyshire and Yorkshire, that form the boundary between Lancashire and Cheshire, under the name of Etherow, and falls into the Irish Sea, through a large estuary of 1½ miles wide at its mouth, and in some places 2½, and 18½ miles long. It is navigable for ships to Liverpool three miles from its mouth; and part of the way for barges to Warrington 27 miles. Opposite to Liverpool it receives the

Wallissey Pool, which runs almost north-east seven miles from three springs. Two of these flow from Newton or Larton; and the third, which proceeds north-west, runs 5½ miles from Brimstage. It then proceeds to Court Hall, and receives a small brook, 5½ miles long, running almost north. It then continues to Stanley and Boet Houses, where it receives

The *Beefton Brook*, flowing east and north 20½ miles from the south-west of Peckfonton Hall, through the Mere, Stanford Bridge, and Bridge Trafford, and then falls into the Mersey in two branches. It has several streams of little note, which run from Tarporley and Delamere Forest. The Mersey then proceeds two miles north-west of Fordham, where it receives

The *WEEVER*, the principal river of the middle of Cheshire. It rises in several streams a mile south of Burwardley, on the edge of Shropshire, and holding a course south-east, then almost north and north-west of 50½ miles, runs close to Cholmondely and Park. It then continues close on the west of Wenbury, where it receives

The *Steer Brook*, which runs almost south, then east 6½ miles from Egerton Hall and Osmer, through Bar Mere, and then proceeds through Stanford Bridge. Near two miles farther it receives a small brook from Cornbermere Hall, &c. It then continues on the west of Austerston, where it receives a small stream, 9½ miles long, from Halmer End, south of Medely, on the north-west border of Staffordshire, a mile on the south of Betley.

The Weever then runs close on the west of Nantwich; and two miles lower down receives two streams, one of which, seven miles long, runs east from the east of Ridley Hall. The other runs from a conflux of small streams on the north-west border of the same county. One of these streams flows 13 miles from three springs; one of which rises half a mile on the east of Eardly Hall; the second runs from the north-east of Audley; the third from Miles Green, on the south of the last village, on the east of and through Crew Hall; and the fourth from Budgley, on the north of Betley, running through Betley Mere, and unites with the former brook at West End. The Weever then proceeds close to Weever Hall; and a mile on the south of it receives

The *Afb Brook*, 11 miles long, running from several streams on Delamere Forest, through Oulton Hall. It then continues close on the east of Vale Royal, and traverses Northwich, where it receives, close on the south of that town,

The *DANE RIVER*, 31 miles long, which rises at Threeshire Head, and Forest Chapel, near the junction of Derbyshire and Staffordshire with Cheshire, and forming, for some way, the limits between the two last counties. It first runs westerly, then north-west, close on the north of Congleton, between Davenport and Swettenham Halls, through Cranage Bridge, on the north of Holms Chapel, and half a mile on the north of Middlewich, where it receives

The *Croke River*, eight miles long, which runs from Bagmere, close on the south-east of Brereton Hall, and washes Middlewich on the east. It then proceeds a quarter of a mile farther, and receives

The *Wheelock River*, which flows almost north-west 16½ miles from several streams, near Kid Crew and Moreton Hall, on the north-west border of Staffordshire and Cheshire. It proceeds close on the east of Lawton, a mile south of Sandbach, in its course to join the Dane at the last-mentioned town. The Dane then continues to Northwich. And the Weever proceeds winding to its mouth. Three-quarters of a mile from Northwich the latter receives a stream, in three branches, running west 18 miles from Gawsworth and Birtles Hall, on the north and south of Capesthorpe. Near Northwich it receives also, from Hodge Hill, a small brook, 12 miles long, which runs through Goostrey. A mile on the east of Lostock it receives a brook running south-east and west 12½ miles from Whitley Heath, close on the west of Lower Tabley. The Weever then proceeds half a mile on the south of Marbury Hall, and on the east and west of the last-mentioned place receives two small brooks, one of which runs through Budworth Mere, and the other six miles from Nercroft Brook. It then continues through Acton Bridge, on the south-west of Acton Hall, and on the north-east of Frodsham, through the bridge of that name, and falls into the Mersey.

The Mersey then proceeds close on the south of Warrington; and on its way thither receives several small brooks of little note, except

The *Sankey River*, or brook, flowing south-east, then north-east 15½ miles from Rainford, Eccleston, and Prenot, through St. Helen. Near Hulme it receives the *Newton Brook*, running south-east, then almost south 11 miles from Winstanley, through Ashton and Newton. It then continues to Bixton Hall, where it receives

The *BOLLING RIVER*, 25 miles long, which rises in the hilly moors on the south of Macclesfield, and passing that town, takes a north-west course through Prestbury, close on the north of Mottram St. Andrews, and Wilmslow, where it receives, half a mile west of the last place,

The *Dean Water*, running north-west 11 miles from several streams in the same hilly moors, on the north-east of Macclesfield, flowing between Adlington and Bunnis Halls. The Bolling then continues through New Bridge, where it receives

The *Birkin River*, coming in four streams north-east nine miles from Fulth Hall, near Wilmslow, through Mabblerley. The second branch, eight miles long, from Nether Alderley, traverses the east of Tatton Park; the third from Knutsford, runs through Tatton-Turn Meres and Tatton Park; and the fourth from the Mere, on the east of Mere Town, runs through Rothern Mere. The Bolling then proceeds on the south-west of Dunham Park, and falls into the Mersey.

The Mersey then continues close on the north-west of Warburton, a mile farther, and receives a small brook from the north of Cross Green, which runs west seven miles through Timperley, a mile on the north of Altringham. On the opposite side it receives, at Glazenbrook,

The *Leigh Brook* from several streams, running south 14 miles from Hindley, West Houghton, Hulstons, and Hall, &c. on both sides of Leigh Town, and on the west of Chatmoss. It then continues to Irlam Hall, where it receives

The *IRWELL RIVER*, flowing south and then south-west 18 miles from several streams in the hilly moors of Hapton. At Windy Bank, Shorneyford, Igamble Side, and on the west of Haslingden, runs close on the west of Bury, and Banlow Told, where it receives

The *Roch River*, 15 miles long, which rises at Dean Head, on the neighbouring ridge of hills called Blackstone Edge, and joined by several streams on both sides, runs south-west, passes Rochdale, and unites with the Irwell on the east of Radcliff.

It then continues to half a mile on the east of Framworth, where it receives the Bolton Brook, which runs almost south 12½ miles in two streams from Darwen Moors, a mile on the east of Bolton Town. The Irwell then traverses the west of Manchester, where it receives, on the north of that town,

The *Irk River*, 10½ miles long, coming south and west from Royton and Oldham. Close on the south of the same town it receives

The

The *Medlock River*, which springs from Befon Hill, on the west border of Yorkshire, and runs south-west 13 miles. It has a branch also from Oldham. It then proceeds on the north of Stafford Hall, and joins the Mersey at Irlam Hall. The Mersey then continues to Cheadle, where it receives a small brook which runs north-west 10½ miles from Bollinghurst and Lyme Park, close on the north of Norbury or Peyton Park. It then proceeds close to Stockport, where it receives

The *GOYT RIVER*, which may be reckoned a parent of the Mersey, and which forms the boundary of the western extremity of Cheshire. It runs south-west 23½ miles from the west of Clough Moss, on the south-west corner of Yorkshire, through Stayley Bridge, and close on the south of Ashton under Line. It then proceeds through New Bridge, and half a mile south of Chad Kirk. A mile east of the last place it receives

The *ETHEROW RIVER*, which may be reckoned the other parent of the Mersey, flowing south-west 21 miles from Salterbrook House, on the border of Yorkshire, on the south of Woodhead Chapel, and forms the boundary of the eastern extremity of Cheshire. A mile east of Chad Kirk it meets

The *GOYT RIVER*, flowing north and north-east 19½ miles from Moss House, and forming the limit between Derbyshire and Cheshire, runs through Whatley Bridge; these two rivers, when joined at Water Meeting, proceed in one stream to Stockport.

The coast of Lancashire then proceeds north-east along the Irish Sea, a mile on the west of Ince Blundell, to the Land Mark, where it receives

The *Alt River*, flowing north-west 12½ miles in several streams from Knowsley Park, Hayton, and west of Nem's Green, on the north-east of Stanil Park and Ince Blundell. The coast then continued, receives

The *RIBBLE*, the principal river in the middle of Lancashire, which rises at Cam Hill, on the north-west corner of Yorkshire, and runs southwards between the noted mountains of Wharfedale, Ingleborough and Pennigant, between Settle and Giggleswick, and then south-west on the east of Halton; washes Gisburn Park on the west, and proceeding west of Clitheroe to Milton receives, on its way thither, several small streams of little note. On the south of the last-mentioned place it receives

The *HODDER RIVER*, which runs winding almost south 16½ miles from Holland Knots, close on the east of Slaidburn, forming the boundary of the two counties part of the way, and receives, near Dunfop Bridge, two small streams of little note, seven miles long, which run south. The Ribble then continues a mile farther, and receives

The *CALDER RIVER*, flowing westerly 24½ miles from the Moors on the border of Yorkshire, close on the south of Colne, Padiham, and Whalley, and receives several streams of little note. The most remarkable of these run north-west eight miles through Townly Park, on the north and west of Burnley; another, six miles long, runs from Oswaldtwistle, in a northern direction, through Dunken Park.

The Ribble then continues through a rich vale, on the north of Salisbury Park, close on the north of Ribchester and Walton le Dale, where it receives, on the west of last place,

The *DARWENT RIVER*, which runs north-west from the hills near Over Darwent, 18½ miles from Langshaw Head, a mile south-west of Blackburn Town, close on the west of Leysey Hall, and on the east of Bolton Hall. The Ribble then proceeds a mile on the south of Preston, and immediately below Penwertham, widens into a shallow broad estuary, which makes an opening in the sea coast 4½ miles wide, and 11 miles long; but it is not navigable for vessels of any burthen. The Ribble, at some periods, is a very inconsiderable stream; but during heavy rains it brings down vast quantities of water with great impetuosity. On the south of the estuary it receives, near Much Hool,

The *DOUGLAS RIVER*, which winds southerly, then north-west and north 32 miles from the Moors near Anglezark, runs through Wigham, and on the east of Latham Hall. Near Ryfford it receives

The *Eller Brook*, 6½ miles long, from the north of Latham. Two miles farther it receives

The *Yarrow and Lofstock Rivers*, both of which run in one stream for a mile. The latter proceeds north, then south 12 miles from Whittle in the Woods; and the former runs south-east, then westerly 15½ miles from

the south of Woodfold, near Wheelton, on the east and west of Chorley, close on the north of Eccleston. Near North Meals it receives another small stream from Ormskirk, flowing almost north 10½ miles. All these rivers have several streams of little note.

The coast then proceeds north, and enters westerly the estuary of Morecombe, 10½ miles wide at its mouth, and 10 miles long. It receives

The *WYER RIVER*, flowing in several streams 13½ miles from the wild country of Wyensdale, on the borders of Yorkshire, running first west and south to Garstang, and receives many streams from the east and south, which turn in due west when passing Poulton; on the east it bends northerly, and expands into a sort of basin, called *Wyer-Water*; but contracting again, enters the sea by a narrow channel, which has sufficient depth of water to afford an entrance and safe harbour for ships of burthen.

At St. Michael's it receives a stream which flows in three branches westerly and northerly, six miles from Alton and White Chapel, &c. It then proceeds northerly, and receives a small stream from Moorhede, 4½ miles long. It then continues to Sunderland Point, where it receives

The *LOYNE or LUNE RIVER*, 39 miles long, which springs from the Fells on the southern part of Westmoreland, and runs, in different branches, on the south of Orton, keeping a direct southern course on the east of Wellington Park, and close on the east of Kirby Lonsdale. It receives, near Wellington,

The *Roather River*, 12 miles long, flowing west, then south and south-west from the borders of Westmoreland, on the south of Wild-Boar Fell. It receives two of its branches;

The *Garfdal Brook*, running west nine miles on the east of Sedbergh from Dander Mire, half a mile from the Yore River. It then continues on the south-east and south of that town, and unites with

The *Dent Brook*, which comes westerly 10 miles from the Dale Head, on the south of Fell Top, close on the north-west of Dent Town.

The Loyne then enters Lancashire, and proceeding westerly receives

The *Greata Brook*, flowing south-east and west 9½ miles from Scales and High Pike in Yorkshire, on the west and south of Whernside Hill, close on the west of Ingleton, and the south of Black Burton, and receives

The *Wenning Brook*, from the same county, which proceeds westerly 14½ miles from the east of Wharfe, and on the west of Settle, through Bentham and Hornby. And then flowing through a delightful romantic dale, on the west of Hornby, reaches Lancaster, where it becomes navigable for ships, though vessels of considerable burthen cannot, without difficulty, approach only within two miles of the town. Below Lancaster it expands into a basin, 2½ miles long, and enters the sea at Sunderland Point, where it is a quarter of a mile wide, and receives a small brook, in two streams, from near Whitraw and Higher Salter, flowing north-west and west four miles.

The coast then proceeds round Poulton Chap, and Heytham Point, to Warton, and on the east of Burton, receives a small stream from the borders of Westmoreland, which comes south-west 3½ miles. It then proceeds north-west round Arncliffe Point, and receives

The *KENT RIVER*, rising from an union of streams from the Fells on the west of Westmoreland, and running south 34 miles, and receiving many streams from the east that flow in a southern direction. It proceeds on, passes Kentmeer, Tern, Kendal, Levens Park, and expands into a broad estuary, a mile wide and five miles long, navigable to Mitthorn. It receives

The *Cracke River*, which flows south 10 miles in several streams from Applethwaite and Strickland, between Lyth Fell and Underbarrow Scar, and falls into the same estuary. At Dallum Tower it receives

The *Beela or Beeloo River*, flowing south-west and northerly 17 miles in several streams from the Fells, on the east of Kendal, and proceeding on the east and west of Old Hutton, meeting with two streams a mile east of Milthorpe, one of which, like the former, comes from the same Fells, and the other runs south and westerly eight miles on the south of Farlton.

The

The *Winster River*, flows southward eight miles from Clayborough Heath, forming the boundary line of Lancashire and Westmoreland, empties itself into the mouth of the Ken.

The coast of the estuary of Morecombe takes a south-west direction round Humphrey Point, and enters the *LEVEN WATER*, a small estuary fordable at low water, which receives

The *LEVEN RIVER*, that runs south-east and southerly in two branches. One of these flows from Eagles Crag, and Bow Fell, in the western corner of Westmoreland, through *Routbay River*, *Carfmore Water*, and *Rydal Water*, close on the west of Rydal Hall and Ambleside. The other, the *Bratbay River*, runs through *Elter Water*. They unite their streams at the western corner of the head of the Lake, at a place called the Three-foot-brander, and after a short course of three-quarters of a mile, enter Windermere, the most extensive piece of water in England, being about 10 miles in length, though no where one in breadth. Its direction is south; and its general depth in the middle is 90 feet; but opposite to Ecclefrigg Crag it is 222 feet. The bottom consists of smooth horizontal slate rocks. Before storms it has a current in a direction opposite to that from which the wind comes. The boundary of the counties of Westmoreland and Lancashire passes through the northern part of this lake; but the southern is entirely in Lancashire. Its islands or holms all belong to Westmoreland. Windermere is a capital object to those who make the tour of the northern lakes; and affords many striking points of view. It discharges itself into the Leven River, which conveys its waters to the estuary.

Eastbwaite Water is a small meer, situated on the south of Hawke's Head, on the Furness, running from it in a small stream into Windermere. At the farther end the Leven Water receives the

Crake River, running south six miles from the north of Coniston, through Coniston Water, two miles long, situated in Furness, parallel to Windermere, and which proceeding close on the east of Blawith, runs into the estuary. Between these lakes runs a small stream, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, which falls into the estuary on the east of Loulton, and receives several streams of little note. One of these runs close on the west of Cantmel; and the two others run on the south and north of Ulverston. The coast of the estuary, proceeding south-west, opens a wide passage between the isle of Walney and the main land, to the Duddon Mouth, in which is situated the Fonley Pile and Speen Island, and receives into it a small stream, four miles long, which flows through Datton. The coast then quits the estuary, and turns north-west along the former island to the

DUDDON RIVER, which springs from Langdale, on the border of Westmoreland, holding a southern direction between Cumberland and Lancashire. It passes close on the east of Ulpha and Park, on the west of Broughton, and running through Duddon Bridge falls into a large estuary, four miles long, and one mile and a half in breadth.

All the former rivers and their branches, which fall into the Irish Sea, are not of great extent as the mountains' tops are for the most part their boundary, which extend 290 miles in circumference from Carnels Point, in the Isle of Anglesea, to Black Comb in Cumberland; they are bounded on the north by the Fells of Cumberland and Westmoreland, on the east by the Appenin, or the northern chain of mountains, and on the south by the Welsh range of mountains and highland.

The coast then proceeds west; turns north-west to ST. BEE'S HEAD, and at Ravenglass receives

The *ESK RIVER*, $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, and its branch, the *Bleng River*, which springs from the Fells of Cumberland and *Devock Lake*, as well as the *Irt River*, flowing south-west 17 miles, through West Water and Westdale, and the *Mile River*, from Burnmoor Tarn, which like the former runs into Ravenglass Water.

The *CALDER RIVER* rises in the forest of Copland, and takes a south-west course of $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles through Ponsonby, and on the west of Scafe Hall.

The *EHEN RIVER*, from the west of Borrowdale Fells, running westerly and south nine miles through *ENNERDALE WATER*, one mile and three-quarters long, traverses Egremont, and receives, on its way to its mouth, several small streams, such as those from the west of Arleedon, Swinside, Hail, &c. On its way to St. Bee's it receives several streams of little note, and then proceeds north-west round that point to the Solway Firth, washes Whitehaven, and continues to Workington, where it receives, close on the north of that town,

The DERWENT RIVER, which in several streams run north and westerly 32 miles from the Borrowdale Fells, on the west border of Westmoreland; passes on each side of Borrowdale, and flowing through delightfully romantic dales, receives

The GREETA RIVER, flowing north and west 11 miles from a conflux of small streams that take their rise at Saddle Back, Dod Fell, and Withburn, on the northern border of Westmoreland, and flowing through LEATHERS WATER, and St. John's Vale, close on the north of Kefwick, falls into the Derwent, at the north end of Derwent Water.

The Derwent then proceeds through *Bassenthwaite Water*, and receives, on the south of that lake, a small stream, seven miles long, which flows north from the Fells, on the east of Newland. It then continues close on the east and south of Armathwaite and Cockermouth, and receives, through that town,

The COCKER RIVER, which holds a north-east direction 17 miles from the west of Borrowdale and Water End, flowing through *Bullemere Water*, *Crommack Water*, three miles long, and Lewes Water. The Derwent then passes on the north of Clifton; and on the east of that village, receives

The MARRON RIVER, which keeps a northern direction 8½ miles, close on the west of Dean. It then proceeds close on the north of Workington, and at that place falls into the sea. The coast then proceeds to Maryport, and receives

The ELLEN RIVER, running northerly and south-west 19 miles from *Over Water* and Caldbeck Fells, through Ierby, and on the south of Brayton Hall. The coast then continues on the north and south of Alonby, and receives two small streams, five miles long, from the north of Bayton Hall. It then proceeds to Skinbirnefs, where it opens into a wide estuary, two miles broad and three long; at the farther end of which it flows into two branches. The southernmost of these receives

The WAVER RIVER, flowing north-west 15 miles in two streams from Catland's Fells, on the west of Clea Hall, through Abby Holm, and falls into an estuary. The northern branch,

The WAMPOOL RIVER, in several streams, holds a northern and north-west direction of 20 miles from Westward Forest, on the west of Wigton, and passing on the north and east of Kirkbridge, falls into the same estuary. The coast then enters the Solway Firth, which receives

The EDEN River, that flows in several streams north-west 65 miles from the east of Wild-Boar-Fell, on the north-west border of Yorkshire, one of the highest spots in England, where the rivers Yore, Lune, Roather, and Swale take their rise, and proceeds to Solway Firth, a large estuary, flowing through Wharton Hall, close on the east of Kirby Stephen, and receiving on the west a small stream, 7½ miles long, from Mallerstang Forest. It then flows to Musgrave, and receives two small streams, one from Stainmoor Forest, 7½ miles long, flowing westerly; and another from Lune Forest, seven miles long, which runs through Brough and Appleby. On its way to Temple Sowerby it receives many other streams, two of which come from Orton Moor; a third from Gure and Sharp; and a fourth and fifth from the hills on the border of the county of Durham. It then arrives at the border of Cumberland, and receives a small brook in two streams from the above hills, one of which runs on the south of Hougil Castle, and the other divides part of the two counties from the hills to the Westward. The Eden then proceeding to Kirk Ofwald, receives

The EMONT RIVER, forming part of the way the boundary line, from the Fells of Westmoreland, holding a north and north-west direction of 22 miles on the south of Gawborrow Hall, running through *Broadwater* and ULLESWATER, 7½ miles long, and Emont Bridge on the south of Penrith, where it receives

The LOWTHER RIVER, running in several streams from Birbeck Fell and Swindale, through *Howefwater*, between Grange and Brampton, where both branches unite and keep a northern direction close on the west of Lowther Hall. All the above lakes are formed in the hollow of the Fells of Cumberland and Westmoreland, which extend 20 miles across the country, having commonly pebble or rocky bottoms, and small streams running through them from these Fells, which preserve the water clear.

The

The Eden then proceeds on the west of Kirk Ofwald, along the west side of Barren-Wood Park, and close on the west of Nunnery, and receives several streams which run westerly from Thackmoor, Hartside, and Crofs Fells. It then continues close on the east of Warwick, and at the bridge of that place, receives a brook, running north-east eight miles from Croglin. A mile farther it receives

The *IRTKING RIVER*, which holds a south and south-east direction from a conflux of small streams on the border of Northumberland, forming the boundary of the counties from its sources to the Pitwall. It passes on the north of Neward Castle and Brampton, and falls into the Eden at Newby. One of its branches, which has its rise at Gilliam-Briggs Pike, runs 13 miles through King's Forest of Geltisdale, on the east and north of Castle Carrick; the second and third hold a south-west direction, 12½ miles from High House, and Spadeaham Waste, passing on both sides of Walton. The Eden proceeds westerly, close on the north of Carlisle, and receives, near that city, three streams, the first of which

The *PETTERIT RIVER*, running east and north 23 miles from the south and north of Greystock, through Wrey; the second, eight miles long, runs from the north of Castle Askerton, and the third

The *CALDEW RIVER*, which springs from Skiddow, keeps a northern direction 25 miles through Hesketh, Newmarket; near it receives a small brook from Greystock Park; another from High Pike, passes on the north of Caldbeck. It then proceeds on the west of Sebergham and Holm Hill, and falls into the Eden, close on the west of Carlisle. The Eden then runs close on the west of Rowcliff, and falls into the Solway Firth, 22½ miles wide, and 45 miles long, from St. Bee's Head, and navigable for ships to Bowness, and with difficulty to Sand Field; and at the farthest part of that estuary receives two streams, one of which, the

SARK RIVER, holds a southern direction of five miles between England and Scotland, through Gretna. The other,

The *ESK RIVER*, runs south, then west 19 miles in several streams from Mossipaul Inn, &c. in Scotland, running on the west of Netherby and Langton. On the border of Scotland it receives

The *LIDDEL RIVER*, running in a south-west direction 16 miles from the border of Northumberland, forming, part of the way, the boundary between North and South Britain, and receiving several other small streams of little note on both sides, one of which, 5½ miles long, runs from Catlowda, and another, five miles in length, from the border of Dumfriesshire.

The *LINE RIVER*, which takes its rise from a conflux of small streams on the north-east extremity of Cumberland, flows in two branches along the *Black-Line* and *White-Line Rivers*, holding a south-west direction of 23 miles through St. Nichol's Forest, close on the north of Westlinton, and joins the Esk two miles east of the estuary. It receives several other streams of little note, such as

The *Levenor River*, which runs south-west six miles; another, 6½ miles long, runs from the east of Kingfield; and a third, eight miles long, runs south and westerly from the north of Leafprigg.

The coast of the southern part of Scotland proceeds then westerly to the Mull of Galloway, and on its way thither, receives several rivers, the most remarkable of which are the *Annan*, *Nith*, *Dee*, *Tax Water*, *Davia*, *Luce Water*, and *Pallanton Bar*. All these rivers and their branches extend 290 miles in circumference from Blackcomb Hill in Cumberland, to the Mull of Galloway in Scotland. They are bounded on the east by the northern chains or Apennines; on the south by the Fells of Cumberland and Westmoreland; and on the north by the ranges of mountains and high land in Scotland.

THE BRITISH FISHERIES.

No country in the world, perhaps, is better supplied with fish than Britain, for its coasts and rivers are stored with abundance of the most excellent kinds; and this advantage might be still farther improved by care and attention. The British Fisheries are, indeed, of the utmost importance on account of the riches which they produce, and the employment they afford to industry; but one of the most valuable benefits derived from them is, that they are permanent nurseries for breeding seamen, on which depends the strength of the navy, and consequently the safety and independence of the kingdom. Plans, therefore, have been formed, at different periods, to promote and support the British Fisheries; but, in this respect, the British have been far outdone by their neighbours the Dutch, who, notwithstanding the many difficulties under which they labour, possessing few materials in their own country for building boats or fishing vessels, find means to clear immense sums annually by the fish which they catch on the coast of England and Scotland. This source of revenue the Dutch have cultivated since the earliest periods; and we are told by some writers that of Herrings alone they catch annually about three hundred thousand lasts. This, in some measure, confirms Sir Walter Raleigh's observation made to King James I. and what Sir John Burroughs asserted before, in his *Sovereignty of the British Seas*, that the fish taken annually on the British coasts by foreigners were valued at ten millions sterling. From an accurate enquiry made by King James, in 1601, it appears that the Dutch merchants, at that time, exported their fish to Pomerania, Poland, Denmark, Prussia, Sweden, Germany, Brabant, France, and even England; and that they sold them at the rate of £16. £18. £20. £30. and £36. per last, by which means they acquired no less a sum than five millions sterling, produced by fish taken entirely in the seas belonging to Great Britain. To enter into a minute history of the British Fisheries would be foreign to the purpose of this work; but it may not be improper to mention some of the latest associations that have been formed with a view of promoting and encouraging so useful a source of wealth and industry.

In the year 1661, Charles II. with the Duke of York, and other persons of distinction, exerted themselves greatly in favour of the British Fisheries; and many laws were enacted both by the parliaments of England and Scotland, in virtue of which materials used in fishing, or on which the Fisheries depended, were exempted from all duties or imposts whatever. The company formed in England for carrying on the Fisheries were allowed to establish a lottery, and to have a voluntary collection in all the parish churches. Taverns and all houses of entertainment were to take one or more barrels of Herrings at the stated price of 30s. per barrel; and 2s. 6d. per barrel was to be paid to the stock of the company on all fish caught by foreigners and imported into the kingdom. Some Dutch families were invited into the country to assist in the Fisheries; and the Herrings cured by the English company gave general satisfaction, and sold at a high price for that period; but the extravagance of the king having rendered it necessary for him to withdraw his subscription or bounty, this gave so much offence to those concerned that the company was soon after dissolved.

A new royal company, at the head of which were the Duke of York, and other noblemen, was established in 1677. Besides the privileges enjoyed by former companies the king granted this new one a perpetuity with powers to purchase lands, and also twenty pounds, to be paid to them annually from the customs of the port of London, for every dogger or buss they should build and send out to fish during seven years. A capital of £10,980. was immediately advanced, and afterwards £1,600. more. This small capital was soon exhausted in preparations; but the company made a favourable beginning: one of their busses actually brought home 32,000 Cod-fish, and other vessels were not unsuccessful. So promising a commencement might have excited new subscribers

to

to come forwards to the support of the company; but an unforeseen event ruined the whole undertaking. The buflies, for the most part, had been built in Holland, and were manned with Dutchmen. On this account the French, who were then at war with Holland, seized six out of seven vessels with their cargoes and tackle; and the company, immersed in debt, were, in 1680, obliged to sell the remainder of their stores. A new subscription of £60,000. under the privileges of the former charter, was raised by a society of gentlemen and merchants; but this attempt miscarried also, owing to the death of the king and the troubles which took place in the succeeding reign.

After the revolution this important business was resumed upon a more extensive scale. The capital proposed was £300,000. one third of which was to be raised by the surviving patentees or their successors; and the remaining two thirds by new subscriptions. Copies of the letters patent, the constitution of the company, and the terms of subscription were lodged at various places in London and Westminster, for the inspection of the public, while the subscription was filling; but owing either to King William's partiality for the Dutch Fisheries; the succeeding war, or to both these causes, this new attempt proved abortive also.

In the year 1749, George II. at the opening of the Parliament, having strongly recommended the improvement of the Fisheries, the House of Commons appointed a committee to enquire into the state of the Herring and white Fisheries; and to take into consideration the best means for extending them. Great hopes were excited of the immense riches that might be derived from this source; and a subscription of £500,000. was soon filled in the city by a company who were incorporated for twenty-one years, under the appellation of the Society of the *Free British Fishery*. Every encouragement was held forth by government to those who would embark in this enterprise of so much importance to the nation. A bounty of 36s. per ton was to be paid annually, during fourteen years, to the owners of all decked vessels, from twenty to eighty tons burden, which should be built, after the commencement of the act, for the use of the company, and be employed in the Fisheries. Many publications appeared about this period, all tending to prove that the Herring Fishery might be transferred from the Dutch; and that this valuable source of industry and riches might be secured to Britain. These speculations, however, proved unfounded. The Dutch enjoyed advantages which gave them a decided superiority in this business. They were frugal in their expences and manner of living; perfect masters of the art of fishing and curing; and in full possession of all the European markets. Besides this, their fish, whether justly or not, had the reputation of being superior to those of other countries. Enjoying such advantages, these plodding and persevering people not only maintained their ground against a formidable and powerful company, but had the pleasure of seeing their capital gradually sink without procuring an adequate return to the adventurers, notwithstanding every effort made by government to prevent it.

In the year 1786 the attention of the public was again called to the state of the British Fisheries by the patriotic exertions of Mr. Dempster in the House of Commons, and by different publications. A committee being, therefore, appointed to enquire into this source of wealth, it appeared that the best way of improving and extending the Fisheries was to encourage the inhabitants living nearest the sea coasts most proper for carrying them on to become fishers; and as it was found that the north-west coast of the kingdom, though stored with fish in great abundance, and well supplied with fine harbours, was entirely destitute of towns, an act was passed for incorporating certain persons, therein named, under the title of *The British Society* for extending the Fisheries and improving the sea coasts of the kingdom. Such an undertaking deserves the encouragement of every man who has the interest of his country at heart; and the benefits it must produce, especially on a wild uncultivated coast, are too obvious to be disputed.

The fish of most importance in the British Fisheries are COD, LING, MACKREL, HERRINGS, HADDOCKS, WHITING, PILCHARDS, SALMON, &c.

MACKREL do not appear on the British coasts but at a certain period, when immense shoals of them advance southwards from the North Seas. In the spring they proceed along the shores of Iceland, Scotland, and Ireland. When they enter the Atlantic they separate into two shoals, one of which pursues its way along

Spain and Portugal to the Mediterranean, while the other enters the British Channel. In the month of May they are seen on the coasts of France and England, and in June on those of Holland. Part of this division throw themselves into the Baltic, and the rest, coasting along Norway, return to the North Seas from which they issued.

The insects which, at certain seasons, frequent various parts of these shores are, in all probability, the guides that direct them in this route. The London market during the proper season is abundantly supplied with them. The fishing for Mackrel is usually in the months of May, June, and even July, according to the place. They are caught two ways; either with a line or nets. The latter method is that most commonly used; and is generally performed in the night time. On the coast of Cornwall they are sometimes pickled and put up in barrels; but they are not cured or exported as merchandise, except a few by the merchants of Yarmouth and Leostoff. They are consumed at home; chiefly at London, and in the sea ports between the Thames and Yarmouth east; and between the Thames and the Land's End on the west.

HERRINGS are also fish of passage, which emigrate at certain seasons. Their principal place of residence is the North Seas; where it is not improbable that they take shelter under the ice to secure themselves from the pursuit of the whales which feed on them. From these seas they advance southwards in immense numbers, heaped, as it were, upon one another, and forming a kind of shoals that seem to float on the water. They are sometimes so numerous as to impede the course of small vessels. They generally put themselves in motion at the commencement of the year; and divide themselves into several columns, each preceded by a guide or conductor. Some of them in detachments traverse the banks of Newfoundland; while others go round the coasts of England, Holland, &c. They are caught with nets; but it is much easier to fish for them in the night than in the day time. During the former they can be distinguished only by the blackness and agitation of the sea; but in the latter they are luminous. Light attracts them; and by means of a lantern they may be drawn into the snare which is prepared for them. The Herring Fishery in Holland does not commence till the 25th of June or St. John's day.

The great stations for the British Herring Fishery are off the Shetland and Western Isles, and on the coast of Norfolk and Suffolk. For this Fishery there are two seasons: the first is from June to the end of August; and the second in autumn, when it is much favoured by the fogs that then generally prevail. The buffes for catching Herring are from 20 to 90 tons burden; but the best size is 80. A vessel of 80 tons ought to take ten lafts or 120 barrels to clear expences, allowing the price of a barrel to be a guinea. A vessel of this size ought to have 18 men with three boats; one of 20 tons should have six men; and every five tons more require an additional hand. To every ton 280 yards of nets are allowed; so that a vessel of 80 tons carries 20,000 square yards. Each net is 12 yards long and 10 deep; and every boat carries out from 20 to 30 nets and joins them together, so as to form a long train. They are sunk at each end of the train by a stone which stretches it down to the full extent; and the top is supported by buoys made of sheep's-skin, with a hollow stick at the mouth through which the skin is blown up and then stopped with a peg.

Mr. Pennant, that laborious and diligent naturalist, speaking of the Scots Herring Fishery, in the Western Isles, says "The fishing is always performed in the night, unless by accident. The buffes remain at anchor, and send out their boats a little before sun set; they continue out winter and summer till day-light, often taking up and emptying their nets, which they do ten or twelve times in a night, in case of good success. During winter it is a most dangerous and fatiguing employ, on account of the greatness and frequency of the gales in these seas; and in such gales the captures are most successful; but by the Providence of Heaven the fishers are seldom lost; and what is wonderful, few are visited with illness.—The same good fortune attends the buffes, which in the tempestuous seasons, and in the darkest nights, are continually shifting in these narrow seas from harbour to harbour. Sometimes 80 barrels of Herrings are taken by the boats of a single vessel."

Loch Broom has been celebrated for three or four centuries as the resort of Herrings. They generally appear here in July; and those that turn into this bay are part of the brigade that detaches itself from the western column

column of that great army which annually defers the vast depths of the arctic circle. The migration of these fish from their northern retreat is regular; and their visits to the western isles and coasts are certain; but their attachment to one particular loch or lake extremely precarious. They commonly appear here in July; the latter end of August they go into deep water, and continue there for some time. In November they return to the shallows, when a new Fishery commences which continues till January: at that time the Herrings become full of roe, and are useless as an article of commerce. Some doubt whether those Herrings which appear in November be not part of a new migration; for they are as fat, and make the same appearance as those that composed the first. The signs of the arrival of the Herrings are flocks of sea gulls which pick up the fish while they swim on the surface, and of gannets which plunge and bring them up from considerable depths.

PILCHARDS, another important object of the British Fishery, abound on the coasts of Cornwall and Devonshire. These fish naturally follow a light, which contributes much to facilitate the capture of them. The season for catching them is from June to September. On the coasts of France the roes of the Cod-fish are employed as a bait; for these being thrown into the sea make them rise from the bottom, and run into the nets. On the English coast persons are posted on shore to observe by the colour of the water where the shoals are, and to make signs to the fishermen in their boats to go among them in order to cast their nets. When taken they are carried on shore to a warehouse, where they are laid up in broad piles supported with backs and fides; and as they are piled they are salted with bay salt. In this manner they are left to soak for 30 or 40 days, during which a deal of blood and dirty pickle runs from them. They are then washed clean in sea-water; and when dry are barrelled and pressed down to squeeze out the oil which issues through a hole in the bottom of the cask.

Dr. Borlase, speaking of the Pilchard Fishery on the coast of Cornwall, says, "It employs a great number of men on the sea, by which means they are trained to naval affairs. Men, women and children are employed also at land in salting, pressing and cleaning them; as well as in making boats, nets, ropes, casks, and other articles. Ships are often freighted hither with salt, and into foreign countries (as to France, Spain and Italy, where they are a most welcome commodity, and are called Fumados) with the fish, carrying off, at the same time, a certain quantity of tin. For ten years, from 1747 to 1756 inclusive, it appears that the four ports of Fowey, Falmouth, Penzance, and St. Ives, exported annually, on an average, as follows: Fowey 1732 hogheads; Falmouth 14,631; Penzance and Mount's Bay 12,149; and St. Ives 1282, making in all 29,795. Every hoghead, for ten years last past," says the author, "together with the bounty allowed for each hoghead exported, and the oil made out of each hoghead, has amounted, one year with another, on an average, to the price of £1. 13s. 3d. so that the cash paid for Pilchards exported has, at a medium, brought in every year the sum of £49,532. 10s. The numbers taken at one shooting of the nets almost exceeds belief. On the 5th of October, according to the account of Dr. Borlase, there were, at one time, enclosed in St. Ives Bay 7000 hogheads, each hoghead reckoned to contain 35,000 fish, which makes the whole number to amount to 245 millions."

SALMON likewise form no inconsiderable branch of the British Fisheries. These fish abound every where in Scotland; and in England the chief rivers for them are, on the east coast, the Tweed, Tyne, Wear, Tees and Humber, with its branches; and, on the west coast, the Eden, Derwent, Kent, Ribble, Mersey, Dee, and Severn. A few are found in the southern parts of England, and sometimes in the Thames. These fish are caught with nets, and sometimes by means of a kind of locks or weirs made on purpose, which have iron or wooden grates so disposed in an angle, that being impelled in a direction contrary to the course of the stream, they may readily give way and open a little at the point of contact, and immediately shut, so that the angle becomes closed again as before. The Salmon, therefore, coming up the rivers enter these grates, which open to receive them, and again shutting prevent their return. Salmon are caught also, sometimes, with a spear, which is darted into them as they are swimming near the surface of the water when it is clear.

The Capture of Salmon in the Tweed, about the month of July, is extraordinary. In a good fishery often a boat-load, and sometimes near two are taken at one tide. Some years ago above 700 fish were taken at one hawl, and a hundred is very frequent. Most of the Salmon taken before April, or the commencement of the warm weather, is sent fresh to London in baskets, unless the vessel, which not uncommonly happens, is disappointed by contrary winds from failing immediately. In that case the fish are again brought on shore, where being boiled, pickled and kitted, they are sent to the London market by the same ship, and fresh Salmon are put into the baskets instead of the stale ones. The season for fishing in the Tweed begins November 30th; but little is done till after Christmas, and it ends on Michaelmas Day. On that river there are 41 considerable Fisheries, which extend about fourteen miles from its mouth, and are rented for nearly £5400. per annum. As the expence of wages, nets, boats, &c. amount to £5000. more, which together make £10,400. as this must be defrayed by the produce, and as twenty times that number of fish are requisite for that purpose, the number of Salmon caught there, one year with another, must amount to 208,000.

TURBOTS, some of which weigh from 20 to 30 pounds, are caught off the north coast of England and Essex; but this branch of fishery is much followed by the Dutch, particularly on the Dogger bank. They are caught by a hook and line, for they lie in very deep water.

The JOHN DORY, (ZEUS FABER) so called from the corrupted French words *Jaune Dorée*, is caught on the coast of Devonshire and Somersetshire. It is remarked, as something uncommon in this fish, that the lower extremity of its heart is red while the upper is almost white. It is by the superstitious reckoned to be one of those fish which were caught in St. Peter's net, when he had the miraculous draught; and it is believed also that it was from its mouth that the apostle, as said in the Gospel, drew a piece of money, in order to pay the tax. The common people therefore, in some parts call it St. Peter's fish, and imagine that the spots seen on its sides were occasioned by the marks of the apostle's fingers. This fish is accounted a great delicacy, and sells at a high price. It is seen sometimes, but rarely, in the London markets.

COD are caught, in great abundance, off Scotland, Yorkshire, and other parts of the eastern coast; and are either dried or put up in barrels and pickled, for the London markets, &c. &c.

THE SOUTHERN PART OF LANCASHIRE is pretty well supplied with sea fish, caught near the Kent and Leven sands, and other places on that coast. They were formerly brought to Kendal in such abundance that there have been seen in the market there, at one time, thirty-five different sorts; but since the improvement of Lancaster Harbour the greater part are carried thither.

LOBSTERS are caught along the British Channel, on the coast of Norfolk, Northumberland, and particularly at Holly Island, near Berwick, from which they are sent for sale to London.

THE OYSTER FISHERY is carried on principally at Colchester in Essex; Faversham and Milton in Kent; the Isle of Wight; the Swales of the Medway, and Tenby on the coast of Wales. From Faversham, and the adjacent parts, the Dutch have sometimes loaded a hundred large hoys with Oysters in the course of a year. Oysters are caught also in large quantities near Portsmouth, and in all the creeks and rivers between Southampton and Chichester, many of which are carried by sea to London and Colchester to be fed in the pits, near Wavenhoe, and other places; and the little river Liver in Cornwall abounds also with Oysters. The British Oysters were celebrated at Rome in the time of the Romans. Juvenal mentions those fished up *Fundo in Rutupino*, or on the banks near Richborough in Kent.

The following is a LIST of the principal FISH that frequent, or are caught on, the BRITISH COASTS.

Turbot, Brill, Piper, John Dory, Red Mullet, Grey Mullet, White Mullet, Soals, Skate or Thornbacks, Cod, Haddocks, Hack-fish, Dutch Plaice, Dab, Smear Dab, Salmon, Salmon Trout, Smelts, Herrings, Whittings, Whiting Holt,

Holt, Scuttle-fish, Conger Eels, Ling, Sprats, Mackrel, Horse Mackrel, Bream, Hallibut, Thornback, Shad, Pilchard, Salt-water Perch, Sword-fish, Gar-fish, Saw-fish, Sturgeon, Shark, Dog-fish, Mermaid, Seal, Porpoise and Thrasher, Shell Fish—Lobsters, Crabs, Prawns, Shrimps, Sea Cray-fish, Oysters, Cockles, Scallops, Muscles, Wilks, Periwinkles, &c. &c.

WHALES have been known to come up the Thames as far as Deptford; and Porpoises frequently as far as London Bridge. Sturgeon also are sometimes caught in the Thames, but very rarely.

INLAND FISHERIES OF ENGLAND.

THE THAMES and its branches, the Medway, Derwent, Ravensbone, Roding, Lea, Brent, Mole, Coln, Way, Loddon, Kennet, Tame or Thame, Bard, Cherwell, Evenlode, Were, Wimerush, &c. contain the following fish: *Barbel, Barbot, Bleak, Bream, Carp, Chub or Cheven, Cray-fish, Dace, Eels, Grigs, Flounders, Gudgeons, Lampreys, Loach, Minnows, Perch, Luce, Jack or Pike, Roach, Pope or Ruff, Tench, Trout, Salmon, Shad, Smelts, Skaggus, Grayling or Umber, and White Bait.* All these fish, except Salmon, leave the deep of the rivers and go into the arms or branches which fall into them. Chub or Cheven are to be found almost in all the rivers throughout England.

THE RIVER STOWER, in Kent, abounds with *Jack, Eels, Perch, Roach, Carp, Tench, Gudgeons, &c.* but near Canterbury, in particular, and for a few miles, where the current is more rapid, the most common fish are Trout. During the summer season there are found in it a fish, called the Fordwich Trout, (because a weir is set there and no where else to catch them,) which come up from the sea, and are reckoned superior in flavour to any other of the Trout or Salmon species. They weigh from two or three to fifteen or sixteen pounds, and bear a price above all other fish, being sold at the rate of two shillings per pound.

THE RIVERS MERSEY in Essex, Crouch, Blackwater, Chalmer, and their branches, produce *Cod-fish, Dace, Dabs, Eels*, Flounders, Gar-fish, Gudgeons, Maids, Mullet, Perch, Plaice, Pike, Luce, Pickerel, Roach, Soals, Stake, Turbots and Whiting.*

THE STOUR, DEBEN, ORWELL, ALDE, and their branches, produce *Carp, Tench, Pike, Perch, Roach, Eels and Whiting.*

THE RIVER YARE and its branches, the Waveney and Thrin, produce *Pope or Ruff*, called in Latin *Aspredo*, *Roach* or *Rud*, *Dace, Pike, Luce* and *Peckerel.*

IN THE ESTUARY and its branches, the Ouse, Wisbeach, Nen, Welland, Glen and Witham Rivers, and the lakes of Wintlesca, Ogmere, Ramfeymere and Berwickmere are found *Tench†, Luce, Pickerel, Pike, Eels, Bream, Perch, Gudgeons, Barbot, Red Tail, &c.*

THE HUMBER in Yorkshire and its branches, the Ouse, Dun, Trent, Calder, Air, Wharf, Hull, Foulness, Derwent, Nidd, Yore, Swale, Anchholme and Idle Rivers, &c. contain *Barbet, Bream, Bulbead, Barbot, Carp, Chub or Cheven, Cray-fish, Dace, Eels, Flounders, Grayling or Umber, Gudgeons, Lampreys, Lamperns‡, Loach, Minnows, Muscles, Perch, Roach, Rud, Riff, Salmon, Salmon Trout, Pink, Sand Eels, Shad, Smelts, Sturgeon, Stream Pink, Tench, Trout and Whiting, with Pope or Ruff.*

THE ESKE AND TEES with their branches, produce *Salmon, Salmon Trout, Trout, Cheven, Perch, Eels and Cray-fish.* The last are to be found in the small brooks which fall into the main rivers.

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* A silver Eel was caught in the Blackwater, in the year 1796, which weighed twenty-six pounds, one ounce, being 5 feet 6½ inches in length and 17½ inches in circumference. The skin is now preserved, stuffed, at the White Hart, Malden in Essex.

† The largest in England.

‡ Lamperns are a less species of Lampreys caught chiefly for bait.

THE WEAR, Tyne, Blyth, Wensbeck, Coquet, Alne and Tweed, with their branches, all produce the same kinds of fish, viz. *Salmon*, *Salmon Fry*, *Salmon Trout*, *Grey* and *Burn Trout*, *Eels*, *Pike* and *Cray-fish*.

FISH on the WEST SIDE of ENGLAND.

IN THE RIVERS EDEN, Derwent, Ellen, Esk, Mete, and their branches, are found *Trout*, *Salmon*, *Salmon Fry*, *Salmon Trout*, *Grey* and *Burn Trout*, *Eels*, *Pike*, *Tench*, *Dace*, *Lampreys*, and a small kind of fish, five inches long, called *Brandlins*, which are equal to Charr. The Derwent produces also *Minnows*.

THE RIVERS KENT, Lune, Wyre, Leven, Diddon, Ribble, and their branches, produce *Eels*, Sea and River *Trout*, excellent *Salmon*, *Samlets* or *Salmon Fry*, and *Morts* or *Sprods**.

THE LAKE OF WINDERMERE produces *Cafe Charr*, *Red Charr* and *Gilt Charr*, *Trout*, *Perch*, *Pike*, *Dace* and *Eels*. The *Gilt Charr* which have not spawned the preceding season are, on that account, more delicious.

IN ESTHWAITE WATER are found *Perch*, *Pike*, *Eels* and *Trout*. There are no Charr in this lake, though it is connected with Windermere.

CROMMOCK WATER produces *Charr*, excellent *Trout* little inferior to Charr, *Pike*, *Perch*, *Eels*, *Dace*, *Bass*, &c. This lake is of much greater depth than Derwent Water, and that may perhaps be the reason why it has Charr, while they are not to be found in some other places. The Charr in the summer months retire to the depths, probably to avoid the heat. The water here is clear, but not so transparent as the lake of Derwent.

THE LAKES OF DERWENT WATER, Bassenthwaite-Water, Leathers-Water, Ennerdale-Water, West-Water, Ridal-Water, Elter-Water, Grefmeir-Water, Conistoun-Water, and other smaller lakes, known by the name of Terns, such as Sundiggin, Ravensdale and Winfell, abound with various kinds of fish, particularly *Trout*, *Eels*, *Bass*, *Perch*, *Tench*, *Pike*, &c.

That beautiful fish the Charr (*Umbla*), which is a native of the lakes of the northern and mountainous part of Europe, is found also in Conistoun-Water and Windermere. Mr. Pennant says "That the most beautiful specimens of this fish which he ever saw were caught in Windermere, and sent to him under the names of *Cafe Charr*, *Gilt Charr* and *Red Charr*. On the closest examination he could not discover any specific difference between them; and, therefore, he considers them as a variety of the same species." There is, however, a remarkable difference in their time of spawning. The *Cafe Charr* spawn about Michaelmas, and chiefly in the River Brathay, which uniting with another called the Rowthey, falls into the northern end of the lake. The Brathay has a black rocky bottom; that of the Rowthey is bright sand, and the Charr are never observed to enter it. Some of them, however, spawn in the lake but only in the stoney parts. They are supposed to be in perfection about May, and continue so all summer, yet they are rarely caught after April. The *Red Charr* spawn from the beginning of January to the end of March. They are never known to ascend the rivers but lie, till the end of November, in those parts of the lake where the bottom is smooth and sandy, and the water warmest. They are much more esteemed for the table than the former. The Conistoun Charr are accounted exceedingly fine; they are fished for later than those of Windermere, and continue longer in the spring.

THE RIVER MERSEY and its branches, the Weever, Dane, Irk†, &c. produce *Salmon*, *Smelts*, *Sparling*, *Graining*, *Eels*, *Trout*, *Shads*, *Brood*, &c. The *Salmon Smelts*, called here Sparlings, come in great shoals up this river in the spring to spawn, but not while there is any snow water in it. They are remarkably large and fine. The *Graining* is a fish supposed to be peculiar to the Mersey. It has much resemblance to Dace; but it is more slender and its back is straighter.

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* Morts or Sprods in Cumberland are called *Brandlins*; in the Thames *Skaggus*.

† Famous for Eels, the largest and best in Britain.

IN THE DEE and its branches, the Allen, Keriog, Alwen, and Kelhen are found *Salmon*, *Smelts*, *Eels**, *Trout*, *Sparling*, *Shad*, *Cray-fish*, &c.

In various parts of Cheshire there are small lakes or meers, the principal of which are Budworth-meer, Rofthern-meer, Dee-meer, Fatton-meer, Comber-meer and Bar-meer. Several of these have a considerable depth, and are well furnished with fish.

The rivers on the north and east of Wales, the GLYN, CONWAY, DWRYD, AVONWAWR, DOVEY, RIDOT, TAVE, &c. produce almost the same fish, as *Salmon*, *Pike*, *Eels*, *Elvers*, *Shad*, *Lampreys*, *Carp*, *Dace*, *Flounders*, *Trout*, *Cray-fish*, &c.

THE SEVERN and its branches, the Lower and Upper Avon, Tame, Way, Usk, Tavy, Towy, Milford Haven, &c. produce *Barbel*, *Barbot*, *Black*, *Chub* or *Cheven*, *Cray-fish*, *Gudgeons*, *Loach*, *Minnow*, *Botchers*, *Perch*, *Carp*, *Dace*, *Sea Eel* or *Conger*, *Lamprey Eels* or *Seven Eyes Eels*, *Elvers*, *Grigs*, *Flounders*, *Gildings*, *Lampreys*, *Lamperns*, *Jack*, *Plaice*, *Salmon*, *Samlets* or young *Salmon*, *New Salmon*, *Roach*, *Shad*, *Bream*, *Shrimps*, &c. Brecknock-meer in Wales, produces very large *Tench* and *Trout*.

IN THE PERRAT RIVER and its branches, the Tone, Bruce, Ivel, &c. are found *Salmon*, *Roach*, *Dace*, *Pike*, *Eels*, *Elvers*, &c.

THE TAW AND TORRIDE RIVERS with their branches, the Moute, Oke, &c. produce *Salmon*, *Pike*, *Eels*, *Flounders*, *Cray-fish*, *Trout*, *Dace*, *Perch*, *Tench*, &c.

THE CAMEL OR ALAN, Ganai Creek and Heyl, on the north-west coast of Cornwall, produce *Salmon*, *Eels*, *Flounders*, *Jack*, *Trout*, *Gudgeons*, *Shad*, *Perch*, *Dace*, *Carp*, &c.

FISH ON the SOUTH SIDE of ENGLAND.

THE RIVERS OF CORNWALL, as the Lo Pond, Hel and Creeks, the Towey, Looe and Dulo, Seaton and Tamer, with its creeks and branches, the Tavy, Tidi, Lynher and Liver, Inny, &c. produce *Salmon*, *Trout*, *Eels*, *Oysters*, *Perch*, *Carp*, *Tench*, *Pike*, *Cray-fish* and *Pilchards*. The last are caught in great shoals, on this coast between Fowey Harbour, westward to St. Ives Bay, from July to November. Mount's Bay is frequented by *Seals*; and the small stream, called the Liver, abounds with *Oysters*.

The Tamer, on the coast of Devon, and its branches, the Plym, the Tavy, &c. the Yealme, Erne, Dart, Teign, Ex, and its branches, the Culm, Creedy and Yeo, &c. abound with excellent *Salmon*, *Trout*, *Pike*, *Carp*, *Perch*, *Flounders*, *Eels*, *Cray-fish*, *Mullets*, &c.

IN DORSETSHIRE and HAMPSHIRE the Rivers Chare, Semene, Way, From, Piddle, Allen, &c. produce *Pike*, *Perch*, *Eels*, *Tench*, *Mullet*, *Flounders*, abundance of *Trout*, some *Salmon-Pearl*, *Cray-fish*, &c. and *Mullet* at Pool and Southampton.

IN THE STOUR are found *Pike*, *Perch*, and *Eels*, a few *Trout*, with some *Carp*, *Tench*, &c.

IN THE AVON are found *Salmon-Pearl*; near the sea, *Pike*, *Perch*, *Trout*, *Eels*, *Grayling* or *Umber*, *Cray-fish*, &c.

IN SOUTHAMPTON WATER OR ANTON RIVER, and its branches, the Itchen, Hemble, and Titchfield, are found *Pike*, *Eels*, *Trout*, *Carp*, *Tench*, some *Salmon-Pearl*, *Umber*, *Cray-fish*, *Whiting*, *Mullet*, &c.

IN SUSSEX THE ARUN, Adur, Ouse, Cockmore and Rother, produce *Perch*, *Pike*, *Carp*, *Eels*, *Trout*, *Flounders*, with *Grey* and *White Mullet*†. The two last are caught in the Arun, in vast quantities, during the summer season, at which time they come up from the sea in large shoals as far as Arundel, where they feed on a particular weed which gives them a high and luscious taste, and renders them a great delicacy. This river is celebrated also for its *Trout* and its *Eels*.

* The Yare River, before mentioned, has also *Eels*, *Whittings*, *Smelts*, *Soals*, &c.

† The Suffex Mullet is the best in England.

SALMON swim a great way up the rivers to spawn, and their young, called brood, run up the rivulets among the moors to an incredible height, and are easily caught in the shallow water by persons skilled in groping Trout.

Fish that remain in the rivers and ponds are *Trout*, *Perch*, *Tench*, *Carp*, *Barbel*, *Chub* or *Cheven*, *Roach*, *Dace*, *Bleak*, *Flounders*, *Gudgeons*, *Minnows*, *Minors*, *Pike*, *Luce* or *Jack*, *Eels*, *Grigs*, *Lampreys*, *Cray-fish*, *Pope* or *Ruff*, *Barbot*, *Loach* and *Charr*.

SEASONS at which the following FISH SPAWN.

SALMON, which is called King of the fresh-water fish, spawn from September to November. The *CASE CHARR* and *GILT CHARR* about Michaelmas. They are supposed to be in perfection about May, and continue so all the summer; yet they are rarely caught after April.

RED CHARR spawns from the beginning of January to the end of March.

LOACH spawn in April; but they are always in season.

PERCH, the only champion of the Pike, spawns once a year, about February or March.

GUDGEONS, called the Fresh-water Smelt, spawn in the end of April, and in November. They spread themselves over the whole stream.

GRAYLING or UMBER spawn in May; and are in the highest perfection in December.

CARP, the Queen of the river, spawn several times, some say not less than six in a year, particularly in May and August, and are then out of season. They are in the highest perfection in April; others say in March. Their spawn is exceeding rich and good.

CHUB or CHEVEN spawn in March; others say in May, and excellent from the middle of May till Candlemas. They are, however, best in winter.

THE BULL-HEAD, or MILLER'S THUMB, spawns in several months during the summer. Its season begins in April.

THE MINNOW, or PINK, spawns about the middle and latter end of March, and is in season the middle of April.

FLOUNDERS, FLUKES or BUT spawn from the end of June to the middle of July, when they are worst; but they are in season all the rest of the year from April to August.

EELS, there is a great variety of them, namely, the *Silver Eel*, *Black Eel* or *Conger*, *Lamprey Eel* or *Seven Eyed Eel*; are always in season; but are best in winter, and worst in May.

PIKE, LUCE, PICKEREL or JACK, is the king or tyrant in the rivers, and spawns about the end of February or in March.

POPE or RUFF spawn in April, and always keep together in shoals.

DACE are called the Water sheep, spawn in March, are best in February and March, a little before they spawn.

ROACH or RUD spawn in the middle of May; their spawn is excellent.

BARBEL keep together in shoals, they spawn about March, and are in season in April.

TENCH is the Carp's younger sister, spawn in June or July, and are best from the beginning of September till the end of May. During the hot months they are out of season.

TROUT spawn about October or November, and are out of season from the middle of October till sometime in March. They are in season all the summer half year; and in perfection during April, May and June.

LAWS RESPECTING FISH AND FISHERIES.

It appears that laws were made very early in England respecting the preservation of fish; for by stat. *West.* 2. 13. *Edward I. cap. 47. A. D. 1275*, it is enacted that no Salmon shall be caught in the rivers *Humber, Ouse, Trent, Don, Arne, Derwent, Wberfe, Nidd, Swale, Tese, Tine, Eden*, or any other waters which produce these fish, from the nativity of our Lady (Sept. 8th) unto St. Martin's Day (Nov. 11th.) And likewise, that young Salmon shall not be taken or destroyed by nets nor by mill-pools, from the midst of April to the nativity of St. John Baptist. Offenders for the first trespass shall be punished by the burning of their nets; for the second they shall be imprisoned for a quarter of a year; for the third they shall be imprisoned a whole year, and so on in proportion to the number of times that they trespass.

Before the making of this act fishermen, for the sake of gain, destroyed the increase of Salmon by fishing for them at unreasonable times, between the beginning of September and the middle of November, and likewise for young Salmon, or Salmon Peals, between the middle of April and towards the end of June: against both which provision is made by this act.

This statute of 13. Ed. I. 47. was confirmed by stat. 13. *Rich. II. cap. 19. A. D. 1389.* and it was ordained also that the waters of *Lon, Wyre, Mersee, Rybbyl*, and all the other waters in the county of Lancaster, be put in defence as to the taking of Salmon from Michaelmas Day to the purification of our Lady, and in no other time of the year; because the Salmon be not seasonable in the said waters, in the time aforesaid.

The above statutes were still farther confirmed by stat. 17. *Richard II. cap. 9. Anno Dom. 1393*, joining to the same that young Salmon should not be taken at mills, stanks, or elsewhere, upon the same pain; and that no fisher nor garthman, nor none other of what state or condition he were, should from henceforth put in the waters of *Thamis, Humber, Ouse, Trent*, or any other water of the realm, by the same time, nor by none other time of the year, any nets called Skalkers, nor other nets or engines whatsoever, whereby the fry or breed of Salmon, Lampreys, or of any other fish whatever might be taken or destroyed, upon the pain aforesaid. It was enacted also, that the justices of the peace should be the conservators of these statutes; and that they should appoint under conservators to see them put in execution.

By stat. 2. *Hen. VI. cap. 15. Anno Dom. 1423*, it is ordained that the standing of nets and engines, called Trinks, and all other nets which be and were wont to be fastened and hanged continually, day and night, by a certain time in the year, to great posts, boats and ankers, overthwart the river of Thames and other rivers of the realm, which standing is a cause of as great and more destruction of the brood and fry of fish, and disturbance of the common passage of vessels as wears, kydels, or any other engines, be wholly defended for ever.

By stat. 1. *Eliz. cap. 17. Anno Dom. 1559*, it is enacted that no person or persons of whatever state, degree or condition soever he or they be, from and after the first day of June, next coming, within any manner of net, weele, but, taining, kepper, lime, crele, raw, fagnet, trolner, trimenet, trimbote, falthote, webblister, seur, lammet, or with any other device or engine, made of hair, line or canvas, or by using any heling-net or trim-boat, or by any other device, engine, cawtel, ways or means whatsoever, heretofore made or devised, or hereafter to be made or devised, shall take and kill any young brood, spawn or fry of Eels, Salmon, Pike or Pickerel, or any other fish in any flood-gate, pipe at the tail of a mill, wear, or in any straits, streams, brooks, rivers, fresh or salt, within this realm of England, Wales, Berwick, or the marches thereof, nor shall from and after the first day of June, next coming, by any of the ways and means aforesaid, or otherwise, in any river or place above specified, take or kill any Salmon or Trouts, not being in season, being Kepper Salmon or Kepper Trouts, Shedder Salmon or Shedder Trouts.

It is enacted also that no person after the first day of June shall take and kill any Pike or Pickerel, not being in length ten inches or more; nor any Salmon not being in length sixteen inches and more; nor any Trout not being in length eight inches or more; nor any Barbel not being in length twelve inches or more.

This act requires likewise that no person or persons shall fish or take fish with any manner of trammel, kepe, wore, hivic, crele, or by any other engine, device, ways or means whatsoever, in any river or other places abovementioned; but only with net or trammel, whereof every mesh or mask shall be two inches and a half, broad angling excepted.

Nets for catching Smelts, Loches, Minnies, Bulheads, Gudgeons and Eels were excepted from this regulation.

The penalty for each offence is twenty shillings with the forfeiture of fish taken, together with the unlawful nets, engines, devices, instruments, &c.

By *stat. 5. Eliz. c. 21. Anno Dom. 1564*, it is enacted that if any person or persons shall, at any time, by day or by night, unlawfully, without authority, break, cut down, cut out or destroy any head or heads, dam or dams, of any ponds, pools, motes, stagnes, stews, or several pits wherein fish are or shall happen to be put in or stored withal by the owners, or do or shall wrongfully fish in any of the said several ponds, pools, motes, stagnes, stews or pits, to the intent to destroy, kill, take or steal away any of the same fish, against the will of the owners, not having lawful title or authority so to do, and thereof be lawfully convicted, shall suffer imprisonment by the space of three months, and shall yield and pay to the party grieved his treble damages; and after the said three months are expired shall find sufficient sureties for their good behaviour for the space of seven years.

By *stat. 3. Jac. I. c. 12. An. Dom. 1605*, it is enacted that every person, who, after the twenty-fifth of July next, shall erect or set up any new wear or wears, along the sea shore, or in any haven, harbour or creek, or within five miles of the mouth of any haven or creek, or shall willingly take, destroy or spoil any spawn, fry or brood of any sea-fish, in any wear or other engine or device whatsoever, shall forfeit for every time so erecting, setting up, &c. the sum of ten pounds, lawful money of England, the one half to the king and the other to him that will sue for the same; and that every person which in any haven, harbour, creek, or within five miles of the mouth of any haven, harbour or creek of the sea, shall fish with any draw-net or drag-net under three inches mesh, viz. an inch and a half from knot to knot, except for the taking of Smoulds in Norfolk only, or with any net with canvas or other engine or device, whereby the spawn, fry or brood of sea-fish may be destroyed, shall forfeit such net and ten shillings lawful money of England, one half to the poor of the city, &c. where the offence shall be committed, and the other half to the person that shall sue for the same.

Those who fish for Herrings, Pilchards, Sprats, or Lavidnian, with nets of lesser mesh than is by this statute appointed, are excepted from being liable to the above penalties.

By *stat. 4 and 5. Will. and Ma. c. 23*, it is enacted that no person or persons whatever shall and may at any time or times, after the 20th day of March, 1693, have or keep any net, angle, leap, piche, or other engine for the taking of fish; (other than the makers and sellers thereof for their better conveniency in the sale of the same; and other than the owner and occupier of a river or fishery for the time being;) and that it shall be lawful not only for the owner or occupier of any river or fishery, and also for every other person by him for that purpose appointed, to seize, detain and keep all and every net, angle, leap, piche and other engine found in the custody or possession of any person or persons whatever fishing in any river, or fishery without the consent of the owner or occupier thereof, but also for any person or persons authorised by a warrant under the hand and seal of any justice of peace, for the same county, &c. to search the houses, out-houses, or other places of any person or persons hereby prohibited to have or keep the same, as shall be suspected to have or keep in his or their custody any net, angle, leap, piche, or other engine aforesaid, and the same and every or any of them to seize, detain, keep, &c. or otherwise to cut in pieces or destroy.

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By *stat. 10 and 11. Will. 3. c. 24. Anno Dom. 1669*, Billingsgate was declared a free market, and certain regulations were made to prevent various abuses, and fishermen from being defrauded by new impositions and tolls. By this act it was declared also, that no fisherman or other person should bring on shore, or put up to sale any Lobsters that were not eight inches from the peak of the hole unto the end of the middle fin of the tail, under pain of forfeiting for every such Lobster the sum of one shilling, one moiety to the poor of the parish where the offence should be committed, and the other moiety to the prosecutor.

It was enacted also, that no fish, (except Stock-fish and live Eels,) taken or caught by any foreigners aliens to this kingdom should be imported in any foreign ship, vessel or bottom, not being wholly English property, and uttered, sold or exposed to sale in this kingdom, under the pain of the forfeiture of such ship, vessel or bottom, with the tackle thereunto belonging, and of all fish so imported or sold. It was, however, provided that nothing in this act should be construed to prohibit the importation of Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botargo or Cavear, nor the selling of Mackarel before or after divine service on Sundays.

By *stat. 4 and 5. Ann. cap. 21*, it is enacted that the statute made in the fourth year of King William and Queen Mary, relating to Salmon fishing, should be duly put into execution, and that the statute made in the thirteenth year of King Edward the first, whereby it is provided that the waters of *Humber, Ouse, Trent, Dover, Arre, Derwent, Wharfe, Niddore, Swale, Tese, Tine, Eden*, and all other waters wherein Salmon be taken, shall be in defence from taking Salmon from the nativity of our Lady unto St. Martin's Day, and likewise that young Salmon shall not be taken or destroyed by nets or other engines at mill-pools from the middle of April unto the nativity of St. John the Baptist, and in places where fresh waters be shall extend and be in full force, as well to all and every the rivers, creeks and waters in the County of Southampton, and the southern parts of Wiltshire. It was enacted also that no person, qualified or not, should take or kill Salmon between the 30th of June and the 11th of November; that the owners of meadow grounds should suffer Salmon which had got into cuts to pass into the main rivers again; and that the owners of mills should keep open one scuttle in the waste hatch for the Salmon to pass and repass. It was ordered, likewise, that no Bouges, otherwise called Sea Trouts, should be taken in any of the said rivers, creeks or arms of the sea in the counties before mentioned, after the 30th day of June to the 11th day of November, under certain pains, penalties and forfeitures.

By *stat. 9. Ann. c. 26. Anno Dom. 1710*, entitled "An act for the better preservation and improvement of the fishery within the Thames, &c." it is enacted that no persons shall wilfully kill or expose to sale any spawn, fry or brood of fish, or spat of Oysters, or any unsizeable, small, or unwholesome fish; or catch, kill or destroy any fish out of season; or expose such fish to sale; or wilfully or knowingly buy, harbour or receive, or use as food for hogs, or otherwise any such spawn, fry, &c. on pain of being punished; that no Salmon be taken between the 24th of August and the 11th of November; and that the Lord Mayor may order stakes to be driven into the river to preserve the fry. It was enacted also in order to prevent forestalling and regrating, that no fish should be sold in Billingsgate Market before three in the morning from Lady Day to Michaelmas; and before five from Michaelmas to Lady Day. The punishment on offenders against this act was to be a fine not above ten pounds, nor less than five shillings, to be levied by distress, unless immediately paid.

By *stat. 1. Geo. I. c. 18. A. D. 1714*, entitled "An act for the better preventing fresh fish taken by foreigners being imported into this kingdom, and for the preservation of the fry of fish, &c." it is enacted that after the 29th of September, 1715, no fish taken by foreigners, except protestants inhabiting in England, shall be imported into this kingdom; and that the master, &c. of any smack, &c. in which such fish may be imported, shall forfeit twenty pounds, to be levied by distress, or suffer twelve months imprisonment. It is, however, provided that nothing in this act shall extend, or be construed to extend, to prevent the importing, buying, or exposing to sale any Eels, Stock-fish, Anchovies, Sturgeon, Botarge or Cavear. It was enacted also that the meshes of nets, except those for catching Herrings, Pilchards, Sprats or Lavidnian, should be of the

size of three inches and a half from knot to knot; that no net, though of legal size, should be put behind the others on penalty of forfeiture thereof, and twenty pounds as above; and that all illegal nets of less mesh or make than three inches and a half should be publicly burnt.

This act contained a clause, likewise, against the sale of unsizeable fish, by which it was ordered, that no person or persons should expose for sale, in that part of Great Britain, called England, Bret, Turbot, Brill or Pearl, Codling, Whiting, Mullet, Bais, Plaice, Soals or Flounders, which should not be of the several lengths or sizes following, from the eyes to the utmost extent of the tail, viz. every Bret or Turbot sixteen inches; every Brill or Pearl fourteen inches; every Codling twelve inches; every Whiting six inches; every Bais or Mullet twelve inches; every Sole eight inches; every Plaice or Dab eight inches; and every Flounder seven inches, under pain of forfeiting the fish, and twenty shillings for each offence.

An exception was made in this act in regard to the importation of Lobsters and Turbot by foreigners, who were permitted to bring these fish into the kingdom for sale as before. By this act, also, the time during which the catching of Salmon, &c. was declared to be illegal was from the first of August till the 12th day of November.

By *stat. 9. Geo. II. c. 33*, some farther regulations were made respecting the importation of fish by foreigners. Every person importing fish contrary to this act was to forfeit £100. and the master of the vessel £50. It was enacted, also, that after the first day of June, 1736, no fisherman, or other person or persons whatever should with trunks, hoop-nets, or any other way take, kill or destroy any Lobsters on the sea coast of that part of Great Britain, called Scotland, from the first day of June to the first day of September yearly, under the penalty of five pounds sterling for each offence. It was enacted, likewise, that fish under such dimensions as were prohibited by *stat. 1. Geo. I. c. 18*. might be exposed to sale, or exchanged for any other goods, provided such fish were taken with a hook, and so not fit or capable of being preserved alive.

By *stat. 33. Geo. II. c. 26*. entitled "An act to regulate the sale of fish at the first hand in the fish markets in London and Westminster, &c." it is enacted that the master, owner, &c. of every vessel made use of for catching or importing fish, shall, within three days after arriving at the Nore, truly report the time of such arrival to the person who for the time being shall act as deputed clerk in the coast office, under the collector outward in the port of London, at the Custom House, who must enter the same in a book provided by him for that purpose, for which two shillings is to be paid, sixpence thereof to go to the clerk, and one shilling and sixpence to the trustees of the fish market at Westminster. Any master, owner, &c. neglecting to comply with this regulation, forfeits, on conviction, fifty pounds. If he refuses or neglects also to give in, at the same time, a particular and true account of the several sorts of fish brought alive to the Nore in his vessel, he forfeits twenty pounds; and if, after such arrival, he shall wilfully destroy or throw away any of the said fish, not being unmarketable, &c. he is liable to be committed to the house of correction, and to be kept to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months nor less than one. It is enacted also, that no fish after its arrival at the Nore shall be removed out of the vessel in which it is brought into the store or well-boat of any other vessel on penalty of twenty pounds; nor shall be delivered out of such fishing vessels, unless by retail, into other vessels, but such as are employed to carry the fish directly to market; and if such market vessels loiter on their way, or be above a tide after taking in their loading in arriving at the market and delivering the fish, the offender is to be committed to hard labour for any time not exceeding two months nor less than one.

By this act a clause, in *Act 1. Geo. I.* which required that no Bret or Turbot under the length or size of sixteen inches from the eye to the utmost extent of the tail, nor any Brill or Pearl which should not be fourteen inches were to be exposed to sale was repealed, and fish of the above kind under that size may be brought to market.

By this act it is enacted also, that no person shall take, kill, destroy, carry about or expose for sale spawn, fry or brood of fish, unsizeable fish, fish out of season, or Smelts under five inches long, under the penalty of

of forfeiting the fish, and paying besides the sum of twenty shillings. The under water bailiff and yeomen of the water side are to see that the provisions, in this act, concerning the sale of fresh fish at Billingsgate, and the punishment of persons having spawn or unsizeable fish in their possession, be carried into execution; and that the act passed in the reign of Queen Ann against regrating of fish in the said market be observed.

By *stat. 2. Geo. III. c. 15.* entitled "An act for the better supplying the cities of London and Westminster with fish, and to reduce the exorbitant price thereof, and to protect and encourage fishermen;" every person, though not a fishmonger, may buy (under certain restrictions) at any market, sea-coast or river, &c. any fish in season and sizeable, on paying the accustomed dues, and sell the same again in any fish or flesh market, Covent Garden Market, and the precincts thereof excepted; but such fish are not to be sold by the first purchaser before the same shall be brought to London or Westminster, or to where consigned, under the penalty of twenty pounds. Carriages employed for the conveyance of fish are to be marked on the outside *Fish Machine*, and to be entered at the office for licensing hackney-coaches, paying one shilling for the registering, and are to be numbered, under the penalty of forty shillings. These carriages pay the same toll as post-chaises drawn by the like number of horses; are allowed to travel on Sundays and holidays, and if returning empty are not liable to pay toll. If the fish, however, are consigned to the London markets, and if any of them be sold by the way, the offender forfeits ten pounds. Mackerel brought to London, by these carriages, are allowed to be sold before and after divine service on Sundays. By this act also, all contracts made for fish, except for Salmon and Lobsters, were declared vacated after May 1st, 1762; and persons contracting after the said time for buying up fish, other than Salmon or Lobsters, before the same should be brought to market and exposed to sale, were to forfeit fifty pounds. It is declared, likewise, that no contract for British Salmon and Lobsters after the above time, shall be in force longer than one year. This act contains also various regulations respecting the market of Billingsgate, and the protection granted to fishermen from being pressed. The master or owner of any fishing vessel who knowingly, &c. harbours a deserter from the king's service, forfeits twenty pounds.

MINERAL WATERS, and BATHS in ENGLAND,

With the most remarkable SEA BATHING PLACES.

THAT mineral springs and waters, naturally impregnated with saline, and other substances of a medicinal quality, have been highly esteemed in all ages, appears from the testimony of various authors. Pausanias, in his description of Greece, says "that the inhabitants of Chios had a fountain, the water of which was drunk by people bitten by mad dogs." Galen, in his fourth book, mentions some nitrous and sulphureous waters which were used as purgatives; and Pliny, who flourished under the emperors Vespasian and Titus, speaks of nitrous and aluminous waters being employed for the same purpose. Vitruvius, who was cotemporary with Augustus, speaking of the hot baths then in use, on account of their impregnation with sulphur, says, "they were drank plentifully to purify the body;" and Strabo, describing Italy, mentions some medicinal waters which were much used, both externally and internally, in the cure of diseases.

With such waters England has been abundantly supplied by nature. Mineral or chalybeate springs may be found almost in every quarter; and though a great number have been already discovered, there may be still some unnoticed which possess the same virtues.

The analysis of medicinal waters has, for some years past, engaged the attention of the most eminent chemists in Europe. Professor Bergman at Upsal in Sweden; M. Monet, M. Duchanoy, and M. de Saxony Fourcroy in France; and Drs. Faulconer, Percival, and Pearson in England, have each distinguished themselves by the discoveries and improvements they have made in this branch of knowledge. But, though considerable light has been thrown on that subject by their ingenious labours, the analysis of mineral waters has not yet attained that

degree of precision to which it may one day be carried. Many circumstances and qualifications are requisite for a successful prosecution of such an undertaking. Whoever attempts this difficult part of chemistry should have a correct knowledge of the ingredients usually contained in these waters, be perfectly acquainted with all the chemical phenomena, and exercise peculiar address in order to perform the different operations with sufficient accuracy. He should attend to the situation of the springs and nature of the soil. The natural as well as chemical properties of the water should likewise be examined; its taste, smell, colour, weight, transparency and temperature.

The discovery, lately made, of the ingredients contained in mineral waters has raised, in the minds of some persons, a doubt concerning their real efficacy and usefulness. In some instances, perhaps, they may have been extolled above their just desert. But it is an unquestionable fact that they daily give relief in many cases, and in others entirely remove the disorders for which they are recommended. Besides, the causes would not appear so inadequate to the effect produced, if a proper degree of attention were paid to the several substances with which mineral waters are impregnated. The fixed air which they generally contain is known, when administered alone, in many cases to have a very powerful and salutary influence. Nor are the saline matters which are found in them less efficacious and useful. M. De Fourcroy observes, that the strong taste and extreme dissolubility of calcareous marine salt and marine salt of magnesia shew, that they ought to have a great deal of power on the solids and fluids of the human body. He adds, it is owing to this mixture that common salt has an irritating action; is sharp and purgative, and has greater energy than refined salt.

The great utility of mineral waters will be still more easily conceived and admitted, if it be considered, that they require much time to produce their full effect. In some cases a large quantity of the fluid must be drunk before any benefit can be received from them. It is well known that success often attends the simplest remedies, when they are employed with patience and perseverance; and mineral waters may be justly ranked among those remedies of slow operation. Considering them in this light, professor Bergman observes, that they effect surprising cures every day, and such as could not be expected from any other mode of cure hitherto discovered.

With regard to the time of drinking mineral water, it is generally supposed that all chalybeate waters are in highest perfection from May to October, and are most serviceable in dry weather.

The most remarkable of the mineral waters of England, already known, classed according to their nature and qualities, are as follows:

NITROUS WATERS.

EPSOM, situated in Surry, is celebrated for one of the strongest purging waters in England, which was discovered so early as the year 1639 or 1640.

It curdles with soap, and salt of tartar; and with spirit of sal ammoniac lets fall a grumous sediment; but if mixed with lime-water, it will continue clear. A gallon yields an ounce and a half of a sort of cream and sediment, which is of a greyish colour, almost impalpable, of a brackish nauseous bitter taste, and odd strong flavour. There are about eight parts of salt to one of earth, the former of which is of a whitish yellow colour, and of a singular strong smell, with a bitter taste; half an ounce dissolved in spring water will work like other physic. It is said to be a diluent, mildly absorbent, diuretic and cathartic medicine; but is apt in its operation to produce a soreness in the anus. Before it began to be prescribed by physicians, it was employed by the poor to wash their old sores; a dose of it in summer, is two thirds of a pint, and in winter, half a pint.

STOKE WATER, commonly called *Jessop's Well*, situated in the parish of Stoke Daubernon in Surry, is said to be the most strongly saturated with salts of all the purging waters in England, and to approach the nearest to the water of Sedlitz in Bohemia. It has a taste much like that of Epsom. It curdles with soap, yields a large white grumous sediment with the solution of salt of tartar, as also with the spirit of sal ammoniac, solution

solution of silver, and solution of alum, but will clear with lime water: with solution of sugar of lead it is milky, and affords a white sediment. A gallon of it yields an ounce and a half of salt, with twenty-two grains of sediment, that is, seven hundred and forty-two grains in all. It is very white; and has somewhat of a brackish taste with a nauseous bitterness. The earthy matter bears but a small proportion to the salt. Dr. Hales informs us, it will shoot into bitter irregular oblong crystals; some of which have retained their former firmness, for five years at least. Half an ounce of distilled water will dissolve only ten grains of salts, standing by the fire side; in which it greatly differs from that of Epsom. This water abounds with a large proportion of calcareous nitre, contains a little marine salt and calcareous earth, and probably a little natron, for which reason it lies easier on the stomach, and enlivens the spirits of those who drink of it. A quart of it will operate pretty briskly without gripes, and promote plenty of urine. It cures obstinate scorbutic cases; and as there is a fine volatile spirit in this water, it may be drunk for a considerable time, as an alterative, with happy consequences. A remarkable fact, mentioned by the doctor, is a strong proof of the great power and activity of this water; a man who stood about three hours bare legged in the well to clean it, was purged so severely for a week, that he would not venture on any account to clean it again.

ACTON WELLS, in MIDDLESEX. A great deal of nitrous efflorescence is observed on the clay about this well, which is impregnated chiefly with a calcareous nitre, a small quantity of absorbent earth, and, perhaps, some talcy matter. As to its use and operation, it has commonly been reputed one of the strongest purging waters about London; and is noted for occasioning a great soreness in the fundament. It curdles with soap, yields a white grumous cloud with a solution of salt of tartar, as it does also; but less, with spirit of sal ammoniac. It exhibits a gross white cloud, and a blackish grumous sediment with solution of silver; with solution of sugar of lead a white bluish cloud and white sediment; with solution of alum a gross grumous sediment. With syrup of violets it is tinged of a light green; a gallon yields 344 grains of sediment, of a very white nauseous bitter taste. The proportion of the salt is from 73 to 4.

PANCRAS WELL, in Middlesex. This water appears to be impregnated with a calcareous nitre; and is considerably diuretic and purgative, so as to be of service in the stone and gravel. Dr. Shaw observes it to prove somewhat bitter as well as quicker to the taste, upon the addition of spirit of sulphur, so as by this means to resemble the more common waters, of Acton, Dulwich, &c. It exhibits a blackish grumous sediment with solution of silver, a white sediment with solution of sugar of lead, and a small grumosity with solution of alum. A gallon yields five drams, or 300 grains of sediment, of a saltish and strongly bitter taste in the throat.

BARNET and NORTH-HALL WATERS, both in Hertfordshire. The salt of these waters is a calcareous nitre with a mixture of marine salt and a little lime-stone. They are but about half the strength of Epsom water; and that of Barnet is the strongest of the two. Both these waters curdle with soap, and exhibit a large white grumous sediment with the solution of salt of tartar; a white sediment with the solution of sugar of lead, as also with the solution of silver, and exhibit white grumes with the solution of alum. A gallon of North-Hall water yields four drams and ten grains of very white sediment, actually warm on the tongue, and nauseously bitter. A gallon of Barnet water yields five drams and twenty-eight grains of sediment.

HOLT WATER, situated near Bradford, in Wiltshire, was first introduced into use in the year 1713, on account of the accidental cure of a child over-run and greatly emaciated with scrophulous sores. It will let fall a gross grumous sediment with oil of tartar; and when mixed with spirit of sal ammoniac, a white crusty substance adheres to the sides of the glass; it will not lather with soap, but it will ferment with oil of vitriol; with syrup of violets it will become greenish, and with galls change to a green; logwood turns it to a deep red, brazil wood to a scarlet, and rhubarb to a pale amber colour. A gallon will yield one hundred and seventy-six grains of very white sediment, which has a saltish bitter taste, and will grow moist in a damp air; but the earthy part is nearly equal to the salt. As this water is impregnated with only a moderate quantity of nitre, and as this nitre is combined with a considerable proportion of earth, it is mild in its operation. It is

supposed to be of a diluting, cooling, absorbent, bracing and strengthening, as well as purging and diuretic nature. It has, therefore, recommended itself greatly by external and internal use in the following cases; but it must be observed, that the parts affected were generally washed often with rags or sponges dipt in the water, whilst it was taken inwardly, viz. scrophulous ulcers attended with carious bones; inveterate running ulcers of the legs and other parts; out-breakings on the skin with a white scurf; heat and corrosive humours; sore eyes; the piles; and lastly, cancerous tumours and ulcers. It never fails, it is said, of giving an appetite; and is effectual in strengthening over-relaxed parts, of which some instances are given in old gleets and the fluor albus.

MORETON WATER, two miles from Market Drayton in Shropshire. This water, in the nature and quality of its contents, as well as in the great proportion which the earth bears to the saline parts, nearly resembles the Holt water, above described; and, in all probability, is possessed of the like virtues. It curdles with soap, yields a white sediment with oil of tartar, and whitens with solution of silver. It curdles milk: it turns green with syrup of violets, and scarlet with logwood. A gallon yielded of sediment 277 grains, of which 76 were earth, and the rest calcareous nitre. Dr. Short, says "It is an excellent cooling diuretic and purge; it purges quick and smartly."

KINALTON WATER, is situated in Nottinghamshire. It is a clear, pleasant, cooling, saltish tasted purgative water, impregnated with about half the proportion of contents as Epsom water, and a little greater proportion of contents than Holt water in Wiltshire. It appears to be of the same quality as the latter; but with this difference, that the indissoluble matter in it is a more perfect lime-stone. It curdles with oil of tartar and spirit of hartshorn, and solution of sugar of lead; with solution of silver it turns blackish, and lets fall a white sediment. A gallon of it left about 208 grains of a beautiful white sediment, about a fourth part of a fine white alkaline earth, the rest a remarkable pure and clean nitre.

COMNER OR CUMNER WELL is situated in Berkshire, four miles west of Oxford. This water is always of a whitish colour, especially in summer when the well is low, being, according to Dr. Short, the production of a lime-stone; and Wormius, in his *Museum*, mentions a snow-white stalactitious production, one of those called goose-quill petrifications, brought from a well which, by the description, agrees to this. This water is said to be of considerable strength as a purging water, and to be fit for the same good purposes as those of Epsom, Holt, &c. It exhibits a white sediment with oil of tartar; a light pearl with spirit of hartshorn; turns to a pearl-purple with solution of silver; milky with sugar of lead: it turns green with syrup of violets. A gallon yielded 296 grains of sediment, of which 76 grains were lime-stone, the rest calcareous nitre.

NITROSO-CHALYBEATE WATERS.

SCARBOROUGH WATER, situated in Yorkshire, is of a bitterish and ferrugineous taste, and has been found of excellent service in the scurvy, rheumatism, recent and partial inflammations, and diseases of the skin. It kills all sorts of worms, and expels their nests. It is beneficial also in disorders of the stomach, proceeding from intemperance; the hypo, hysterics, asthma and stuffings of the lungs, provided they be not ulcerated nor the body too cold, feeble and aged; in reducing gross bodies; removing habitual costiveness, and wherever sweetening and cooling the blood and humours, and purging the body is requisite. It is likewise of singular utility in carrying off the remains of a gonorrhœa, and in bloody urine, chlorosis, fluor albus and menfes nimii. It may be drank freely and with great safety, as well as advantage, the day after a debauch, as its alkaline earth corrects the acid that wine or other spirituous liquors is apt to leave upon the stomach; and to the same principle is ascribed its virtue in curing hectic, and its service in consumptions. It has been observed that this water purges better in bed than when one is up; and that when drank at the spring it has purged several upon whom it did not operate in the town, with the same degree of exercise: so that it appears that the loss of the mineral spirit hinders the passage of the water through the body by stool as well as by urine. It ought

to

to be mentioned, however, that fatal consequences have often followed an abuse of this water, or when it has been drunk without taking proper advice. Some with full scorbutic habits of body, who, without any preparation, swallowed large quantities of it, have been attacked by the gout and arthritic pains. Others, who never had the stone, though hereditary in their family, have, on drinking this water, fallen into a severe fit of the gravel; and others, liable to a diarrhoea, have used it to such excess, that it occasioned so violent a purging that death ensued. It curdles with soap, and yields a large white grumous sediment with oil of tartar per deliquium; turns wheyish, and exhibits a white incrustation at the side of the glass with spirit of sal ammoniac. It turns milky, and yields a sediment with solution of sugar of lead; and a cross white cloud, and precipitation, with solution of silver, also with solution of alum: A gallon yields 284 grains of sediment of a reddish-white colour, with a bitter, saline, and roughish taste.

MALTON SPAW is situated at New Malton, in Yorkshire. This spring, the water of which is strongly saturated with the ferruginous principle, approaches, in that respect, nearest to the German Spa. Its sand and mud used externally cleanse, dry up and heal old ulcers, scabs or tetters, in a wonderful manner. The water itself, used as a purgative, is beneficial in the hypo, dropsy when beginning, the asthma with spitting of blood, internal ulcers, hemorrhages, obstructions of the liver, spleen, &c. It is a corroborant as well as a deobstruent, and at the same time, a purging medicine; but it is not such an absorbent or sweetener of acidities as the Scarborough water. It curdles with soap, and soon precipitates a white cloud with oil of tartar per deliquium, and a white and greenish cloud with spirit of sal ammoniac, appearances common to nitrous waters: and the greenish colour on the last mentioned mixture, agrees partly to the solution of English vitriol. A gallon yields 240 grains of sediment.

CLIFF, or KING'S CLIFF WATER, lies a mile from the town of that name, in Northamptonshire. This water, which is clear as it rises up, and of a ferruginous smell and taste, was discovered in the year 1670, by the Rev. Mr. John Boughton of St. John's College, Cambridge. It is a laxative chalybeate, and is drunk to three, four or five quarts to purge persons of a strong constitution. It has been used with great success in disorders arising from obstructions, as well as in eruptions on the skin; and has cured some who were afflicted with lameness. It exhibits a white sediment with oil of tartar and spirit of hartshorn; curdles with soap, and yields a pearl-purple colour with solution of silver: It curdles with milk, especially when a double quantity of water is added to the milk. It yields a purple sediment with galls; an opaque red with logwood, and a deep green with syrup of violets. A gallon yields 140 grains of sediment, whereof 75 are lime-stone and ochre, and 65 calcareous nitre.

TARLETON SPA is situated in the Hundred of Willibrook, in Lancashire. It has a faint smell of sulphur when just drawn, and tastes sweetish when the steel is gone off. It curdles with soap; turns white with oil of tartar and with solution of sugar of lead, and pearl-purple with the solution of silver. It curdles milk; exhibits a pink sediment with galls, a deep blue colour with logwood, and turns green with syrup of violets. A gallon at a medium, in two different experiments, yielded 236 grains of sediment, whereof above one-third part was earth; the sediment was white, of a brackish taste, and bitter in the throat. It is impregnated chiefly with calcareous nitre, a little marine salt, iron and sulphur, and a large proportion of calcareous earth. This water was discovered on digging the earth to sink a pump. In the year 1715, just after the well had been made, some soldiers coming from Preston, very thirsty, drank of it, three or four pints each, and being all very smartly purged, this accidental effect occasioned it to be much frequented for a few seasons; but it was soon afterwards neglected. The chapel above it is said to stand where formerly there was a Popish abbey. In the east corner of the chapel yard or burying-ground, is a spring, called St. Helen's Well, which is said to have performed miraculous cures on the lame, deaf and blind; and from this circumstance some ignorant people derive the origin of Tarleton Spa.

Kirkby Thower or Thore Water, situated in the north-east corner of Westmoreland, is a weak purging chalybeate. It is exceedingly clear, sweetish, and has a little taste of tea. It grows whitish with alcalies, and turns

to a clear purple with the solution of silver; but it becomes of a pink purple with galls; a red purple with logwood, and a deep green with syrup of violets. A gallon contains one hundred and ninety grains of sediment, of which one hundred and forty are lime-stone, and fifty calcareous nitre. The salt will not dissolve entirely in forty-eight times its own weight of distilled water; but it will turn of a pale green with syrup of violets. This water is more powerfully absorbent than any other of this kind, and will purge well, but not without it be drunk to the quantity of three or four quarts.

HARTLEPOOL WATER, situated at Hartlepool, in the County of Durham. This water rises on the south-side of the town, a few yards without Sand-gate, within the sea mark. It is exceedingly fine, clear and thin; of a pleasant small chalybeate taste, and smells a little of sulphur. It is an excellent antiscorbutic, and has had wonderful success in bilious and habitual nervous cholics, lameness, pains of the stomach, and indigestion; the gravel, obstructed menses, the hypo, cachexy, weakness of the back, hectic heats, recent ulcers, &c. It exhibits a white sediment with the solution of salt of tartar; becomes whitish with spirit of hartshorn, and yields a white sediment with solution of silver. It turns of a pink colour with galls, and green with syrup of violets. A gallon yields 120 grains of sediment, whereof two parts are nitre, one part sal marine, and the rest lime-stone.

ORSTON WATER, situated in Nottinghamshire. This water, when suffered to stagnate in its basin, has a disagreeable, rough and harsh taste; but when fresh springing up has a gentle sweetish chalybeate taste. It is highly replete with mineral spirit: When first poured into a glass it sparkles and flies, and makes the drinker's head very giddy. It curdles with soap; and with oil of tartar lets fall much sediment: with spirit of hartshorn it became first whitish, then exhibited a large precipitation of yellowish brown colour: with solution of silver it was whitish clear; next morning it was clear with a small whitish precipitation, an argument of but a little marine salt. With spirit of salt it is very clear: with syrup of violets is of a pale muddy green, and with syrup of cloves a very fine green. A gallon yields 128 grains of sediment, wherein the proportion of the earth to the salt is 27 to 9. It has been found, by experience, to be of great service in cases of the hypo, scurvy, want of appetite, indigestion, pain of the stomach, costiveness, stoppage of urine from sand or gravel; obstructions of the liver, spleen and other viscera, ulcers of the lungs, &c.

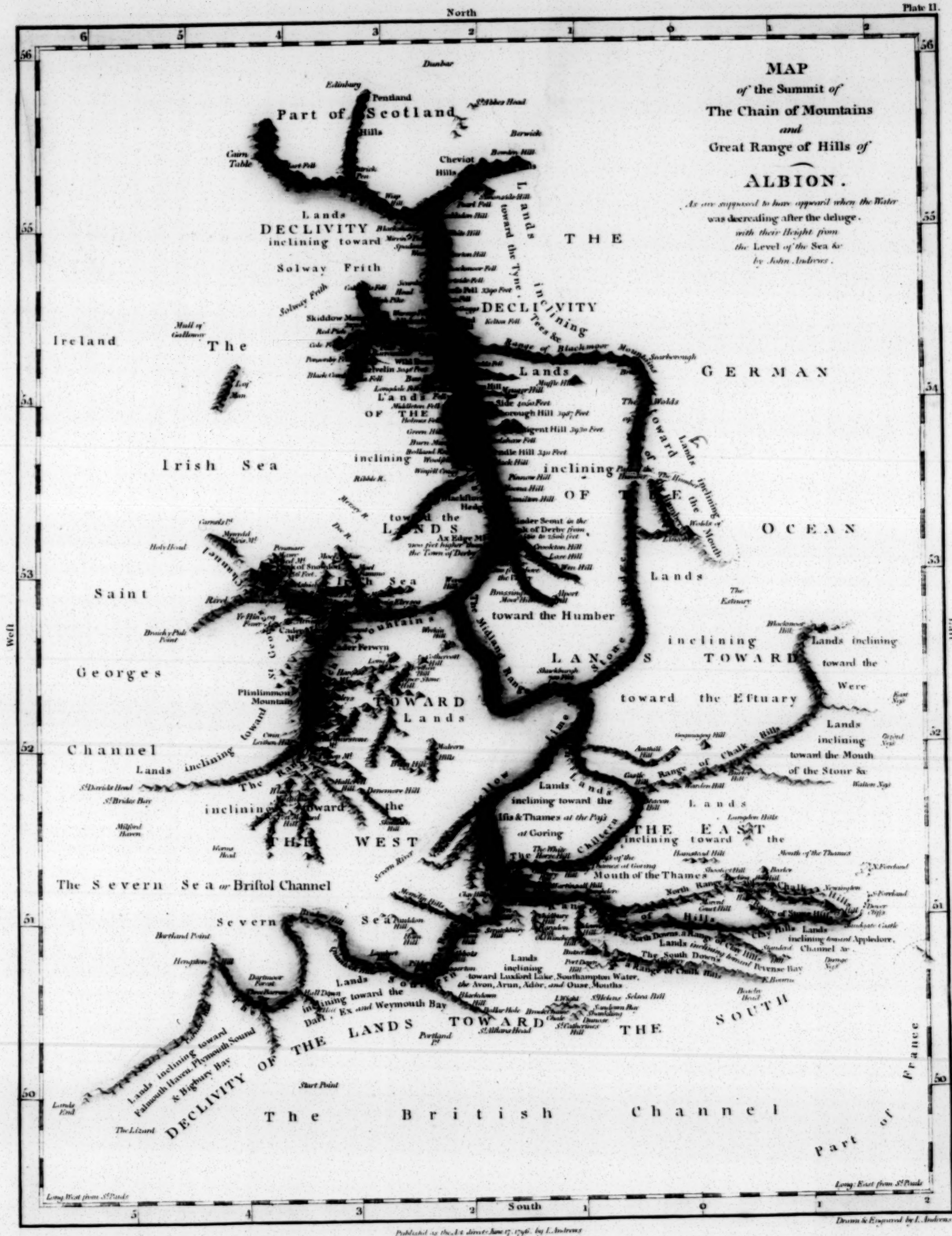
CLEAVE, TAVISTOCK, LAMERTON, LISTON, and LIFFORD WATERS, situated on the west border of Devonshire, are remarkable in the removal of divers dangerous and epidemic distempers.

NITRO-SULPHUREOUS WATERS.

CROFT WATER is situated in the parish of Croft, within the borders of Yorkshire, and on the confines of the County of Durham. The place all around lies upon lime-stone. It is a fine clear sparkling water, and has a strong smell of sulphur. It is impregnated chiefly with calcareous nitre and sulphur, with a little marine salt. It curdles with soap; whitens with oil of tartar per deliquium and spirit of hartshorn; as also with the solution of sugar of lead, and becomes of a bluish-white with the solution of silver, and curdles milk. Nine quarts of it left 20 scruples, i. e. a gallon yields about 177 grains of very white sediment. It is drunk from four pints to nine.

UPMINSTER WATER is situated near Brentwood in Essex. The salt is chiefly of a calcareous nitre, mixed with a little natron and marine salt: It much resembles the salt of Clifton water. It is purgative and diuretic in operation; it sweetens acidities, strengthens the stomach, checks vomiting, and is a proper purge where the body has a disposition to agues and the dropsy. With solution of salt of tartar it exhibits a white coagulation and incrustation; with spirit of sal ammoniac a long white grumous sediment. It curdles with soap, and yields a large white grumous sediment with solution of alum; and a light white cloud with lime-water. A gallon yields 5 drams and 32 grains, or 332 grains, of a very white sediment of the nauseous bitter taste, proper to Epsom salt.

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MAP
of the Summit of
The Chain of Mountains
and
Great Range of Hills of
ALBION.

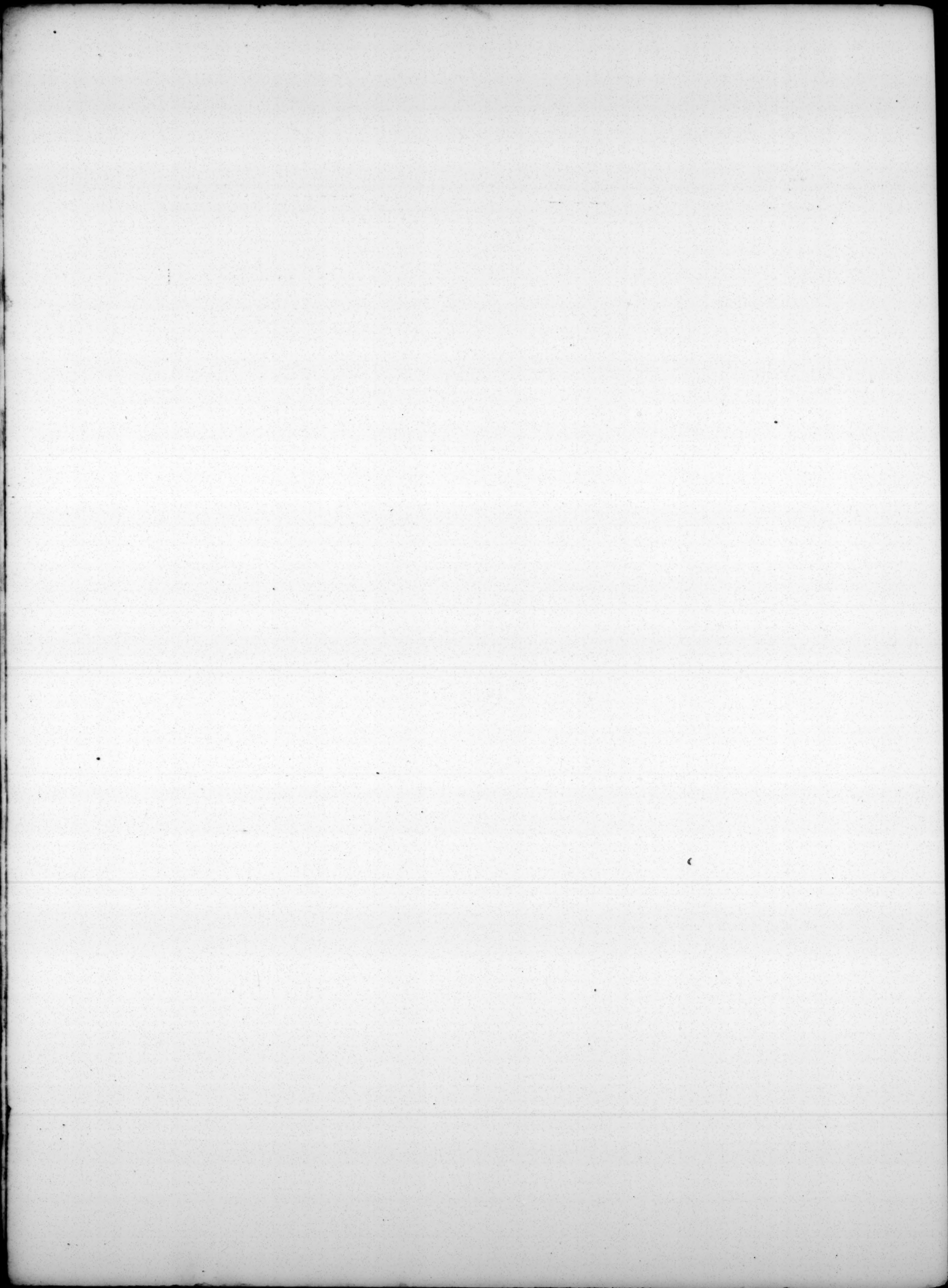
*As are supposed to have appeared when the Water
was decreasing after the deluge.
with their Height from
the Level of the Sea &c
by John Andrews.*



PHYSICAL
or
NATURAL MAP
of
ENGLAND.
*Divided by
Basins and Vallies,
with the Course of the
Great Rivers.*
by L. Andrews.

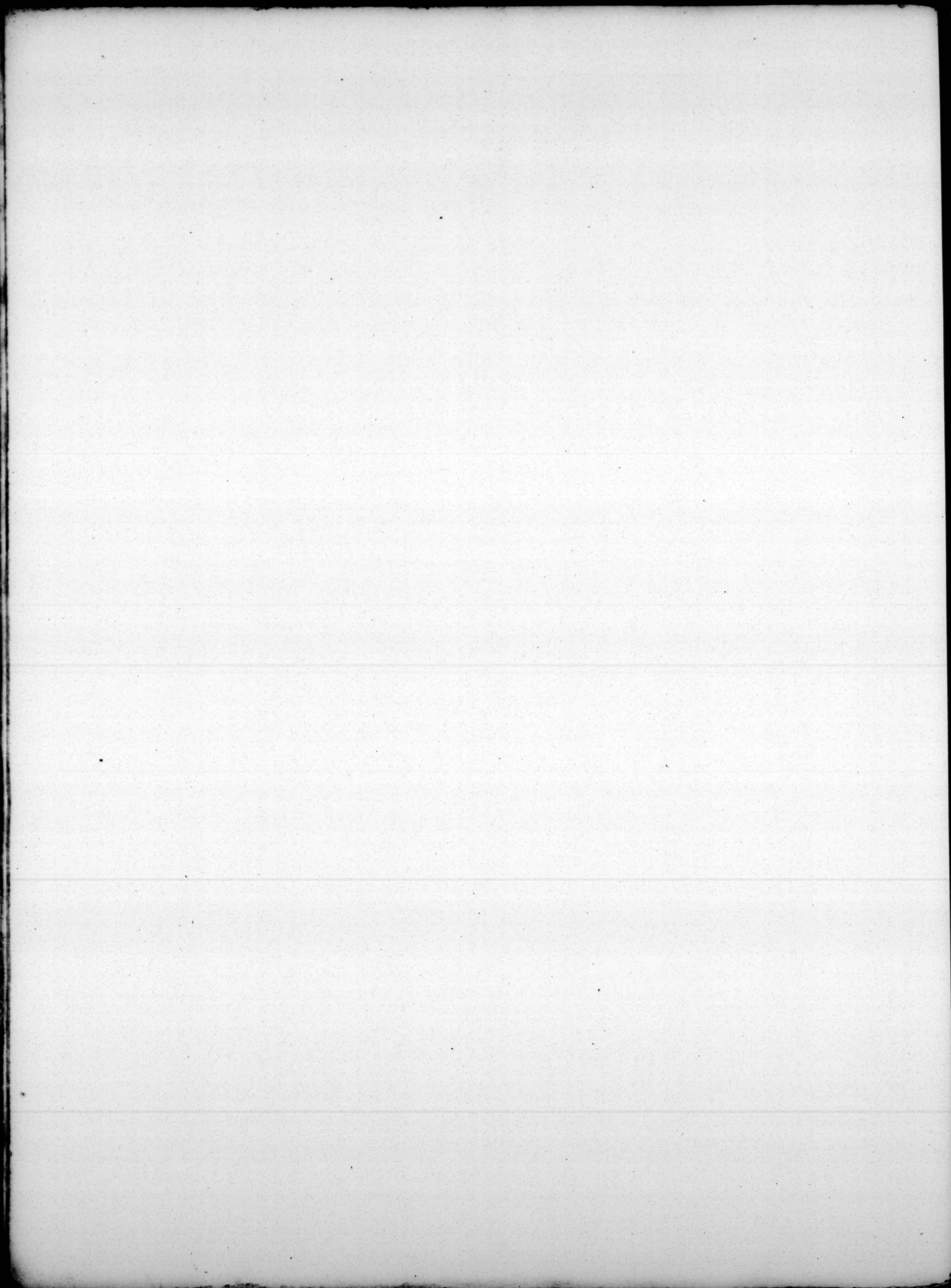
Published as the Act directs June 17, 1790, by L. Andrews

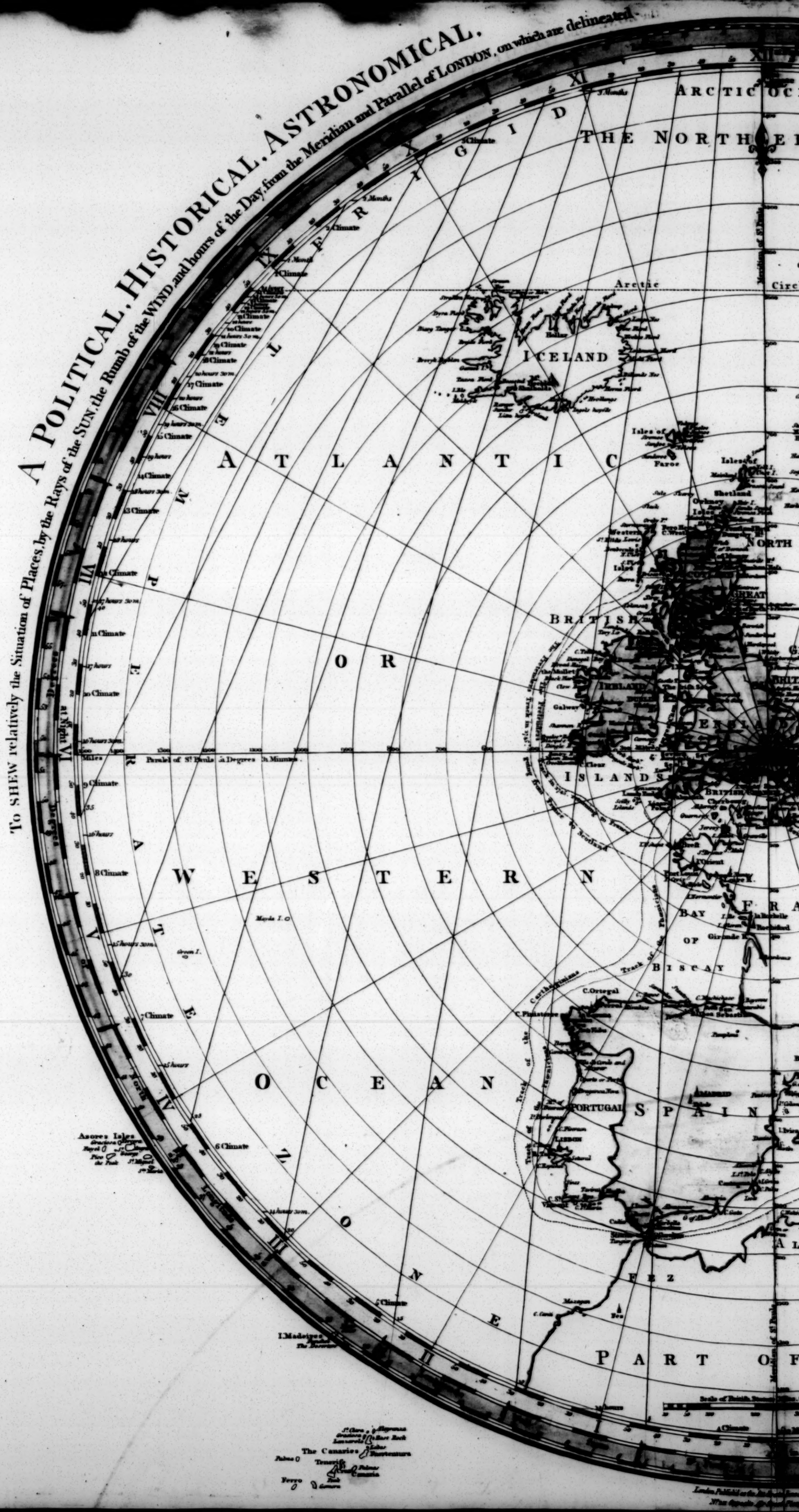
Drawn & Engraved by L. Andrews



MAP
of the
RIVERS
or the ANATOMY of
ENGLAND,
with the
Great Ranges of Highlands,
which divide and show their Extent,
by John Andrews



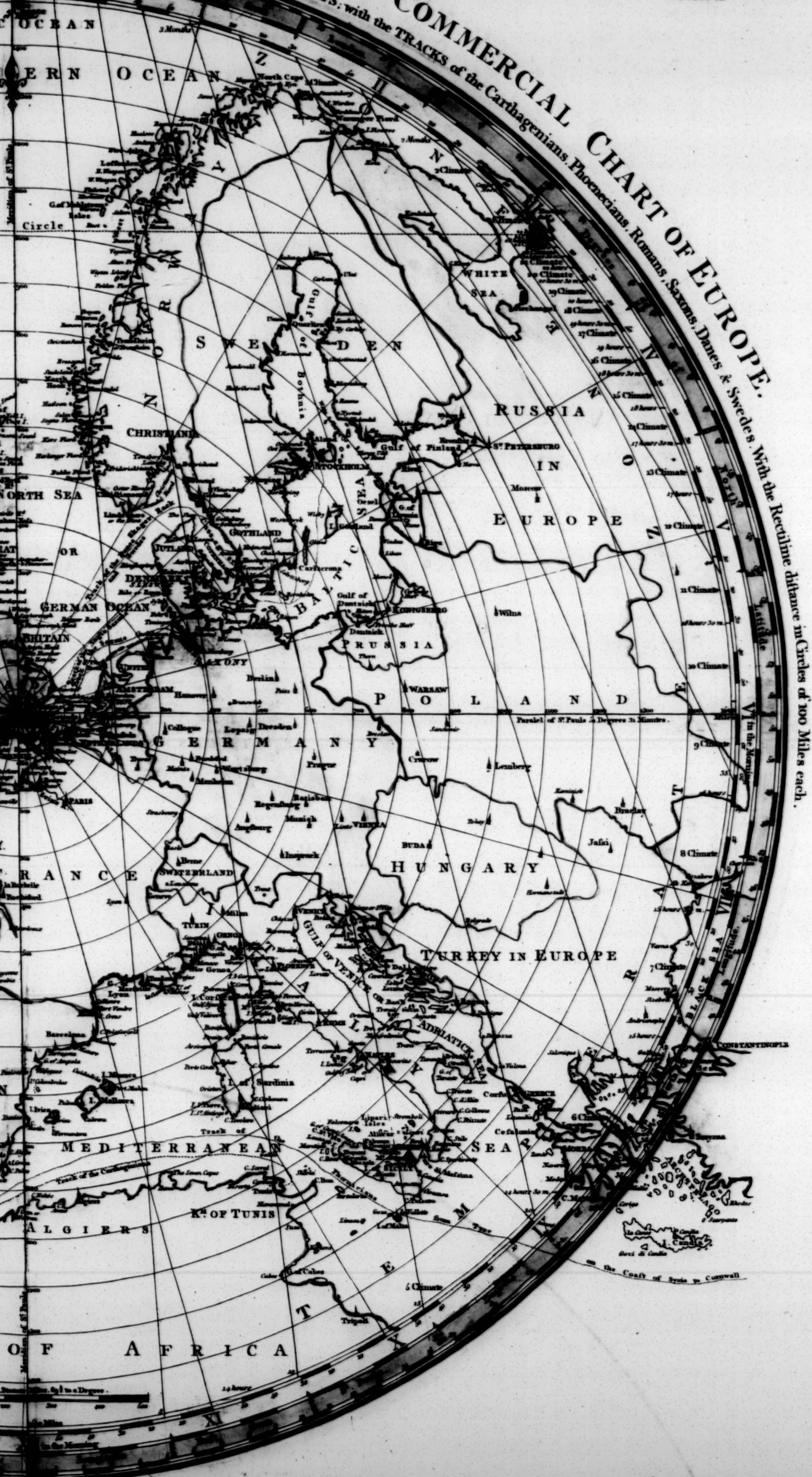


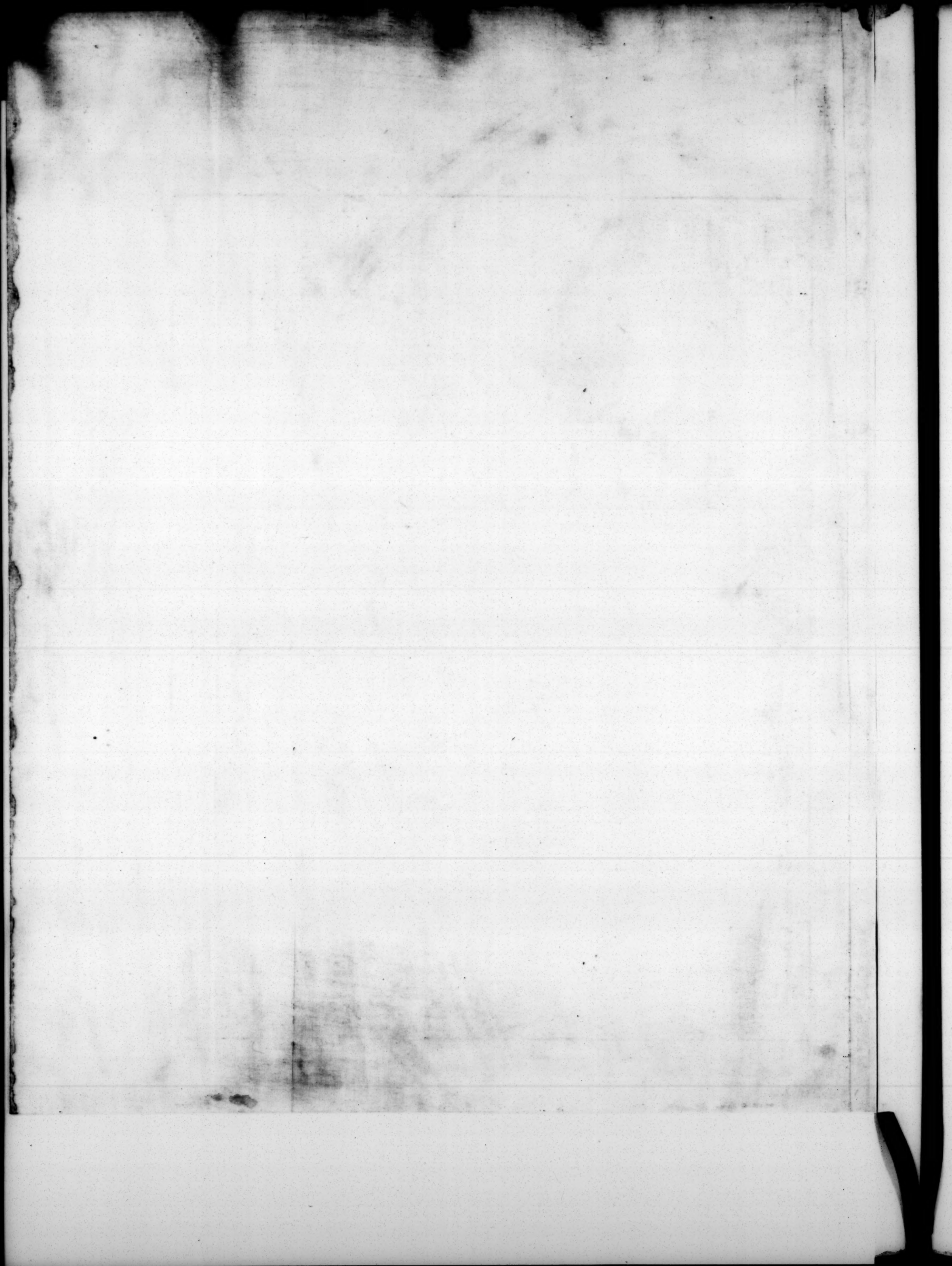


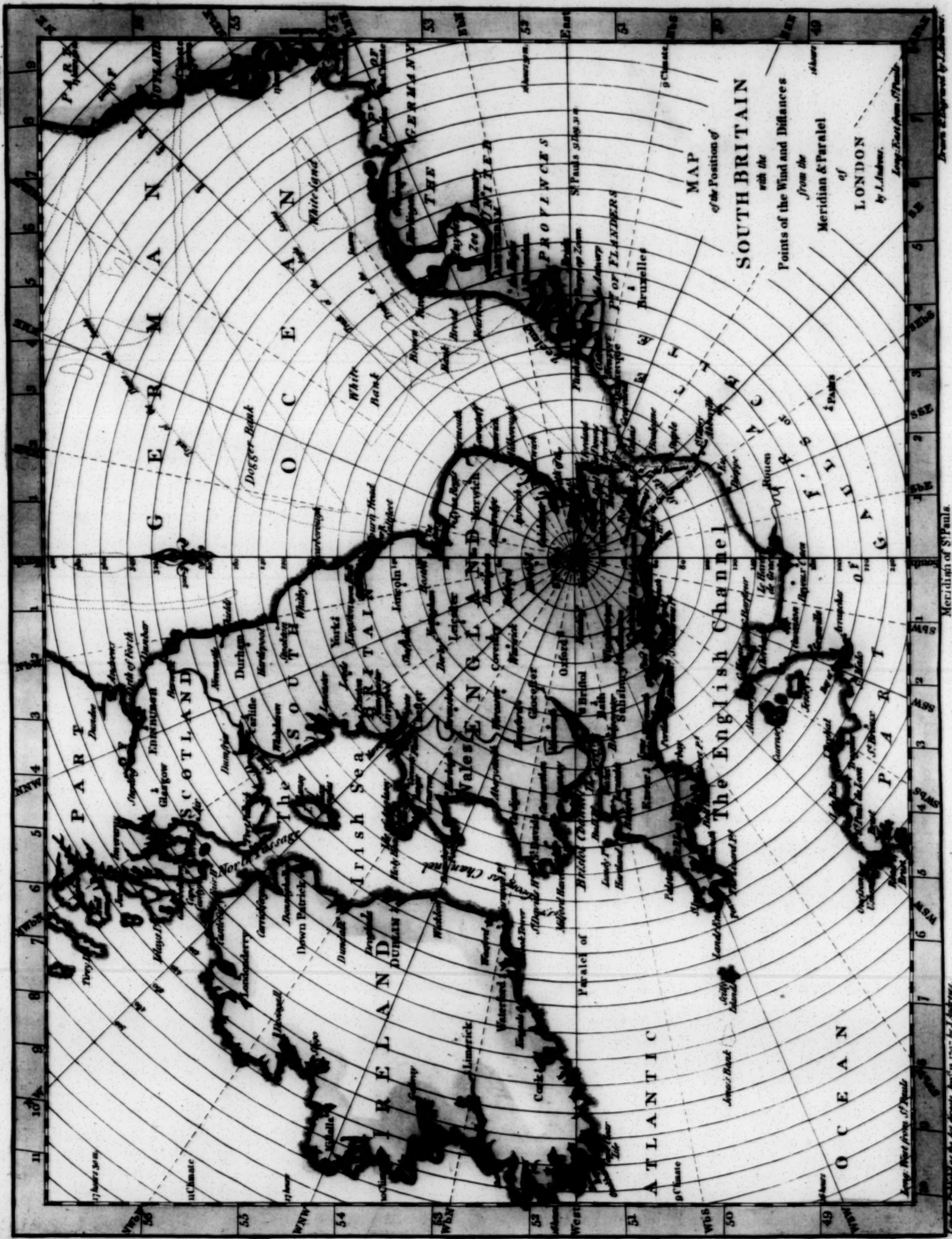
the ZONES and CLIMATES, with the TRACKS of the Carthaginians, Phoenicians, Romans, Saxons, Danes & Swedes. With the Rectilineal distance in Circles of 100 Miles each.

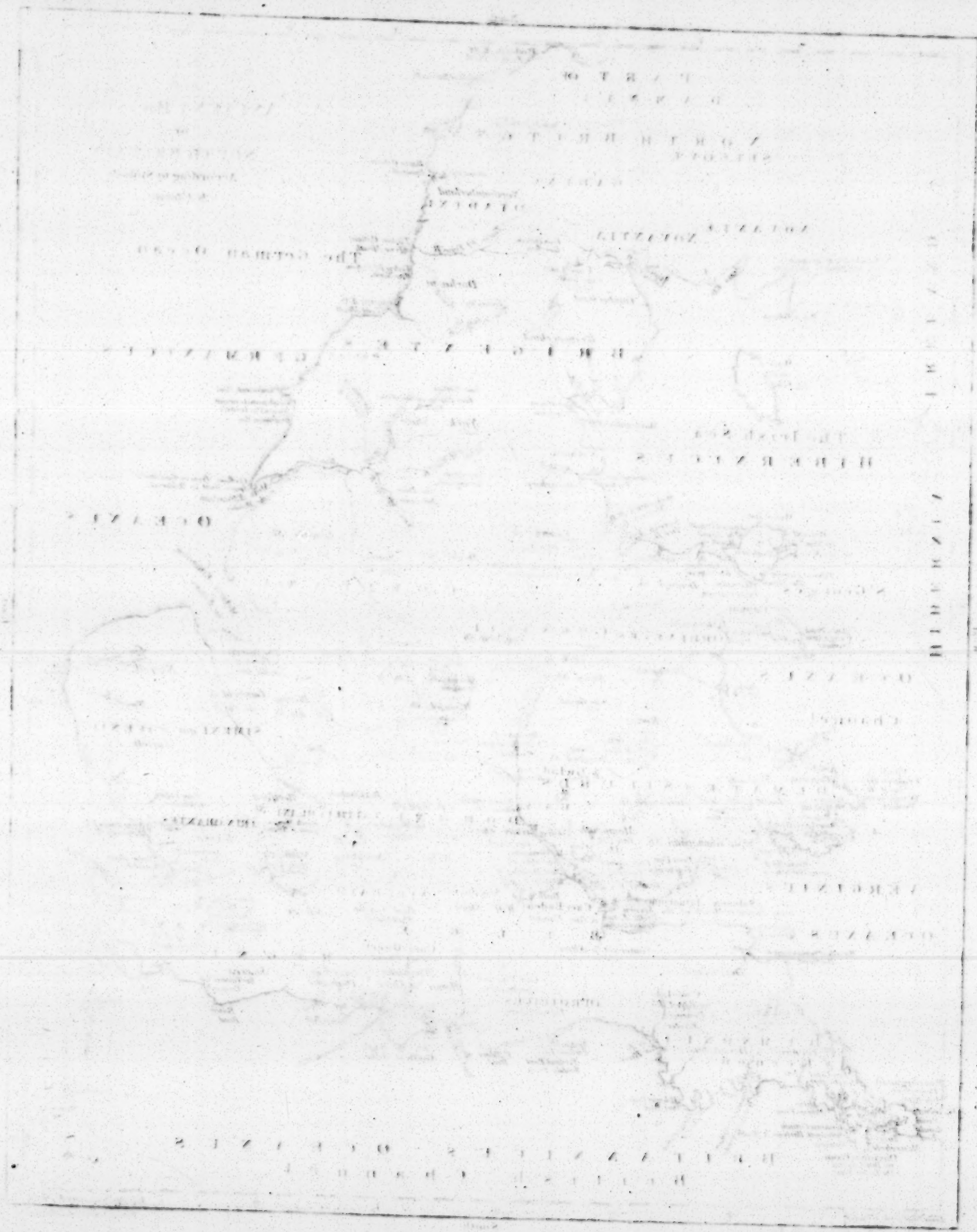
AND COMMERCIAL CHART OF EUROPE.

Plate VI











B R I T A N N I A
R O M A N A

collected from
Ptolemy Antonines
Itinerary
by J. Hudson.

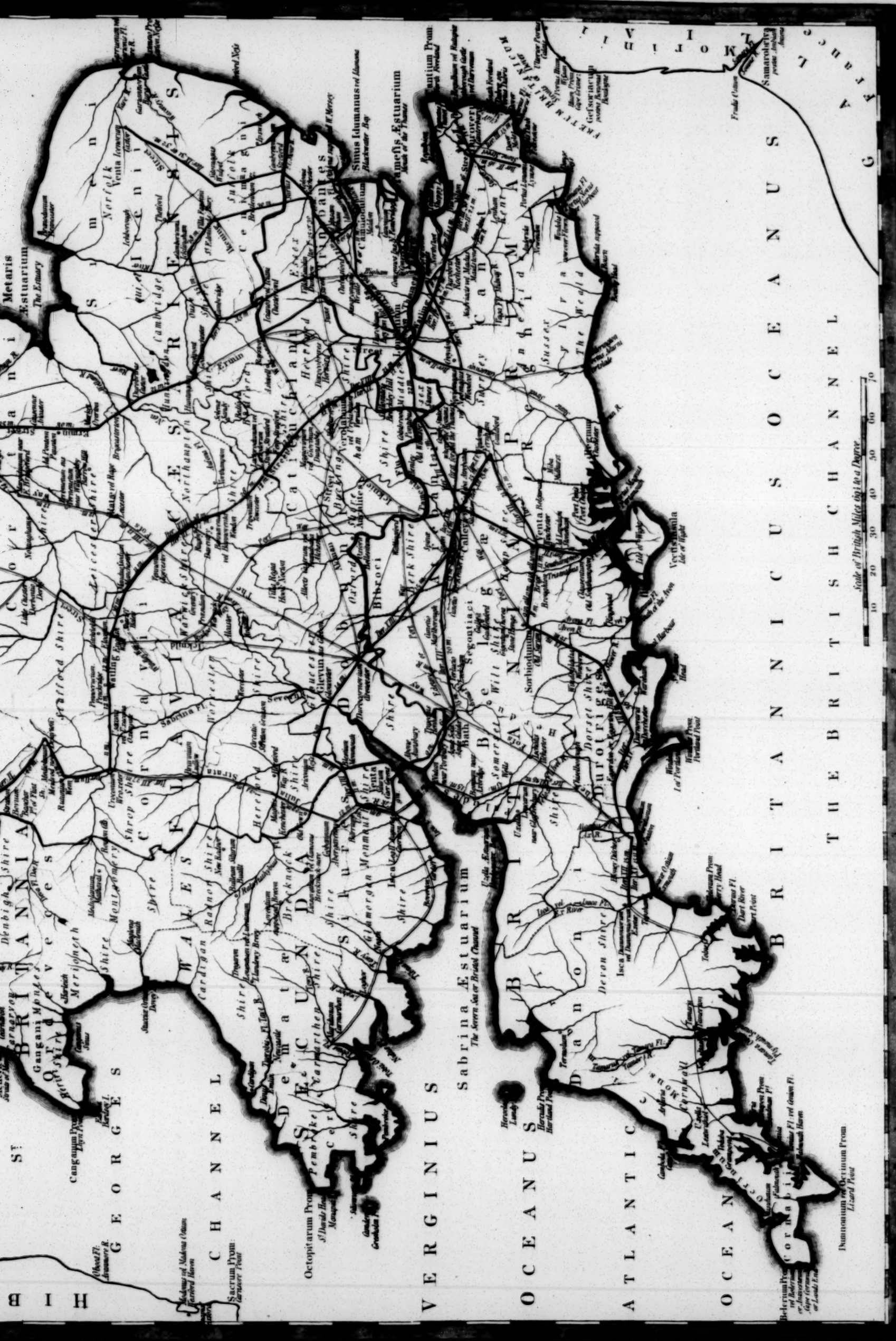
G E R M A N I C U S

O C E A N U S

T H E G E R M A N

O C E A N





THE BRITISH CHANNEL

Scale of British Miles (1/2 to 1 Degree)

London: Published as the Act directs Sep. 1797 by J. Andrews, N° 22, in the Strand, opposite the Theatre Royal.

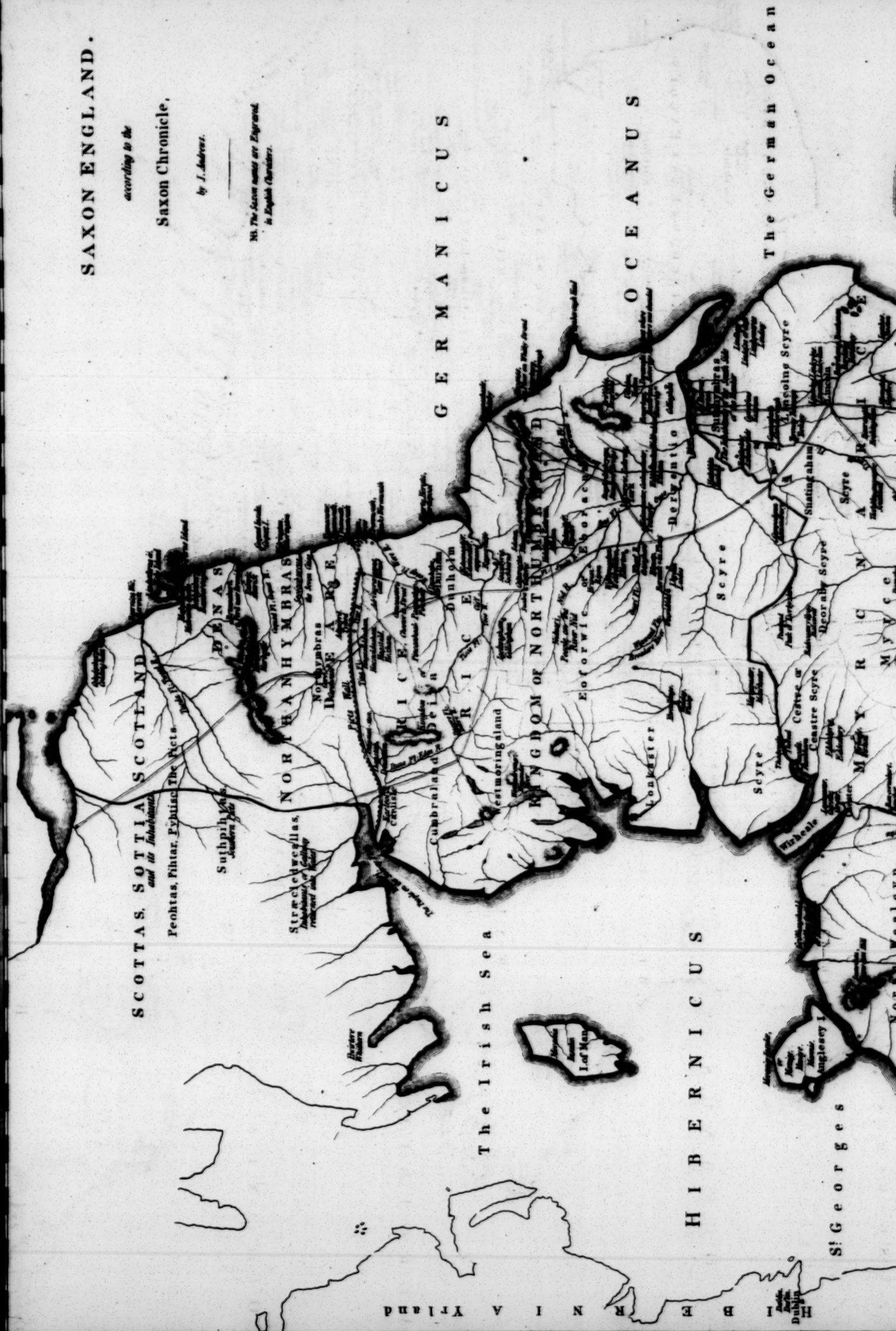
Printed & Sold by J. Andrews, N° 22, in the Strand, opposite the Theatre Royal.

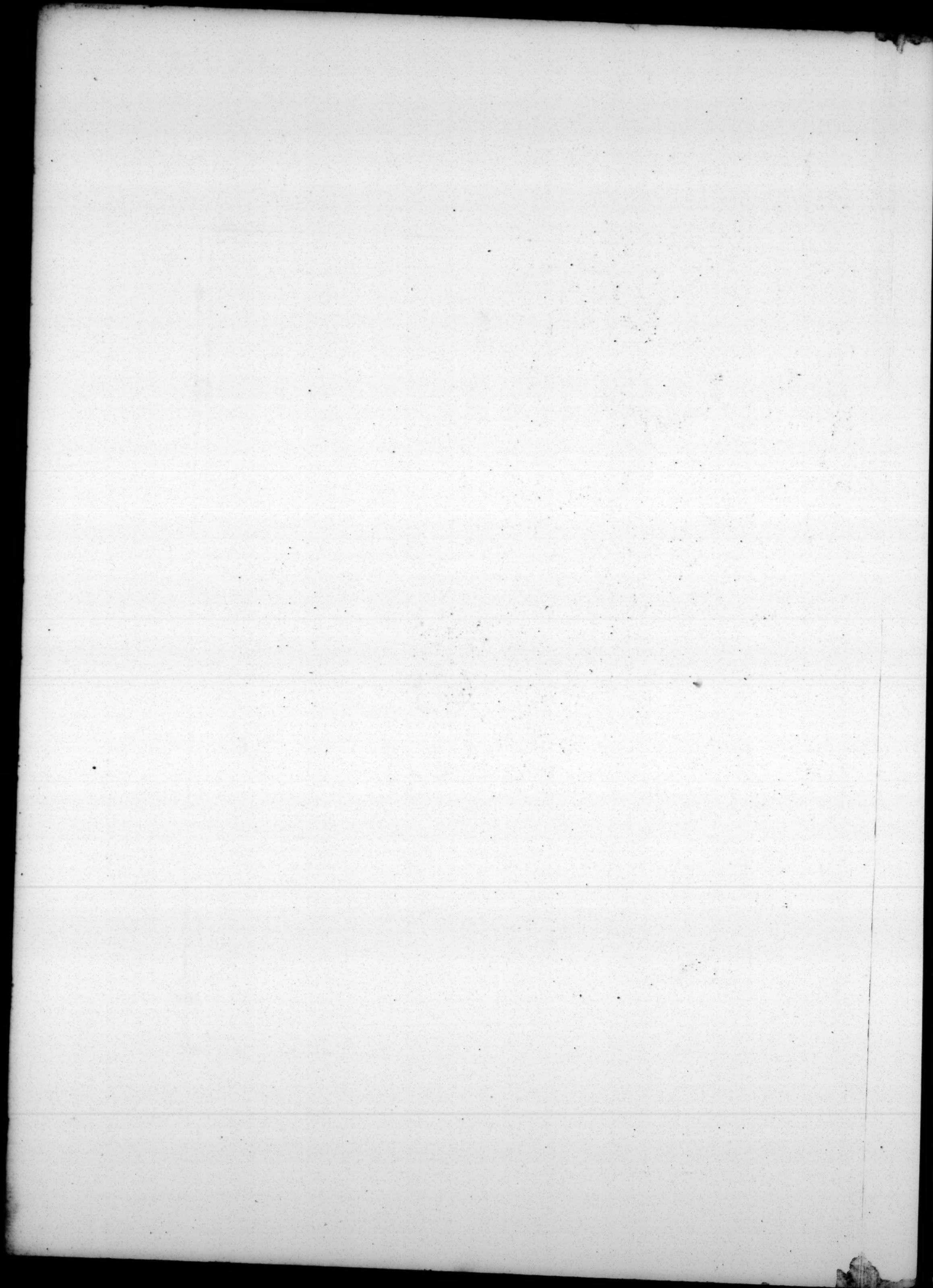
SAXON ENGLAND.

according to the
Saxon Chronicle,

by J. Aubrey.

MS. The Saxon names are Engraved
in English Characters.







2

3



MAP
of the
DIOCESES.
Rural Deaneries & Chapters.
in
ENGLAND.

by L. Andrews.



